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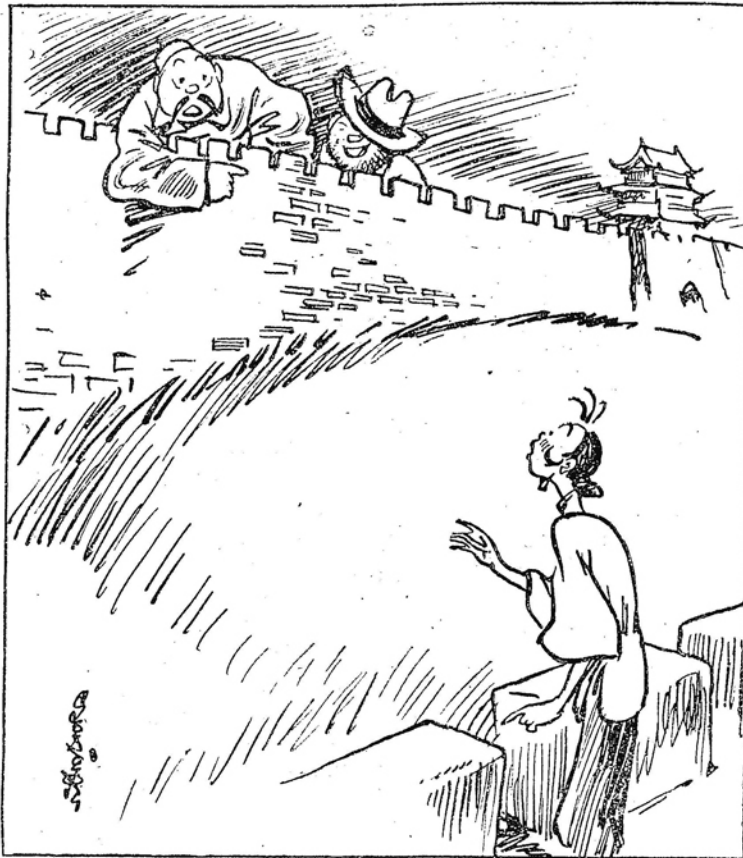
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Yen, to Nanking:—I've got a Prisoner.
Nanking:—Splendid! Why don't you bring him along?
Yen:—I can't. He won't let me go.

FENG YU-HSIANG MADE PRISONER BY YEN HSI-SHAN

Pledge of Loyalty: Yen's Promise to Follow Nanking's Instructions in Suppressing Revolt: Both Armies on the Move: War Admitted to be Inevitable

According to private advices received in Shanghai it is reported that Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan have mobilized their forces and have made such movements that Loyang on the Yellow River has already been occupied by the Kuominchun.

It is stated that Feng Yu-hsiang is in command of the First Route army and Yen Hsi-shan is in command of the Second Route Army, whilst Chang Fa-kuei appears to have been designated the commander of the Third Route Army in Kuangsi.

On October 15 Nanking announced that Yen Hsi-shan was detaining Feng Yu-hsiang. It is stated that Chang Fa-kuei's "Ironsides" have already reached Kuailin in Kuangsi.

Other advices state that Nanking is also mobilizing for the purpose of countering movements in the North.

In Kuangsi Yu Tso-pei's troops have gone over to the Government and their leader has fled.

Shantung, once thought to be wobbling, is reported to have definitely declared for Nanking.

Nanking, Oct. 11.

War between the Government forces and the Kuominchun is now inevitable.

At a meeting of the State Council here this morning a resolution was passed ordering the dismissal and arrest of the Minister of War, General Lu Chung-lin, and of General Liu Chi, both of whom are among the ablest of General Feng Yu-hsiang's commanders.

The resolution states that the two generals have been frequently plotting against the Government. Both of them have escaped from the capital.

It is reported here that military movements have already been begun by the Kuominchun in Honan along the Peking-Hankow Railway, with Hankow as the objective.

Many Leftist Arrests Ordered

The National Government this afternoon issued two official mandates, the first ordering the arrest of many prominent members of the Left Wing of the Kuomintang, and the second cancelling the former order for the arrest of General Yang Sen, the Szechuan warlord.

The National Government issued a mandate this afternoon appointing General Chu Shou-kuan, Chief

of Staff to the Shansi General, Yen Hsi-shan, Acting Minister of War.

In another mandate issued this afternoon the National Government orders the arrest and punishment of the Kuominchun Generals Fung Shu-yuan, chairman of the Shensi Provincial Government, and Shih Chih-tung, whose troops are moving towards Hankow.

Punitive Expedition Ordered

An official communiqué was issued by the National Government this evening stating that a punitive expedition will be immediately ordered against the Kuominchun.

The gist of the communiqué is to the effect that since Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang has repeatedly expressed his desire to go abroad the National Government adopts a tentative attitude towards the Marshal himself. Certain other Kuominchun commanders, however, while pretending to be loyal to the Central Government, have been interfering with the Government's disbandment programme and its schemes for National defence. Moreover, the communiqué states, the Kuominchun commanders issued a circular telegram yesterday denouncing the Central Government and stating that they would start an expedition against Nanking. The result of this would be to destroy the unification of the country and such disloyalty to the government cannot be tolerated. It is, therefore, proposed that a punitive expedition be ordered against the rebels.

The question whether or not Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang is himself involved in this latest plot should be investigated immediately and if so, he should be duly punished. For the sake of the preservation of peace and unity in the country and for the carrying out of the disbandment programme this new rebellion must be suppressed.

According to official authorities the rebel leader General Chang Fa-kuei is now at Peking, South Hunan.

It is further stated to-day in official circles that the former telegram from the leading officers of the 4th Division (popularly known as the "Ironsides") declaring loyalty to the Central Government was purely a trick to delay the Government's attack upon them.—Reuter.

Rigid Censorship of News

Nanking, Oct. 11.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters, hereafter no reports concerning any military movements throughout the country, including those of the Government forces, may be released for publication in the Capital other than the bulletins issued by the Headquarters.

As for the publication of such reports in other important centres of the country, such as Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, etc, the special censorship boards at the various places will exercise their discretion in the matter.—Ta Chung.

Conflicting News from Kuangsi

Hongkong, Oct. 11.

According to wireless messages from Wuchow received in foreign circles here, the rebel leader General Yu Tso-pei has fled elsewhere, and General Li Ming-jui has asked to be allowed to surrender to General Chen Chi-tang.

It is said that there are now signs of military affairs in Kuangsi Province being settled before long.—Rengo.

Hongkong, Oct. 10.

Excitement runs high in Chinese political circles in consequence of the report that the "Ironsides," practically intact, have now entered northern Kuangsi and effected junction with the rebel Kuangsi units. The nearest Government forces in Kuangtung to the insurgent troops are those under General Tsai Ting-kai, who is now reported to be heading for Hohsien, and a detachment of the loyal Kuangsi troops at Kueilin.

Oct. 11.

The "Ironsides" are reported to be proceeding from Kueilin in two separate routes to Hohsien and Pinglo with a view to entering Kuangtung through the North River region.

Chang Fa-kuei, Commander of the "Ironsides," is reported to have arrived at Sunchow where he is temporarily establishing his headquarters.

General Chen Chi-tang, who is at present in Wuchow, is understood to have been instructed by Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek to advance immediately to Kueilin for an attack upon the "Ironsides" before the latter proceed any further towards the Kuangtung border.

It is also reported that Huang Shao-hung, erstwhile Chairman of the Kuangsi Provincial Government and a prominent leader of the Kuangsi clique, has returned to Nanning to join in the coming struggle.—Ta Chung.

Soviet Bribe Denied

Shanghai, Oct. 11.

In connection with the report from Nanking stating that certain divisional commanders of the Kuominchun recently negotiated at Shanghai with Communist leaders regarding ways and means of overthrowing the present Government, a local representative of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang to-day branded the report as one wholly without foundation.

Referring to the statement contained in the report to the effect that the Soviet Government was contributing \$5,000,000 towards the expenses of mobilizing the Kuominchun forces, Marshal Feng's representative pointed out that the Kuominchun leaders are as strongly against Soviet Russia as is the

Nanking Government itself.—
Reuter.

Yen Hsi-shan's Views

Taiyuan, Oct. 13.

In the course of an interview between General Yen Hsi-shan and General Ho Chen-chun, personal representative of President Chiang Kai-shek who arrived here from Peking on Saturday for the express purpose of persuading the Shansi leader to declare his support of General Chiang in the present military crisis, General Yen is stated to have informed General Chiang's emissary that he (General Yen) sincerely hoped that the present situation would not develop beyond his control.

General Yen also explained to General Ho that the combined monthly revenue of the provinces of Hopei, Shansi, Suiyuan and Jehol amounted to less than \$1,500,000, which sum was far from being adequate to meet the administrative expenses of the four provinces.

He also pointed out that, since detailed measures for the disbandment of the 3rd Group Army had been formulated, it was now up to the Central Disbandment Committee to remit the necessary expenses in order that the disbandment programme might be enforced.

Rebel Leaders' Questions

It has now transpired that a number of Kuominchun commanders including Sung Chih-yuan, Liu Yoh-feng, Sun Liang-chun, Shih Ching-tung and Meng Chi-tung, in a joint telegram addressed to Generals Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan, dated the 9th, stated that while they were ready to carry out the Troops Disbandment Programme, they were at a loss to understand how a government, which paid no attention to the livelihood of the people, did not employ competent men, did not make public its accounts and was generally corrupt, could be depended upon to carry out the National Reconstruction Programme. The telegram is briefly as follows:

"Since our arrival in Shensi, following our conference with you at Taiyuan, we have received telegrams from you instructing us to carry out, without delay, the Troops Disbandment Programme which, according to you, is the only means for the salvation of our country. We do not mean to disobey your instructions; but at the present juncture, when National Reconstruction has just been started, unless all government measures are strictly carried out, the era of peace cannot be attained, nor can the foundation of the nation be solidified. If Government policies are carried out without consideration for the livelihood of the people, if officials are appointed not on the principle of merit, Government accounts are not made public, and the political administration is generally corrupt, under such circumstances when the foundation of the country is shaken and we are finding it difficult even to maintain our very existence—how can we think of National Reconstruction? It is our belief that you, who love the country and the people, will not regard our words as mere babbling."—Ta Chung.

Fighting near Loyang

Peking, Oct. 13.

The Tientsin "Ta Kung Pao" publishes to-day a telegram from Taiyuanfu, the Shansi capital, giving the text of the circular telegram issued by the Kuominchun commanders on October 10 denouncing General Chiang Kai-shek.

The telegram accuses the Government of bribery in connection with political appointments and asserts that Gen. Chiang has been appointing his friends and relatives to the most important posts. The Nanking Government, it says, has been more corrupt than former Peking governments.

It says that the National Government has looked with equanimity on 20,000,000 starving people in the North-West through famine, while Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, since assuming political power, has floated loans for \$400,000,000, and the country does not know how he has spent this sum.

Urgent despatches reaching here from Kaifeng state that fighting broke out yesterday near Loyang between the Kuominchun troops under Sun Liang-chun and the advance forces of the 6th Route Army under General Tang Seng-chi.

The tracks of the Lunghai Railway west of the Tiehmen Station, west of Loyang, are reported to have been blown up by the troops under Sun Liang-chun, one of the insurgent Kuominchun commanders, according to a telegraphic report from the Railway Administration at Loyang. Communication between Loyang and Lingpaohsien is, therefore, suspended.—Kuo Min.

Where is Chang Fa-kuei?

Shanghai, Oct. 14.

A message despatched from Han-pow dated October 9, but delayed in transmission, says that mystery continues to shroud the movements of the so-called Ironsides and that General Chang Fa-kuei is apparently bidding his time until more powerful elements move in his favour. Hitherto nothing seems to have been done towards eliminating the rebels.

The message adds that General Chang Fa-kuei himself was then believed to be at Taiyuan, which is a town a little west of Changteh in Northern Hunan, and that the Ironsides were continuing to occupy all the large towns in Western Hunan.—Reuter.

Lu Chung-lin in Tientsin

Tientsin, Oct. 14.

Generals Lu Chung-lin, Liu Yufun and Liu Chi, who recently escaped from Shanghai, and who some time before were reported to have landed at Tsingtao, arrived at Tangku this morning by a British steamer and secretly entered the French Concession here. It is at present unknown whether they will go immediately to Taiyuan.—Rengo.

Shantung Loyal to Nanking

Tsinan, Oct. 14.

General Chen Chao-yuan, Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government, who was rumoured to have sided with the Kuominchun leaders, recently made his position clear by stating that he would subjugate General Feng Yu-hsiang in co-operation with General Shih Yu-shan, commander of the 3rd Route Army, General Chao Kung-jen, commander of the 17th Division, and General Fan Hsi-chi, commander of the 46th Division, as an agreement had been arrived at between them.—Rengo.

Government Gain in Kuangsi

Canton, Oct. 14.

General Yu Tsoh-peh, the Left-Communist ally of Feng Yu-hsiang, has fled from Nanning, Kuangsi, his troops having turned against him and declared for the Government. The utter collapse of the Southern insurgents is imminent.—Kuo Min.

Feng Yu-hsiang a Prisoner

Nanking, Oct. 15.

Feng Yu-hsiang is now a prisoner and under detention by General Yen Hsi-shan. This declaration was publicly made to-day at Central Party Headquarters by Mr. Chao Tai-wen, President of the Control Yuan, an intimate and long-time associate of General Yen. Mr. Chao Tai-wen made this declaration on the strength of telegrams from General Yen personally. The telegrams state that Feng Yu-hsiang has been detained since yesterday at Chienan, a small city in Shansi province.

This action of General Yen Hsi-shan was an open announcement of his stand in the present crisis, and a definite pledge of his loyalty and allegiance to the Central Government, said Mr. Chao.

General Yen telegraphed that he was opposed to the revolt of Feng's generals, which was an attempt to frustrate the troop disbandment programme and to destroy the peace of the country, which he (Gen. Yen) had been striving so hard to maintain.

Pleading that the people have already suffered too much from war and the excessive military incubus, General Yen "offers himself to the Party and the Government and will strictly follow the Central Authorities' instructions to bring the present insurrection to an early conclusion."—Kuo Min.

Return of the Envoy

Peking, Oct. 15.

General Ho Cheng-chun, General Chiang Kai-shek's representative, returned here this morning from Taiyuanfu, the Shansi capital, where he has been interviewing General Yen Hsi-shan.

General Ho refused to be interviewed, but his spokesman declared that General Yen Hsi-shan would accept orders from the Central Government and that the Shansi troops would never fight against Nanking.

The Chinese newspapers print despatches from Mukden stating that, in an interview, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang said, on reading the Kuominchun circular telegram, that he "found some reasonable points in it".

He went on to remark that the "Central Government was not to be a Government by one man, and if there had been maladministration in the Government those responsible should be impeached by the Censors' Yuan".

In conclusion, he hoped that the present trouble would be settled amicably, but he said that if his advice in this direction was not observed, and fighting ensued he would maintain a neutral attitude.—Reuter.

No Confirmation

Peking, Oct. 16.

Up to this morning there had been no confirmation of the statement made yesterday evening at Nanking by Mr. Chao Tai-wen, President of the Control Yuan, that General Feng Yu-hsiang is now a prisoner of General Yen Hsi-shan in Shansi.

According to information available here, the relations between General Feng Yu-hsiang and General Yen Hsi-shan continue to be cordial.

General Feng is at present living a few miles outside of Taiyuanfu where General Yen Hsi-shan was staying with him until he returned to Taiyuan to meet General Ho Cheng-chun, General Chiang Kai-shek's representative in North China.

It is stated that General Feng has long had an understanding with General Yen, according to which General Feng will remain in the Shansi province as he does not wish to engage personally in the controversy between the Kuominchun and Nanking. It is not believed here, however, that a curb has been put on General Feng's movements within Shansi.—Reuter.

Kuominchun Advancing

Nanking, Oct. 15.

According to reports received in Nanking the Kuominchun are advancing in two columns along the Lunghai and Peking-Hankow Railways. General Sun Liang-chun's troops have already passed Loyang and for strategic purposes the government forces are withdrawing on the Lunghai Railway.

The government are at present massing troops in Northern Hupeh.

Aeroplanes and armoured cars are being rushed to Honan.

General Chang Hui-chang, the Chief of the Aviation Department, has already left for Chengchow in Honan.—Reuter.

Opposing Forces in Honan

Hsuechow, Oct. 15.

The Government forces and the Kuominchun units under Sun Liang-chun are reported to be facing each other at Loyang, with the 6th Route Army under General Tang Seng-chi concentrated at Siaoyi, about 30 miles west of Chengchow guarding the bridge across the Lu River.

The Central Government has taken every precaution to meet any advance by the insurgents. Besides instructing the Honan Provincial forces to check the rebels on the Lunghai line, other units from Shantung, Kiangsu, Chihli and Anhui have been ordered to western and southern Honan and western Hupeh to assist in the campaign.—Kuo Min.

Fighting on the Lunghai

Hankow, Oct. 15.

The following report has been received by the local military authorities from Chengchow, in West Honan, the junction of the Peking-Hankow and Lunghai railways:—

"About 2 p.m. on the 13th a fierce encounter occurred between our forces and the rebels near Hsiehshih-kuan, a station west of the Loho River, on the Lunghai front. The rebels, protected by two armoured trains, fired on our forces, who replied with artillery, and an intense clash followed. The rebels later ceased to attack, but it is learned that their reinforcements are

advancing and concentrating at Loyang. Heavy fighting is expected within a few days."—Reuter.

Kuominchun Generals in Peking

Peking, Oct. 16.

It is reported that General Lu Chung-lin and General Liu Yoh-feng, two leading commanders of the Kuominchun for whose arrest separate mandates have been issued, have secretly arrived at Peking.—Ta Chung.

Ironsides Retire in Hunan

Canton, Oct. 17.

The so-called Ironsides have retired from Kueilin in the province of Kuangsi into western Hunan.

Generals Chu Shiu-liang and Wu Teh-chen gave out statements to the newspapers yesterday saying that no further fighting was expected in Kuangsi but an expedition would start immediately for Hunan to fight General Chang Fa-kuei, the rebel leader of the Ironsides, there.—Reuter.

SOURCES OF THE REVOLT

Detailed Account by Official Spokesman

Nanking, Oct. 12.

Interviewed by the Kuo Min correspondent an official spokesman of the Government discussed the latest revolt with remarkable detachment and in great detail:—

"Two months ago (he said) when Chairman Chiang Kai-shek visited Shanghai an attempt was made to assassinate him, but this was narrowly frustrated by the providential discovery of the French Settlement Police. The confessions of the would-be assassins revealed to the Government the existence of a widespread conspiracy among many military men who were afraid that the Disbandment Programme would deprive them of their power. These heterogeneous militarists of the North and South, each with his own ambitions, plans and feudal ideas, were for the moment only brought together through the agency of politicians, who for one reason or other are 'Agin the government', and have as their sole common platform the downfall of the Government.

"On the political side there was organized the union of all malcontents, who used every means by political pamphlets, mosquito papers, and underground subterfuges to vilify the Government and its leaders.

"The military plans of the conspiracy called for the seizure of Hankow, Nanking and Canton by simultaneous moves of the insurgents before the end of October. Feng Yu-hsiang's troops were to move in two directions, one group moving against Nanking, and the other group, supported by the 4th Division (Ironsides) moving from Ichang, aiming at Hankow. And as soon as the Government troops were to join in battle with Feng's

troops, General Fang Chen-wu, the military Governor of Anhui, was to revolt in the rear and cut the lines of communications. Finally, the Kuangsi troops were to descend on Canton by a surprise attack and form a new Government there.

Government's Prompt Response

"The counter moves of the Government were clear, incisive and marked with great promptitude. Before the plans of the conspiracy could mature, as a test case the doubtful 4th Division was ordered to be transferred away from the highly strategic zone of Ichang to the Lunghai Railway, with the result that is now known. The military Governor of Anhui was next put under arrest, one of his divisions reorganized and the other forcibly disbanded, so that the Yangtze Delta, constituting the base of the Government forces, could be cleared of hostile or doubtful elements. When the 4th Division retreated from Ichang and trekked towards Kuangsi, two divisions were promptly transferred by water to Canton and, thus reinforced, the Kuangtung troops, assumed the offensive against Kuangsi and by a lightning move occupied Wuthow. Their presence encouraged the loyal Kuangsi Generals to declare against the Left-Communist General Yu Tso-peh and practically determined the fate of the Southern Campaign.

"In Central China crack units of Government troops were secretly moved to the borders of Anhui and Hupeh to meet the threat from the Northwest. It has indeed been well known that General Feng Yu-hsiang, who left his troops last summer when his cause appeared lost, would some day abandon the comic-opera role of going abroad and attempt to stage a come-back with Soviet support. In this connection it may not be amiss to refer to the open secret that when the Chinese Government made repeated overtures through Berlin for the settlement of the C.E.R. dispute each time the Soviet diplomats would, so to speak, 'raise the ante', so as to continue to contain General Chang Hsueh-liang's pro-Government forces on the Russian frontier.

"For the third time in recent months the Government is confronted by a military revolt. Let us be done with fairy tales. There is no denying the gravity of the present crisis, but the Government has anticipated and is successfully meeting every move of the insurgents. On the other hand victory of the Government forces would finally put an end to the incessant blackmail carried on by the Military, and whatever the cost, clear the stage for Civil reconstruction.

"The National Government faces the situation, to-day with the calmness and determination born of the conviction, which is shared by every impartial observer, that whatever may have been its shortcomings, it has been and remains to-day the sole bulwark between orderly development of the country and return to the unspeakable reactionary chaos of 1923."—Kuo Min.

SEVEN SUGGESTED TO RULE CHINA

Forecast in Event of Chiang Kai-shek's Defeat: Coalition Government: A Call to a Conference

Hongkong, Oct. 14.

Leaders of the Right Wing of the Kuomintang, interviewed here to-day, stated that a coalition Government would be set up in Nanking if Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang defeats General Chiang Kai-shek.

In this event, the Right Wing leaders continued, no one man would head the Government, but a committee of seven would jointly assume control.

According to the Right Wing leaders, the following have already been selected to comprise the committee and have been approved by both members of the Right and Left wings: Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, who commands the Kuominchun; General Yen Hsi-shan, Governor of Shansi; Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the Three Eastern Provinces; General Hsu Tsung-chih, one of the leaders of the Kuangsi clique; Marshal Li Chi-sen, formerly Governor of Canton, who is under detention at Tangshan; Mr. Sun Fo, Minister of Railways in the present Government and son of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen; and Chang Chi, a follower of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang.

***The above message is issued as received by cable, but it is pro-

bable that the reference to the leaders of the "Right Wing" is a mistake and that the interview was with the leaders of the Left Wing.

Oct. 15.

The conference at the conclusion of which the statement was issued concerning the formation of a coalition government if General Chiang Kai-shek were defeated in the present conflict was held on Saturday in Hongkong at the residence of Mr. Tang Chak-yu.

The statement declared that if the present National Government were overthrown no one man would head the new government, but there would be a committee of seven, who would jointly assume control. The seven selected by members of both Right and Left wings were said to be: Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, General Yen Hsi-shan, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, General Hsu Tsung-chih, Marshal Li Chi-sen, Mr. Sun Fo and General Chang Chi, thus comprising three Northerners and four Southerners.

The statement was issued by Mr. Tang Chak-yu's secretary and General Ngai Bong-ping, formerly chief

of police at Canton, on behalf of the conference.

It is understood that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and Mr. Sun Fo have issued denials that they are opposed to General Chiang Kai-shek and declaring that the use of their names was unauthorized.—Reuter.

SIR ROBT. HO TUNG'S APPEAL

Round-table Conference to Adjust Disputes

An important telegram was despatched on October 14 by Sir Robert Ho Tung to Generals Chiang Kai-shek, Yen Hsi-shan, Feng Yu-hsiang and Chang Hsueh-liang urging them to meet at a round table conference to settle their differences for the benefit of China and the Chinese people. Sir Robert, it will be recalled, made this suggestion five or six years ago and it met with a very favourable response, but unfortunately the military leaders did not consider then that the time had arrived for such a conference.

Now, however, China is again faced with a national crisis so Sir Robert once more has put forward his suggestion and offered his services in bringing the leaders together.

The telegram says:—

Shanghai, Oct. 14, 1929.

Gentlemen:—"In view of the quieting news concerning military movements as reported in the local newspapers of the past few days, I feel it is my duty to address this appeal to you for your most sympathetic consideration. As many parts of the country are devastated by famine ravages, the sufferings which will befall the people with the outbreak of another internal war are indeed inconceivable, and it is almost certain that the destiny of the Chinese Republic will be jeopardized.

"During my recent tour, I had the privilege of conversing with each of you, and your words of wisdom, which I heard with deep appreciation, made me realize more convincingly than ever that all of you have close at heart the interests of the country and the development of her trade and industries. That unfortunate developments have recently taken place is, I believe, the result of differences in political views which have created various misunderstandings.

"It is my humble opinion that if all of you gentlemen will meet for a round table conference and engage in a frank discussion of the issues at stake, I have no doubt that all the knotty problems which you are facing will be solved in pacific ways. Being an ardent lover of peace without any ulterior motives, I have always been advocating peaceable methods of adjusting differences among the leaders of the Republic. I may recall the fact that my advocacy of the round table conference has met with your esteemed approbation, and the plan to me is still perfectly feasible.

"As the situation is becoming increasingly grave, you will indeed confer a real blessing on the Chinese people by sparing them of great sufferings and save the country from the perils of further disunion if you will decide now to bring about an immediate cessation of hostilities, and in the atmosphere of heart-to-heart discussions at a round table have all your differences settled amicably.

"These suggestions of mine, coming as they do from the bottom of my heart, I hope you will receive in the spirit in which they are offered on my part. Though I am advanced in age and frail in health, it will afford me infinite satisfaction if I can in any way be of some service to you to ensure the reign of permanent peace.—I am, etc., ROBERT HO TUNG.

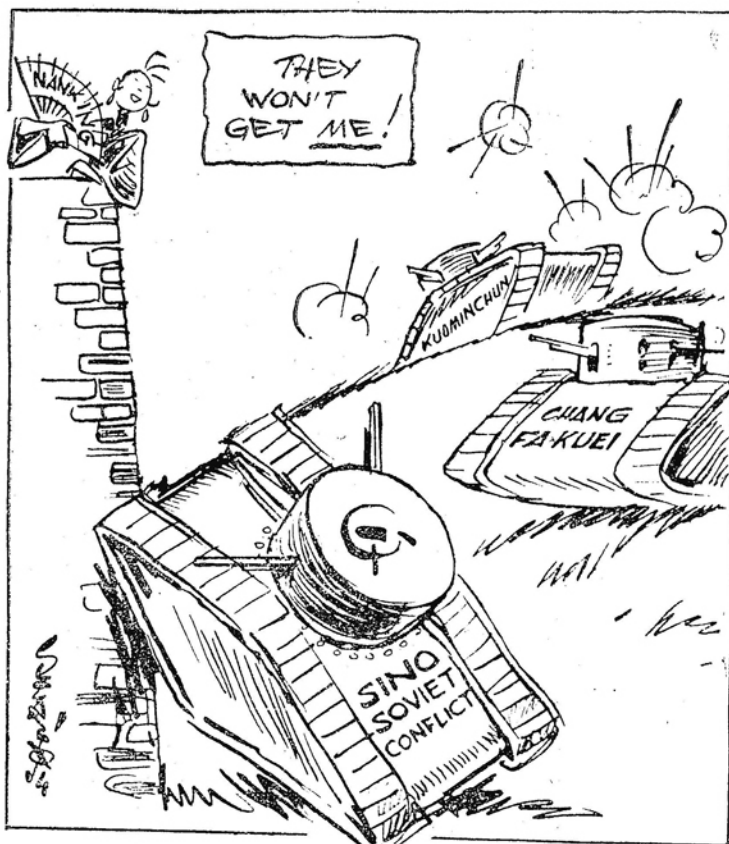
Mukden's Reply

Shanghai, Oct. 17.

Sir Robert Ho Tung has received the following cable from Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang in reply to the cable he sent to the chief Chinese leaders on October 14, pointing out the ruinous effects of renewed civil war and urging them to meet at a round table conference in order that all differences might be amicably settled.

"Your telegram of October 14 noted.

"Now that the reunification of the country has recently been ac-



LIFE'S LITTLE INCONVENIENCES.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT ON THE WAR

Northwestern Militarists Roundly Denounced: Their Fear of Disbandment and Rebellion to Authority

The following statement exposing the Northwestern rebellion is issued by the Publicity Department of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang:

Its references to enforced opium growing are particularly interesting, in view of the abuse levelled at foreign speakers at Geneva who have, in the past, made the same charge, and more recently the American Red Cross Committee's report on the famine.

Nanking, Oct. 16.

"Once again as a corollary of the impending execution of Military Disbandment, not unlike the Kuangsi Rebellion, the truculent warlords of the last feudalistic stronghold, the Northwest, have started to plot against the Central Government with a deliberate view to prevent their troops from being disbanded. On October 10, the rebellious warlords, Sung Chih-yuan, Shih Ching-ting and others were daring enough to issue a proclamation against the Central Government. While their sole aim was to obstruct troop disbandment, they did not hesitate to heap false charges against the Government such as: (1) dictatorial control and bribery, (2) neglect of the

country.

"I can hardly give adequate expression to my profound appreciation of your ardent love of peace which shows your far-sightedness and goodwill. If your idea is carried out and all the leaders should meet together for the adjustment of their differences, the blessing thus conferred upon the country will be unbounded.

"On my part I can assure you that I shall give my wholehearted support to your scheme from beginning to end. Therefore, if I can be of any service to you, you can rely upon my doing my best.

(Seal) CHANG Hsueh-liang.

Mukden, Oct. 16.

Sir Robert Ho Tung's cable was also sent to General Chiang Kai-shek, General Yen Hsi-shan and General Feng Yu-hsiang.—Reuter.

Northwest famine, (3) unjust appropriation of public funds, (4) deliberate attempt to reduce their military force, (5) diverting public attention from internal affairs by staging a diplomatic crisis, and so forth.

Resentment to Authority

Nothing could be more mischievous and further from the truth than the aforesaid points. The plain fact is that these recalcitrant military chieftains are so deep-rooted in the feudalistic regime that they hate to see the existence of any strong Central Government to interfere with them; rather they would like to have a Government whose order they may either take or ignore just as they please. That is why they commenced to usurp the authority of the present stable Central Government and branded it as dictatorial when the Government instructed them to reduce their troops. However, the Government has the interest of the people to look after. It is next to impossible for the Government to take care of the welfare of the people and at the same time to please the feudal warlords. The corrupt vested interests of the latter are diametrically opposed to those of the former.

Poppy-Growing Enforced

The Northwest famine is caused by the main fact that ordinarily the warlords there order the people to plant poppy, thus reducing the cultivable food-producing areas into opium plantations. In good years the food produce in Kansu and Shensi is barely sufficient to feed the population; a poor year then leaves many without food and faced with stark starvation; for the people have never had an

opportunity to accumulate a reserve on account of the forced poppy plantation. The warlords there derive enormous sums of money from opium traffic to support their ever increasing army. In the recent famine what was left of the food-stuffs in those places was commandeered by the warlords for the use of their soldiers, while the famine stricken people were left to their own fate.

What was even more criminal and outrageous of these inhumane warlords was that they took all the money sent for relief by the Central Government and other public organizations for themselves and spent it on 'aeroplanes and auto trucks for military use. Not long since, Feng Yu-hsiang took money out of the famine-stricken provinces of the Northwest in taxation to bolster up his critical military position. As a consequence, the people were driven to eat the bark of trees, grass-roots and clay; finally even cannibalism was resorted to. Feng and his followers have made it impossible for any organization, native or foreign, to save the grave famine situation. What a mischievous fabrication of facts when they charge the Central Government with neglect of the Northwest famine!

The Mohammedan Rising

Ever since the occupation of the Northwest by Feng's army, that region has been a territory of its own; the warlords there did as they pleased in administrative and financial matters. They had no use for the Government's policy of administrative and financial centralization and refused to have its control extended to their region. Worse still, they started a systematic looting of the whole region and bled the people white until the situation became so intolerable that popular uprisings such as that of the Mohammedans became widespread. Their huge army has been kept increasing all the time despite the exhausted resources of the place. The Central Government has appropriated liberal sums towards their support although it is denied administrative and financial supervision in that region. What a magnanimous policy the Government has adopted towards them! On the contrary, they audaciously charge the Central Government with unjust appropriation of funds. Evidently, the Government's magnanimity and leniency have been

taken for weakness, and there is not the slightest hope that these warlords will ever recede from their old feudalistic habits.

All Reactionary Forces

The Northwest warlords have effected a motley combination of all the reactionary forces; they include into their camp militarists of both the old and new variety, the most notorious among them being Wu Pei-fu, Chang Chung-chang, Wu Kuang-hsin, Tuan Chijui, Li Tsung-jen, Pai Tsung-hsi, in addition to the so-called Reorganizationists and the Anfu clique; yet with such a conglomeration, they proceed to defy the Central Government in the name of the Kuomintang.

It is not unexpected that the military warlords should stage an onslaught on the Central Government when military disbandment is insisted upon. The Kuangsi rebellion came right in the wake of the late Spring Military Reorganization and Disbandment Conference but soon it was crushed; for that was a rebellion against the will of the nation. Recently Yu Tso-pen and Li Ming-sui in Kuangsi and Chang Fa-kuei all rebelled owing to the simple fact that they refused to have their surplus troops disbanded in accordance with the decisions of the Military Disbandment Enforcement Conference; but they fell before the Government force one after another and their last day has already approached. Now comes the reported rebellion of the warlords of the Northwest also because of the fact that they do not want troop disbandment.

But it must be pointed out that since Troop Disbandment constitutes the life and death problem of the nation, the Government is determined to carry it through despite any obstacles. It is a struggle between light and darkness, between democracy and feudalism. The days of the feudal warlords are numbered; whosoever put themselves against the Central Government and the will of the nation, can never escape destruction. The mission of the *San Afm Chu I* will ultimately triumph over the darkness of feudalism.—Kuo Min.

AN AMNESTY FOR SOME OFFENDERS

Certain Political Sinners to be Pardoned

Nanking, Oct. 11.

Amnesty for certain political offenders, for whom warrants of arrest had been issued by order of the Government, was granted by a mandate of the State Council released for publication yesterday on the occasion of the 18th Anniversary of the Republic.

The mandate instructs that a list of the unexecuted warrants of arrest of political offenders now wanted by various local authorities throughout the country, be immediately submitted to the State Council for the joint examination of the Executive and Judicial Yuan so that those which in the opinion of the two Yuan may be cancelled in order to give the offenders a chance to start life anew, can be annulled.

A translation of the mandate follows:—

"With solidification of the foundation of the Republic accomplished and the country heading towards reform and renovation it is necessary first of all to unify the political and judicial administration by removing old obstacles.

Although the political offenders for whom warrants of arrest had been issued by various local governments, are themselves to be blamed, the Central Government, mindful of the spirit of brotherhood of the Party's late Leader, nevertheless entertains the hope that these offenders may be inspired by his teaching and thereby rectify their ways.

On the occasion of the National Holiday, therefore, all local authorities are hereby ordered each to submit to the Central Government a list of such unexecuted warrants to the Executive Yuan and the Judicial Yuan for investigation. With the exception of those which, upon investigation, it should be found necessary to enforce, all others should be annulled so as to show the magnanimity of the Government.—Kuo Min.

GENERAL YANG SEN'S ILLNESS

"Down with Imperialism" While Foreigners Tend Sick Man

Chungking, Sze., Oct. 4.

Yesterday the Chinese press reported the death of General Yang Sen at Chushien in the eastern part of this province. Yang Sen had been sick for some time, so Dr. Gentry of the American Methodist Mission in Chungking and a Chinese doctor belonging to the mission were called down to see the old warrior. Dr. Gentry returned, leaving the Chinese doctor in charge and a few days later the death of Yang Sen appeared in the press. This now proves to be untrue and, while General Yang is not entirely out of danger, he is making some progress.

While Dr. Gentry was attending Yang Sen and while the C.I.M. ladies in the city were doing all they could to provide the sick man with milk and other necessities the town was placarded with posters calling for the "knock out" of British imperialism and down with Christianity. Undoubtedly the sick man was not responsible for this and no doubt some of his faithful followers, fearing their great leader might be accused of "eating foreign slops," took the precaution to placard the city while the general was drinking milk from a British campound and being attended to by an American doctor.

We are glad the report in the Chinese press is not true, otherwise the kind ladies in the C.I.M. compound might have had their houses pulled down for causing the untimely exit of this great Chinese warrior.

People Sick of Posters

Fortunately many in this large province are now seeing through this placard propaganda and the merchants and solid middle class body pay very little attention to them. Posters seem the order of the day and in many of the larger cities, official and business houses, have the notice pasted up "Stick no bills."

AMERICA'S STAND ON EXTRATERRITORIALITY

Her Position Justified by Present Disturbances

Washington, Oct. 14.

The disturbances in China directed against the National Government at Nanking are viewed among American officials as justifying the firm stand thus far taken as regards retention of extraterritoriality.

They confirm the attitude of Col. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, that the Nationalists are still unable to enforce the laws in China sufficiently to warrant abandonment of foreign consular jurisdiction.

In view of the latest disorders, it is believed that Dr. Wu Chao-chu, Chinese Minister to Washington, will not press for an early reply to the latest Nanking note when he returns late this month from Europe.—United Press.

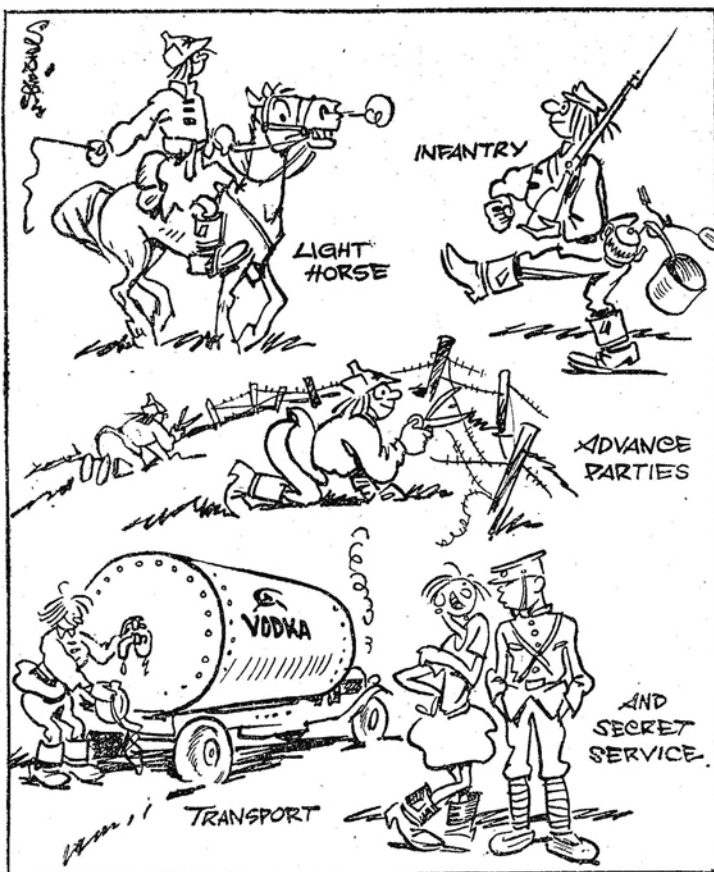
SINO-POLISH TREATY RATIFIED

Nanking, Oct. 11.

The Sino-Polish Treaty was ratified to-day by the State Council.—Reuter.

This Waichiao-pu is reported to have telegraphed to Gen. Chiang Tso-pin, Minister to Germany, saying that the State Council has earmarked \$50,000 for distribution among the Chinese at present detained in Soviet Russia and instructing him to request the German Consuls in Russia to distribute the money.

ON information that merchants of Kashing, Kasha and Pinghu (all of which are well-known Chekiang rice producing centres), have secretly been shipping rice abroad, the Chekiang Commissioner of Civil Affairs has ordered the district magistrates and public safety commissioners to prevent rice smuggling and to arrest and deal severely with smugglers.



THE SOVIET AMAZONS.

NEW DISCUSSION OF C.E.R. CRISIS

Rumours of Direct Negotiations by Mukden: Wellington Koo Said to Be Assisting: Russians Capture Amur Town

Nanking, Oct. 13.

It is learned from an authoritative source that the Sino-Soviet tension over the Chinese Eastern Railway dispute has considerably relaxed. It is understood that some progress has been achieved in the negotiations during the past week between the Chinese Minister Chiang to Berlin, General Tso-ping at Berlin and the Moscow Government through the German Foreign Office.—Kuo Min.

Nanking, Oct. 12.

Another report from private sources claims that the Northeastern Authorities have been negotiating direct with Moscow with the knowledge and approval of the Central Government.—Ta Chung.

Mukden, Oct. 13.

It is now generally believed that the Northeastern Authorities are in direct negotiations with Moscow for a settlement of the Chinese Eastern Railway dispute with Soviet Russia.

The report is strengthened by the fact that, in the last few days, Moscow has emphatically denied official statements to the effect that negotiations have been progressing satisfactorily between the Chinese Minister, General Chiang Tso-ping, at Berlin and the German Foreign Office. According to Soviet reports, no negotiations with Nanking have been entered into by the Soviet Government.

It is rumoured that Dr. Wellington V. K. Koo is assisting General Chang Hsueh-liang in the negotiations now going on.—Ta Chung.

Exchange of Prisoners Suggested

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Berlin, Oct. 10.

Acting in the capacity of an intermediary, the German Government to-day suggested that Soviet Russia and China should exchange the civilian prisoners now being held on either side of the Manchurian border.—United Press.

Attempted Sabotage

Harbin, Oct. 11.

Renewed activities on the part of Soviet agents to destroy the Chinese

Eastern Railway are reported by the Railway Administration.

The report states that several barrels of explosives were found at two points of the line yesterday morning, one beneath the track near Harbin and the other at Hsianfong Station. The dynamite was immediately removed by railway employees before any harm was done.—Kuo Min.

Linkiang Seized

Harbin, Oct. 15.

According to official Chinese reports, a Soviet force, 800 strong, under the protection of an artillery barrage, crossed the Amur at its junction with the Sungari river yesterday morning and occupied Linkiang.

During the clash three Chinese gunboats were sunk and the crews, totalling 500 men, are reported to have been drowned.

The Chinese allege that Russian activity began on the night of October 13 with air bombing, which crippled telephone and telegraph communication in the Linkiang region.

Reports say that the Chinese defenders of the village were forced to retreat, but they fail to mention whether the Russians are remaining in possession or withdrew after the raid as in previous instances.

A Soviet statement reaching Harbin, via Harbarovsk, says that the Soviet army and navy "took decisive steps" on the Amur frontier as a reprisal for Chinese gunfire and the mine planting in the river aimed at Soviet steamers. The statement asserts that the same punishment will follow future reprisals of such Chinese actions.—Reuter.

Harbin, Oct. 14.

Three Chinese gunboats, the Kiangping, Kiangnan and Kiangyung, are stated to have been sunk off Sankiangkow during the battle between the Soviet invaders and the Chinese Defence Force on the 12th when the entire district of Tungkiang was finally occupied on the following morning by the preponderant "Red" forces. The Soviets, however, fared no better,

as an equal number of their gunboats are reported to have likewise gone to the bottom of the river.—Kuo Min.

Soviet Reprisals

Harbin, Oct. 15.

According to a report received from Harbarovsk, the Soviet authorities on October 14 published an announcement as regards their recent military action to the following effect: Notwithstanding several warnings which had been given to the Nanking and Fengtien authorities against their aggressive military action, the Chinese army has been bombarding Soviet merchantmen on the Sungari as well as on the Amur. The Soviet army and navy have accordingly been ordered to take a drastic action towards Chinese aggression.

Should the Chinese authorities not reflect on their brutal act, the announcement continues, Soviet Government must be fully determined to continue the same firm attitude against China.—Rengo.

Russians Pushing Up Sungari

Tokyo, Oct. 16.

A telegram received here from Mukden says that the Kirin Military headquarters are much alarmed by the report that the Soviet troops which occupied Linkiang on October 13 advanced up the Sungari River, captured Huachuan in the vicinity of Fuchin and are threatening Ilan (?), an important town on the way to Harbin.

A message from Harbin confirms the report of the development of an alarming situation along the Sungari River. It states that heavy fighting has occurred between Linkiang and Fuchin and the Soviet advance is endangering the latter town. Meanwhile it is reported that Soviet Aircraft have been raiding Heiho, opposite Blagoveschensk, since Sunday.

An official Japanese despatch from Harbin, based on Chinese communications, gives a slightly different version of the clash between Soviet and Chinese forces at the confluence of the Amur and Sungari rivers.

According to this despatch, the Soviet force attacked early in the morning of October 11, with seven gunboats and twelve aeroplanes, and sank three Chinese gunboats, resulting in 200 persons being drown-

ed, while "it seems" that three of the Soviet gunboats were also sunk.

The despatch adds that the Soviet forces have broadcast a report to the effect that they landed marines and occupied the Chinese town of Linkiang, at the confluence of the Amur and Sungari rivers, on October 13, the remainder of the Chinese fleet withdrawing up the Sungari.—Reuter.

New Soviet Raid

Harbin, Oct. 16.

An urgent despatch from the Heilungkiang Provincial Government states that two Soviet gunboats, with a large number of soldiers equipped with machine-gun batteries, attacked the Chinese shore of the Amur River in Heilungkiang on the morning of the 14th instant, while at the same time, Soviet troops on the opposite bank of the river brought their field-guns into action. Three Soviet aeroplanes also dropped bombs on the Chinese line.

Details of the battle are not yet available in view of the fact that fighting has continued till yesterday. A number of Chinese houses, however, are known to have been completely destroyed by Soviet gunfire.

Several hundred marines from Chinese gunboats cruising on the Amur River have been landed to assist the Heilungkiang Provincial Forces.

Tungkianghsien Reoccupied

The Kirin Provincial Forces on the 14th re-occupied Tungkianghsien—which had been captured by Soviet troops last week—following a counter-attack launched by the Defence Forces in conjunction with the naval forces under Admiral Shea Hung-lich. All "Red" gunboats have withdrawn outside Sankiangkow, although Soviet aeroplanes continue to circle over the area. One brigade under Commander Chang Tso-chow has been sent to Tungkianghsien to strengthen the garrison there.

According to a report from Admiral Shen Hung-lich, the encounter with the "Reds" at Sankiangkow has resulted in heavy losses to the Chinese forces, three gunboats having been sunk, four damaged, two aeroplanes destroyed and over 1000 soldiers and sailors killed. The Soviet loss, however, is estimated to have been even more disastrous.—Kuo Min.

Russian Withdrawal Unopposed

Tokyo, Oct. 17.

A message from Harbin reports that a Chinese communiqué, after describing the events leading to the Soviet withdrawal, states that Soviet marines looted a granary at Linkiang before retiring.

Since the communiqué does not mention actual fighting, military experts here believe that the Russians withdrew after practically unopposed raiding which raiding is justified by the Soviet as a reprisal for the Chinese attacks on the Soviet navigation region at the confluence of the Amur and Sungari rivers.

The sensational rumours which have been received during the past two or three days were apparently based upon exaggerated accounts of this raid.—Reuter.

Harbin, Oct. 16.

According to information received yesterday, the village of Ust-Urovsk, situated in the Three River district, has been raided by Soviet troops. It is reported that 200 of the Russian and Chinese inhabitants were killed.

Oct. 17.

According to a Chinese communiqué, Chinese naval and military forces recaptured Linkiang, at the confluence of the Amur and Sungari rivers, on the evening of October 14. Reuter.

IN view of the fact that the native bankers had decided to abide by the order of the National Government and to enforce the use of the Gregorian calendar from Saturday, October 12, local merchants and bankers have agreed that, hereafter, settlement days will fall on May 31, September 1 and December 31, instead of Dragon Boat Festival, Mid-Autumn Festival and Chinese New Year, according to the Chinese Press.

CHINA DEPENDENT ON OTHER POWERS

Striking Speech by Noted Economist at Nanking Conference:
Food and Clothing She Might Find for Herself

Mr. Shih Yung, the noted economist, was one of the speakers at the National Economic Conference which is at present in convention in Nanking. The speech was a very lengthy one. Some extracts which should be of general interest, were translated as follows:—

Clothing, food, lodging and means of communication are the four daily necessities of human living and the prosperity or the decay of nations depends on whether the supply of materials for these four necessities is sufficient. China is a large and thickly populated country and she is famous for her live-stock, her forests and her agricultural and mineral products. China, therefore, should have abundant supplies of materials to meet these necessities and should not have to fear any shortage. In fact, however, the contrary is the case for, during recent years, the people have on more than one occasion met with shortage and have had to depend upon foreign countries for her supplies.

Causes of Failure

Investigation reveals that the shortage of the supply of these materials is due to the backward agricultural methods, the failure to carry out conservancy works on important waterways, the failure to open up our mines and to improve our factory conditions, and numerous other reasons. As a result, the question of shortage of supply has become more and more serious on account of the increase of China's population.

The following will show the general conditions of China's shortage of the materials for the four necessities which were mentioned:—

1. Shortage of food materials. During recent years, China's population has increased as is evidenced by a report of the Post Office showing that her population is now 485,510,000. Another report prepared by Mr. Chen Chang-heng estimates the population at 470,300,000 and, according to statistics of various governmental organs, this estimate is considered correct. As to China's products, these have not only not increased but they have, owing to famines, droughts, civil wars, and the plantation of poppy and cotton, etc., in place of foodstuffs, been considerably reduced in recent years. The land devoted to the plantation of poppy in the interior, such as Szechuan, etc., has become larger and larger, and the land devoted to the plantation of rice and wheat has, of course, become proportionately smaller. The decrease in China's principal foodstuffs, rice and wheat, has resulted in the soar in the price of these two articles and the increase in the importation of foreign rice, wheat and flour. The importation of foreign foodstuffs during 1928 and their value follows:—

Sugar	Hk. Tls. 98,697,923
Rice	65,039,282
Flour	32,801,936
Grains	23,830,464
Fish and sea products	26,125,843
Other foodstuffs	17,343,111

The total value of imported foreign foodstuffs in 1928 is, therefore, Hk. Tls. 269,838,000, or approximately \$400,000,000. Other foreign foodstuffs, such as sweets, liquors, etc., are not included. What are our people going to do in the event of war between China and other Powers when all Chinese ports are blockaded and no foreign foodstuffs are forthcoming?

Imported Clothing

2. Shortage of clothing materials. The principal materials used for clothing by the Chinese people are cotton goods, linen goods and silk goods. Of these three, the demand of the cotton goods is the largest. The value of silk products exported in 1928 was Hk. Tls. 160,000,000, which was Hk. Tls. 10,000,000 less than the value of foreign cotton goods imported during the same year. In addition to foreign cotton products, foreign silk imports amounted to Hk. Tls. 28,000,000 or more during 1928. Though the Three Eastern Provinces and Mongolia produce huge quantities of wool, China, owing to her conservative manufacturing methods, has been compelled to import large quantities of foreign woollen goods. The total value of clothing materials imported from foreign countries last

year amounted to Hk. Tls. 270,000,000. The following statistics give a general idea of the value of the different materials for clothing imported to China last year:—

Cotton goods	Hk. Tls. 173,359,322
Cotton	67,981,417
Woollen goods	45,380,729
Silk goods	28,824,775
Linen goods	22,902,101
Cotton yarn	16,706,616
Hides and leather goods	12,515,789
Buttons	1,173,122

Building and Communications

3. Shortage of lodging and building materials. With the exception of timber, bricks, tiles, clay, stones, cement, etc., which China can supply herself with to a certain extent, for building purposes, the Chinese within the past few years have been dependent entirely upon foreign countries for the supply of such materials as metals, glass, etc. Of the building materials imported last year, the value of metals was the largest, timber coming next in the list. The following shows the value of imported building materials imported last year:—

Metals	Hk. Tls. 33,780,000
Timber	18,017,908
Stone, cement and clay	4,401,002
Glass	2,323,557

The total value, therefore, was Hk. Tls. 58,520,000, which will vastly increase when China's building business increases and prospers in the larger cities.

4. Shortage of materials for communications which are indispensable for comfortable travel. Though coal is indispensable for fuel and other uses, it is also one of the most important necessities for trains and steamers. Among the importation of materials for trains and steamers, coal ranks first. The following is a list of the different materials used for communications imported in 1928 from foreign countries:—

Coal	Hk. Tls. 22,633,697
Rails	7,232,429
Locomotives	1,563,850
Motor cars	4,960,205
Motor cycles	107,298
Freight vans	2,288,596
Bicycles	463,589
Other vehicles	5,042,774

The total value of these materials, therefore, amounts to Hk. Tls. 44,380,000 or more, which value will greatly increase during the next decade as more roads are built in the different provinces and as more vehicles of different kinds will be in demand.

How will our countrymen solve these problems?

THE SOVIET CONSULATE
RAID

Russians Arrested in Harbin Before Chinese Court

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Harbin, Oct. 4.

The hearing of the charge against the 39 Communists who were arrested in the Soviet Consulate on May 27 was held yesterday in the Chinese High Court, before a large gathering of representatives of the local consulates and the press. Questioned one after another, the accused stated that they did not know of any illegal meeting, nor did they take part in any movement.

Preliminary questions were put to Tsimberevich, Stankevich, Taranoff, G. Koliada, A. Koliada, Koresheff, Karmasheff, Kurenkoff, Likareff, Prichko, Golovin, Godultak, Simarod, Yalovinech, Drodzoff, Turovsky, Drobinsky, Vidsheff and Goncharoff. The Procurator limited himself to reading certain portions of the indictment, after which all except Tsimberevich were led away from the court-room.

On being questioned as to whether he had taken part in a secret meeting and was he aware of the contents of the documents found in the Consulate, Tsimberevich categorically declared that he knew nothing about them and that he did not take part in any such meeting. In reply to a question as to whether he was aware of the Moscow telegram for the purpose of interfering with the unification of China,

and rendering assistance to Gen. Feng, Tsimberevich replied that he absolutely denied all participation in political work or interference with Chinese politics, as he was only a commercial agent.

Asked what he was doing in the Consulate on May 27, he stated, after the defending lawyers had intervened, that he was there as the manager of the Harbin office of Dalgostorg (Dalbank), which carried on a large commercial business in Harbin, amounting to millions of roubles, and he had often to be at the Consulate, visiting the Consul-General, the Vice-Consul and the secretary.

The hearing was adjourned.

Severe Punishments

Tokyo, Oct. 15.

A message from Harbin says that following a trial lasting from October 2 to October 8 judgment was rendered to-day on the 38 persons arrested at the time of the raid on the Soviet Consulate-General on May 27.

Thirty-seven of the prisoners were adjudged guilty of "violation of the Three People's Principles of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and violation of the law forbidding subversive assemblage."

Five of them were sentenced to nine years' imprisonment each, 21 to seven years, seven to five years, while four women were given two years each. One Chinese was found not guilty and released.

All those convicted are expected to appeal against their sentences.—Reuter.

The Chiao Tungpu, according to the Chinese press, has ordered the Post Office to adopt strict measures to suppress transmission of contraband through the parcel posts. The Customs and other revenue organs have also been ordered to examine parcels.

The Ministry of Interior has ordered the various district magistrates to investigate the conditions of temples in their district, to guide the Government in closing those which are found to encourage superstitious practices.

The Reorganization Committee of the Student's Union held a meeting on Sunday at which they passed a resolution that all schools should be instructed to form unions of students and that these unions should unite in one general body.

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THE SUPER-SHEEP

Oct. 14.

Dr. Serge Voronoff, the famous gland specialist, is, we are told, about to experiment with a flock of sheep on which he proposes to employ the gland grafting process in order to produce a super-animal. The idea is, we suppose, to evolve a gigantic sheep that will provide Broddingnagian joints of luscious mutton and huge crops of wool. It will be interesting to watch the outcome of these experiments for, in nature, to every gain there is a loss, a reaction to every action and, in this case, it will not be different even if the Russian *savant* succeeds to the measure of his ambition. It is possible that the giant sheep will be provided with a giant appetite and require giant dogs to shepherd him and giant fences to prevent him breaking bounds. A nasty old ram as big as an ox would be a difficult customer to tackle. There are possibilities of infinite complications that might arise from this interference with nature's product of the finished sheep.

But Dr. Voronoff, we know, has ambitions that stretch far beyond experiments in the animal world. He has already tried his gland treatment on some exalted personages and if he is successful in evolving a super-sheep we may be sure he will attempt the same experiment on nature's masterpiece, man. Will the time come when the youths of our race, having reached the limits of natural growth, will be required to submit themselves for examination to a committee of gland experts who will look them over, as Dr. Voronoff will inspect his sheep, and determine whether they are up to standard or whether a gland operation will be necessary before they reach the full stature of a perfect man? We can visualize the scientists measuring up their subject as a sculptor views a block of marble or, more appositely, a chunk of plastic clay, and saying "What shall we make of this fellow?" There must be limits to the possible expansion of the human frame even under the most perfect gland treatment. What then should be the height of the ideal man? Suppose the doctors decide that eight feet would be a suitable size and there is no apparent reason why it might not as well be ten or twelve—then the super-men would have an uncomfortable time in folding themselves into the inadequate beds at home or bunks in trains and steamer when travelling. If the whole race is to be gradually developed to this magnificent standard, then the most amazing revolution will have to be made in every department of life. Doors and windows, stairs and balustrades, nay, houses will have to be rebuilt. Imagine a leviathan of eight feet being invited to sit on my lady's choice Chippendale sofa. What a crash there would be and the modern lady's language might be as exotic as her furniture. When invited out to dinner the super-man would have either to fortify himself with bread and cheese before leaving home or put a severe strain on his appetite in order to give the other guests a chance to get

a meal. The possibilities of harassing or ludicrous situations arising are so many and so obvious that it is hardly worth pursuing the theme. Snips would have to use a step-ladder to measure the giant for a coat and the barber to use special clippers to cut his coarse, fibrous, hair. Even the gravedigger would be much inconvenienced to find a resting place for his worn-out body.

And this brings us to another point. The end of a sheep is the slaughter house. When it has given such service as it can to man by providing him with wool for his garments its carcass is utilized for food, its skin for leather. But the super-man; what is to be the end of him? Will his age correspond to his girth and stature and will he be immune from the petty ills that beset mankind as we now know it? Will his teeth ache and his hearing fail; his eyes need giant goggles and his hands a staff to aid his failing steps when old age comes? Above all would his brain power keep step with his enlarged physique? So far as experience goes the world has not found its giants remarkable for intellectual power. Big men are generally of lethargic disposition and few of them athletic. An increase of flesh may be of advantage to a sheep but to a man may be a hindrance, rather than a help, even if we eliminate the half humorous situations we have sketched in the foregoing part of this article. If Dr. Voronoff could minister to a mind diseased, strengthen the failing memory, invigorate the mind, give buoyancy to the spirits he would confer a real boon on humanity which, in this mechanised world, has muscle enough for all the labour necessary for its life and comfort.

CIVIL WAR ONCE MORE

Oct. 15.

The statement we received yesterday through the Kuo Min news agency by "a spokesman of the Government" discussing the latest outbreak of civil war, reads far more convincingly than most of these semi-official pronouncements. The speaker gives a coherent account of events since the failure of the attempt to assassinate General Chiang Kai-shek in Shanghai two months ago, which led to the discovery of the plot that is now seen in actual operation. We are told that the originators were a number of militarists fearful that disbandment would reduce them to insignificance and malcontents of many shades, and the design was for a simultaneous descent by General Feng Yu-hsiang upon Nanking, General Chang Fa-kuei upon Hankow, and the Kuangsi leaders upon Canton. The early disclosure of this plot enabled the Government to make the necessary dispositions and although "there is no denying the gravity of the crisis" Nanking believes that it can put down the present revolt as it did its two predecessors.

The situation takes on a different complexion from day to day and it is too soon yet to form much opinion of the forces opposed to Nanking, except that they appear to be the most dangerous "which the Government has yet had to face. But yesterday's news was certainly calculated to give Nanking confidence. In the south it is believed that the Government troops will easily be able to suppress General Chang Fa-kuei and his Kuangsi allies. General Yen Hsi-shan is now counted upon at least to remain neutral with a distinct leaning towards

Nanking. Financially, we are told, the Government's position gives no anxiety. Thus the struggle as viewed at present appears to narrow down to an issue between General Feng Yu-hsiang and General Chiang Kai-shek. It is noticeable that "the spokesman" quoted above never mentioned the name of General Yen Hsi-shan but had no mercy for General Feng. Nanking's view of the latter for many months past has been that he is an anachronism who will never fit in with the modern trend of things in China; and we cannot doubt that General Feng is fully aware of this feeling and reciprocates it. A trial of strength between Nanking and General Feng was bound to take place sooner or later. What his strength may be has yet to be revealed, but according to a Reuter telegram to-day from Hongkong, the new scheme of Government is already cut and dried, if and when General Chiang can be overthrown. One wonders what Mr. Sun Fo is doing in this purely northern *garede*, supposing he really is in it. And will all these leaders quit their natural bases in the north to sit in committee at Nanking? Or would they move the seat of government to Peking once more? It is all rather exciting, not necessarily unbelievable, but a matter on which to reserve judgment.

On one most important aspect of the present struggle we venture to think that Nanking underestimates the forces against her. Divisions within the Party and the strength of the Reorganizationists may or may not be momentous, but they are certainly not constant. Politicians change their positions in all countries with more or less ease and away from the coast it is still the local general who has the last word. But the racial feeling of the North is ancient, deep and not to be ignored. Ever since the removal of the capital to Nanking, resentment has been rising in the North, a feeling that it is neglected and forgotten; and only yesterday we received a letter from north China which spoke of the bitterness aroused by the substitution of southern for northern officials. The arguments on the other side can easily be imagined and theoretically they can offer a good show of reason. But it is felt by many friends of China, and of the Nationalists, that the latter have tried to draw the bonds of unification too tight and that greater consideration could have been shown with more wisdom for China's age-long system of local autonomy and the strength of provincial clannishness.

"The spokesman," to quote him once more, argues that the National Government "whatever may have been its shortcomings, has been and remains to-day the sole bulwark between orderly development and return to the unspeakable reactionary chaos of 1923." Foreign onlookers, well advised to remain neutral, can hardly be expected to endorse this claim unreservedly. It may be said, none the less, that those who take up the sword in this greatly tried country incur a very grave responsibility. The one need of China above all others is peace and the general who would justify himself in going to war must have a very strong case indeed. If peace can only be preserved, many of the questions on which Nanking is now criticized will automatically solve themselves; and it has this claim upon the country that it stands for certain well defined principles and has acquired a certain experience in office of which the value is not to be underrated. Its greatest mistake, as we have said before, lies in not taking the people of China sufficiently into its confidence. The requirements of the period of political tutelage have been

read in too narrow a sense, and if Nanking wins through this last and greatest challenge to its authority we would venture to urge that no time be lost in laying down a constitution which, for a commencement, would enable the best minds in the country to express themselves and to be put at the disposal of the Government, with subsequent stages of development to extend the franchise and the functioning of democracy, as time and education permit. The only effective counterpoise to the perpetual insurrections of local malcontents is the weight of public opinion invoked on the side of the recognized authority. The destiny of China must rest ultimately in the hands of the people of China.

WHAT CAN BE DONE WITH THEM?

Oct. 16.

Some few days ago we published on this page a contributed article prompted by the case of a man who had deliberately broken a window, not for theft, but in order to get board and lodging in gaol. The writer of that article suggested that the charitable societies might put a little money in the hands of the police for immediate relief in cases occurring late at night. From what we have since heard, the Charity Organization Society does not share the views of the writer whom we have been quoting. Their opinion, the outcome of much bitter experience, is that men who break windows in order to be kept in gaol at the community's expense might have done a great many other things before being reduced to this extremity and in most cases have actually been given plenty of chances of keeping themselves. Which brings us back once more to the old exhortation so often expressed in these pages, that people should not give where they know nothing of the recipient's antecedents without previous reference to the C.O.S. and that charity in such cases can only fruitfully be done through the organized agencies.

There remains, however, the question originally asked by the writer quoted above, What are these men to do? We cannot help thinking that the question should rather be, What can be done with them? That there are many cases of genuine ill luck, of employment lost through bad trade or ill health, no one would deny for a moment. But we think it would be safe to say that in the majority of these instances help can be and is given with good result. The man helped is only anxious to become self-supporting again. Experience, however, forces us all to the conclusion that there are people whom it appears simply impossible to help. Jobs are found for them again and again, but they never keep them. They will not work and so long as they can pick up a living by devices that one can scarcely imagine, they do not find themselves compelled to make an effort. They appear to have absolutely no moral sense and to this extent might be classed as mentally deficient, but the deficiency is not acute enough to get them put under restraint. Several years ago the Council established a work shelter where a lodging for the night and breakfast are always obtainable. But as a certain return of work is demanded in the morning, the shelter has never been popular with the drifters, who remain a real and constant problem to Shanghai, with the added acuteness of the dislike which all Westerners must feel for seeing one of their own race "go under" in Asia. But as nobody seems to feel this less, or to bother less about stopping the descent, than the drifter himself, we

come back to the question, What can be done with them?

In Norway and Sweden, we understand, possibly in other countries as well, persons who will not work are not allowed to loaf about living upon the community. After due warning, they are put into labour colonies, which not only force them to work for a livelihood, but, more importantly, endeavour by expert means to revive in them their self-respect, with so much success, we have read, that the inmates after a certain period of detention go out to find work as free men. Something of the same kind is undoubtedly needed in Shanghai and by the nature of it the expense should not be so great as to stay the Municipal Council from establishing it. Besides, it would very soon be known along the China coast that drifters were not tolerated in Shanghai and they would keep away. Such an institution would, of course, be useless without the co-operation of all the consular courts; but we cannot imagine that, if individually approached by the Council, the consuls would make any difficulty about undertaking to send to the labour colony those who ought to go there. The inmates would, of course, be under detention, but at stated periods they would be free to look for work on their own account; and a good character earned in the labour colony should be a help in finding it. The additional question will occur to all who are interested in such matters, of the women who are to be classed as mentally deficient, though not far enough to warrant their being put into an asylum. But this is too large a subject for the present article. That it needs consideration and remedy, we fear there is no doubt. For the moment, it may be enough to deal with the men who could work but won't, and for whom it is urgently necessary to find a way of bringing them to their senses.

FENG YU-HSIANG A PRISONER

Oct. 17.

The complexion of the war is vitally altered by the news of General Feng Yu-hsiang being put under arrest in Shanai. With this redoubtable figure eliminated and General Yen Hsi-shan pledging himself "strictly to follow the Central authorities' instructions to bring the present insurrection to an early close," the northern menace appears materially reduced. It remains to be seen what tangible value General Yen Hsi-shan's promise has. If, for example, Nanking instructed him to lead troops into Honan and attack General Sung Liang-chen, would he, in point of fact, be able to do so? However, it seems he is to be depended on not to lead troops to Sung's assistance. Neither Northerners nor Reorganizationists should be able to claim the prestige of the names of Yen and Feng and there is a good prospect that the war may be localized to Shensi and the much-suffering Honan. The doings of General Chang Fa-kuei and his Kuangsi allies are veiled in mystery, but the overwhelming numbers which the Government has massed in Kuangtung ought surely to be able to cope with them successfully. On the debit side, we have still to see what will be the effect throughout the North of General Feng's arrest and, as it will certainly be considered by many, General Yen's defection. The consequences for the latter may well be serious. General Feng, too, is not the sort of man to submit to incarceration without a struggle and it may be that his followers and partisans will only be inflamed thereby to greater efforts.

Doubts necessarily arise in connection with all news, parti-

cularly an item so striking as that under consideration, owing to the rigid suppression of anything that could by any stretch of imagination appear to tell against Nanking. An example of this occurred on Tuesday night, when the Ta Chung news agency's sheets were headed with this announcement:

NOTE TO EDITOR:—In deference to the wishes of the Authorities the Ta Chung News Agency will not issue any telegram unfavourable to the Central Government Forces in connection with the present military situation.

We are not aware that this agency has been guilty of publishing news unfavourable to the Government, when viewed reasonably, though it has occasionally issued more details of some events than have appeared in official messages and has been welcome accordingly. Even this small amount of variety is now, presumably, to be cut off, and we know well the sort of arid, utterly unconvincing announcements with which we shall be served up day after day. What we have often urged upon the Government's consideration, but what it appears unable to realize, is that messages filled only with its successes rapidly become valueless. Or worse: when only one side of a story is heard people inevitably conclude that the other side must be pretty black. We do not dispute the need of censorship in war time but it has to be used judiciously. Take the example of the British Government during the war. It frequently suppressed news of its own successes, for example, the destruction of submarines, because publication would have given the enemy news for which he was craving; but it never suppressed reports of its reverses. It knew that these would be bound to get known and would have a worse effect if previously suppressed in England; and having confidence in its cause and in its nationals, it could feel that the latter would only be the more keenly stimulated to "the will to win."

In any respects Nanking is in the same position. It can claim that its cause is good; nobody can wish for a revival of Northern feudalism. It can claim that the rising in the north is not directed against a policy or party, but is largely a question of personal jealousy against one or two individuals. And it may well ask whether this is sufficient cause for plunging the country in fresh war. But while it appears a thing aloof and to treat the public as not safely to be taken into its confidence, it cannot be surprised if people regard the struggle with indifference and the success of one side or the other as meaning little more to them than the issue of numberless similar conflicts in the past.

We dwell upon this matter, not for the first time, because in it is bound up the whole success of orderly government. We have said before now that Nanking's achievements are unfairly forgotten and that it is criticized on the score of promises made too enthusiastically and without reflection on the time they must take to accomplish. But this further thought may be stressed, namely, that success and disappointment alike appear to come from some agency outside the life of ordinary people. It does not seem to them that they have or are expected to have any share in the procedure. This is contrary to the basic teaching of the Kuomintang; it was by the appeal to popular rights that they roused the people, and it is only by the people's co-operation that they will be able to defy regional revolts and make China the country she should be. This fact needs all the more clearly to be kept in view because the North is not yet really overcome. Between the Reorganizationists and Nanking, the differences are not apparently more than it ought to be possible to settle by

adjustment within the Party. But between the North and the Kuomintang the issue is vital, it is the old feudalism against the modern conception of democracy by which hundreds of thousands of Chinese far beyond the ranks of Party and officialdom are now eagerly inspired. It is to these men that the new rulers must look, and there is only one way in which their support can be won, against the day of the final trial of strength between old and new.

TWO QUESTIONS FOR KYOTO

Oct. 18.

The principal problems to be considered at the Conference of Pacific Relations at Kyoto will be Manchuria and the abolition of extraterritoriality. The Manchurian question will offer numerous difficulties to the delegates of all nations because of the Chinese Eastern Railway complication. The delegates will not easily permit the Conference to be utilized for propagandist purposes by either China or the friends of Russia and it is difficult to see how the subject can be discussed at all with that dispassionate calmness which scholars believe is their particular forte.

The question of extraterritoriality, however, affords an excellent opportunity for the Conference to bring all the facts to the surface. The Chinese delegates will have an excellent opportunity to state their case accurately as to facts and motives. The foreigners will also have an opportunity to state their case, to explain the Notes of the various Governments declining to end the system immediately and suggesting, a *modus operandi*, probably based upon the Strawn Plan, for the eventual, gradual and evolutionary discontinuance of a judicial and administrative system which the Chinese find unbragous.

Both the British and American Governments have signified their willingness to discuss with China, at an unnamed date, the system for the gradual abolition of extraterritoriality. They have not refused to consider the Chinese representations on the subject, but they have stated in unmistakable terms that whatever method is used, there shall be a gradual relinquishment of extraterritoriality and not some sudden revolutionary act which will impair the property holdings, the investments, the interests which have been built up during 80 years of infinite labour and patience. That whatever is done shall be gradual is as much to the interests of the Chinese people as to foreigners, is obvious from the facts of the present situation. At the very moment when Chinese are demanding the abolition of extraterritoriality, the country is again torn by civil war, soldiers are again levying illegal taxation, trade is interrupted and property rights everywhere are in jeopardy. Such a picture does not afford encouragement to even the most sentimental supporters of China's contentions; yet no one desires to take advantage of China's misfortunes, if China will adopt a reasonable attitude towards the foreign point of view and interests. At Kyoto a way may be found to develop such an attitude, for the men who will attend that Conference are important figures in their own countries, where they carry conviction particularly as regards international problems. Lord Hailsham, Professor Arnold Toynbee and Professor Webster lead the British delegation, while the son of Great Britain's Prime Minister will be there to watch the proceedings. The American delegation, the Japanese delegation and the Canadian and Australian groups include

equally important figures. This Conference, then, affords China an exceptional opportunity for co-opting trained and brilliant minds for the solution of this problem, for a meeting of minds on the reconciliation of divergent views on a problem which both sides desire to be settled with amity and good-will on both sides.

Two factors in the problem of the abolition of extraterritoriality the Chinese are prone to ignore. One is that the major problem facing China to-day is the industrialization of the army and the surplus population which goes into banditry as a means of earning a mere livelihood; the other is the danger of assuming the burden of the government of foreigners at a time such as this when the Government has hardly sufficient strength to govern the Chinese people. With respect to industrialization, China requires foreign capital which, although it may not come into the country in the form of foreign loans to the Government, is entering China in the form of commercial and industrial investments all the time. At present, foreign capital tends to restrict itself to such places as the International Settlement where there is security because of extraterritoriality, but as adjacent regions thrive in peace over a period of years, foreign capital will spread into them as industrial enterprises have developed in Pootung, the Yangtzepoo-Woosung region and the environs of Ferry Road. The sudden abolition of extraterritoriality will frighten foreign capital away until the experiment has been tried over a period of years and until it has been proved that China can afford protection to life and property and can provide a judicial administration which guarantees the inviolability of a contract. No one wants the ports of China to present such a picture as Professor Toynbee painted when he referred to Constantinople and Smyrna in his Pan-Pacific Association address, that is, dead and decaying places, piers and harbours without ships, empty go-downs, rotting factories. The Chinese must consider this economic factor in any proposals they make with regard to the abolition of extraterritoriality, if their desire is to find a practical and realistic solution.

On the other hand, the protection of its citizens is one of the principal functions of every government. Were there a strong, fully effective Government in China to-day, one which could adequately protect the lives and properties of all its citizens everywhere throughout the land, there would be no just objection to the assumption of full jurisdiction over foreigners. But even the most flatterer of supporters of Dr. C. T. Wang's proposals must admit that to-day the law is inadequately respected, the courts are unsatisfactorily administered and the relationship between law and fact is hardly understood by the masses of the people who are accustomed to "the rule of reason" which cannot possibly obtain beyond the limits of a village. This problem is more psychological than political, for centuries of tradition and intellectual habits intervene between the thoughts of the intellectuals and the actions of the people. No one can hope to achieve a changed psychology in this generation although it must be admitted that a gradual changing system can effect a gradually changing attitude. It took Japan a generation fully to abolish extraterritoriality; it will take China as long, but that does not mean that there should not be any changes at all during that long period.

If China faces the world with a practical, clearly conceived, sincerely stated plan, there can

be little doubt but that the Powers will welcome the Chinese suggestion and implement it. Startling statements of sudden actions, propagandist challenges of a resort to violence, slogan appeals to mass emotions, will only force the Powers to adopt extremist policies which will serve neither China nor the foreigners in China. If at Kyoto informally, in a friendly and disinterested atmosphere, a programme of reconciliation can be worked out, one which would be acceptable to broad-minded and fair persons on all sides, China will be able to rid herself of the one problem which seems at the moment to offer nothing but a blank wall.

ANOTHER MILESTONE

Oct. 19.

With the current report, the title of which is borrowed from this article, the British and Foreign Bible Society now looks back on a hundred and twenty-five years of existence. And the progress it can record in the past quarter of a century is out of all proportion greater, in some respects actually greater, than that noted in 1904 of its first hundred years. As a business organization continually expanding and throwing out roots in new directions the British and Foreign Bible Society is one of the wonders of the world. By the year 1811 it was issuing 100,000 copies of the Scriptures annually; by 1846 over a million; last year the figures had reached the enormous number of 11,399,540.

To put it in another way (says the report) five years after its foundation the Society sent out on an average nine volumes every hour; fifty years after its foundation it sent out 156 volumes every hour; when it was 100 years old it sent out 650 volumes every hour; in 1928 the issues reached the record figure of 1,801 volumes every hour.

In some districts there has been occasional setback. Thus no one will be surprised to hear that "Russia has been closed to our operations since the Revolution." In 1904 the Society had two flourishing agencies covering all Russia from the Baltic to the Pacific which circulated half a million books a year "in more than sixty languages"; but last year it could only send in a few parcels and supply the German-speaking Baptists of Odessa with sets of electros to print an edition of the Bible for themselves. But in the new republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, the Society's activities have greatly increased. Most remarkable has been the increasing circulation of the Bible in China. The report says:

In 1902, when the tide of Chinese opinion was flowing strongly in the direction of the new education and Western learning, the circulation rose to 870,000, and it was thought that the limit had been reached. In the centennial year the sales were still a good deal short of a million. In 1928 no fewer than 5,000,000 copies were issued to missionaries and colporteurs from our depot at Shanghai, and of these 3,951,000 copies were actually placed in the hands of Chinese. This was an increase of over 300,000 on the figures for 1927. Since the centenary our Society has circulated over 64 million books in China. The astonishing circulation has gone on in spite of enormous difficulties in recent years: civil war, with all its accompanying dislocation of transport, disorder, and brigandage.

Two or three weeks ago a mass meeting of the Kuomintang at Canton included the teaching of Christianity among the "superstitious practices" which are to be suppressed. As the report notes, opposition in China has always come from the literati. But the present antagonism of some of the Chinese reformers to religious practice (in any form)

suggests a new conflict, the issue of which will be awaited with interest. On the whole one rather thinks the Society will win.

The reference above to the "more than sixty languages" used in Russia brings us to the revelations made by the Society's work of the astonishing number of languages spoken in the world. In the centenary year, some portion of the Scriptures had been translated into 614 languages. That number has now grown to 886. We read that "over one hundred mutually unintelligible forms of speech are, it is said, to be heard in the Netherlands Indies alone." As yet, of course, the Society cannot pretend to touch them all, though it is doing very satisfactory work in this region. Africa, perhaps, shows the most marked advance of any country in recent years and the Gospels are being read freely in parts of the Dark Continent which a quarter of a century ago were still unknown, while the eighty-eight versions of the Bible printed for Africa in 1904 have now risen to 1929. The report says:

The new translations have been representative of every part of the world. They include several European languages, or widely prevalent dialects, which for some reason had not previously been dignified in this way—Chuvash, for example, spoken by some half a million of people living in the valley of the Volga; and Low German; and two forms of Romany, or Gipsy speech. There is also Esperanto, in which the whole Bible has been printed. Fifty-seven Asiatic languages have been added to the list. Not only have standard versions in the great languages been completed, or revised, but some peoples who speak minor tongues have also been given Gospels at least—the Todas of India, for example, and various aboriginal tribes of China. For indigenous peoples of North and South America seventeen versions have been added to the twenty-eight which were in existence in 1904. These include three translations in dialects of the Quechuas—the descendants of the famous nation which the Spaniards found in Peru; and one in the form of Eskimo speech which is used in the far-off north corner of Canada, on the frozen shores of the Arctic Ocean. New versions in thirty-eight additional languages of Oceania bring the total up to eighty-seven. Five of these were prepared for peoples of New Guinea; no fewer than eight for the polyglottic Solomon Islands; and six for the New Hebrides.

Apart from new translations, a large staff of workers are employed by the Society in revising old editions as knowledge of the languages in which they are printed becomes more extensive. The majority of versions are printed in the familiar roman type, but no fewer than sixty other alphabets are also employed. How many of these, one wonders, could even a well educated man so much as name?

The report contains some suggestive pages on the changes in the world's habits, mechanical and social, which tell directly upon the Society's work. It is twenty-one years older than the oldest railway and when it was founded "the fastest thing on land was a galloping horse and on sea a sailing-ship." Now a message may be flashed from London to any part of the world in a few seconds, a man may fly to India in forty-nine hours, and Big Ben may be heard striking in Central Africa. It is possible that the almost overwhelming change in the surroundings of every-day life which the present century has seen have had as much to do with the breaking down of old standards as the upheaval of the Great War itself. Historians point out that in previous ages epoch-making discoveries, such as the use of gunpowder, steam and mechanized industry, followed each other so slowly that society had time in which to digest and accustom itself to the consequent modifications of its existence. But in the past thirty or forty years we

have scarcely been able to realize one terrific invention before the next has burst upon us. The contrast with the sedate, orderly movement of the Victorian era is too much for the imagination and tells as much upon our mental outlook as on our physical state. To quote the report:

Professor Gilbert Murray discerns these indications of the breaking down of the Victorian cosmos: a great output of new and more or less fantastic superstitions, a large and outspoken rejection of all religion, and particularly of all morality, a casting aside of conventions, a degradation of standard, a slackening of the sense of duty, a loss of discipline in the young, a lack of interest in the main issues that the nation has to decide. There is no call for pessimism. Amid all the undoubted changes we may believe that equilibrium will be reached again. But for the time being we cannot deny that the foundations have been shaken.

It is, perhaps, mainly a question of time for things to adjust themselves. No one can read history without being struck by the innumerable parallels it affords with the rather feverish state through which the world is now passing. On the other hand, as the report well points out, human "progress" is not "inevitable". It depends upon the direct effort of individuals. For the moment it may appear that the Bible is not, in some quarters, so much believed as it used to be; but, judging by the records of this Society, it is undoubtedly bought and presumably read. And quite independently of its religious teaching, its supreme value and what has given a supremacy and endurance which no other book can equal, is its unassailable record of the fundamental necessities of men and nations and of the things which condemn them to die, or stimulate them to live and flourish, even as this remarkable Society, which exists only to disseminate these records throughout the world.

TORONTO, Oct. 17.—William Green, who succeeded the late Samuel Gompers, was to-day once more re-elected to the post of president of the American Federation of Labour.—United Press.

The Rev. Chung Wing-kwong, president of the Canton Christian College and director of the Bureau of Overseas Affairs, will receive from St. John's University the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in December on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the inauguration of St. John's. Mr. Chung, who is a Hanlin of the old school, is one of the leading Chinese Christians of the present time.

MAJOR James Samson, general secretary of the Salvation Army in North China, who is very well-known in the north among the Chinese community, is leaving Tientsin in a day or two for Shanghai and is due here on Wednesday as representative of the International Salvation Headquarters in London to make an investigation of the work and to audit the books of the local branch of the Army. Major Samson, who will remain here about a week, is a fine singer and is well-known in connection with his work as a member of the Peking Choral Society.

EVANGELINE Booth, Commander-in-Chief of the Salvation Army in the United States, is due to arrive at Yokohama on November 1, to visit Japan for a few weeks. The headquarters of the Salvation Army in Tokyo is preparing an elaborate programme for the entertainment of its guest from America. Evangeline Booth is popularly known in the United States merely as "Commander." Born on December 25, 1866, she is the fourth daughter and seventh child of General and Mrs. William Booth, the founder of the Salvation Army. This was the year in which the Salvation Army was founded. From her childhood she associated herself with the work of the Salvation

NOTES AND COMMENTS

The War on the Forest

In his extremely interesting address to the Economic Conference on China's deficiency in essential products, of which we give a report elsewhere, Mr. Shih Yung uses one phrase which must be challenged. He speaks of China being famous for her forests. That is precisely what she is not; in fact, she might almost be said to be famous for the lack of them. This point, and the evil consequences that ensue from it, is stressed again and again in that remarkable book "Modern Chinese Civilization" by Dr. Legendre, who lived for over 20 years in Szechuan and has travelled extensively in China. Dr. Legendre says that he has "passed through real forests, but only in Tibet, or in those hills of far west China inhabited by the independent tribes of the Lolos." In northern Manchuria, too, there are still great forests. But, says Dr. Legendre, "everywhere else, where the Chinese is master, the forest has disappeared. For it he is pitiless." The explanation and its sequel are given on successive pages and deserve to be quoted in full:

In this world of agriculture it is the traditional belief that "the shadow of one tree deprives one family of a livelihood." Hence for centuries there has been a systematic massacre of trees both in the plains and in the hills, so that to-day forests have completely disappeared and brushwood and lushes are rare (pp. 8 and 9).

As the return from the soil diminished more and more, the Chinese endeavoured to increase at any cost the area arable land and the tree was therefore condemned. With the disappearance of these great protectors, the rich strata lost a great deal of their fertility even when they did not become absolutely sterile; and the Chinese found himself faced with the old problem (p. 150).

The Chinese peasant has not understood nor wished to understand that forests guarantee a regular rainfall and afford the best security for annual and recurring harvests (p. 280).

Dr. Legendre adds that "induced by Europeans, a few energetic mandarins have attempted reforestation during recent years, but in the night the peasant goes out and cuts down the young trees." We hope the situation is not now quite so gloomy as the last sentence suggests. Judging by the Chinese newspapers, the annual observance of Arbor Day seems to attract a good deal of attention. But of the general treelessness of China as compared with other countries there is no doubt, or of the fatal results arising from it. The reformers might well devote some of their energy to this matter and organize a systematic campaign for more trees.

Who is Shanghai?

A caller in this office the other day asserted that Shanghai is interested in three sports only—bridge, dancing, and golf. By arguments advanced in systematic array and by specious elimination of, say, racing from the category of sport, he made an astonishingly good case in favour of his assertion, until, of course, the question arose: "Who is Shanghai?" Presumably somebody is Shanghai, for thousands of words have been written concerning the Shanghai mind, though it needed a distinguished visitor of reputed radical leanings to discover it. But who is Shanghai? Inside the Race Course one is confronted with evidence that some people here are interested in other sports than those mentioned: but are these people Shanghai? After dark it is possible to find innumerable places of entertainment functioning to crowded houses, cabarets, dance halls, indescribable dives: is Shanghai there? And it is possible that, if a total were made of all the different religious gatherings during one week in this city, there would be a record figure for a town of its foreign population. Is this, then, Shanghai? It is really a very difficult problem and one which would bear the investigation of some super-Sherlock Holmes. For ourselves we should suggest as a starting place for such an investigator the pages of a daily paper. Should it be possible to find one person who is equally interested in everything that appears therein, the commercial pages, the corre-

spondence, the leader, the outport letters, the "locals," the news from all quarters of the earth, then this person, we should venture to say, must be "Shanghai."

Miss World

They say, most ungalantly, that women lie at the root of most trouble. It is very difficult to believe such a thing of them, but it is undeniable that they lie at the root of some of the world's trouble, at any rate. Just now there seems to be brewing a serious conflict—a beauty contest to determine who shall be "Miss World," and we gather that the beauties of the Far East are preparing themselves for one of the first skirmishes of this war, which is to be fought to a finish at Galveston, Texas, in June next year. The preliminary skirmish to which we refer is the beauty contest to be held early next year in Manila in connection with the carnival there, and "flappers" from all quarters are even now furnishing their charms for this event. What would the Chinese grand dames of 20 years ago say to it? The requisites for success appear to be an unshakable confidence in one's own charms and a skin-tight bathing costume, which are very different from the cloistered seclusion and flowing robes of the oriental ladies of less than a generation ago. The winner of the Manila contest will journey to the United States and compare confidence and bathing costumes with the winners of other contests to be held in many other countries. What will be the outcome? Can, say, Miss America bear to be informed that Miss Orient is the possessor of more charms than she herself? Surely here lies the seed of another international complication.

Evidence from Suspects

An interesting means of extracting confessions from suspected criminals is reported to have been discovered in the United States, in which a mixture of scopolamine and morphia is injected into the suspect, who passes into a sort of twilight sleep in which he is said to be incapable of telling anything but the truth. Already interesting results are claimed for the innovation, and, while some of them may be exaggerated, there seems sufficient of a case put up in favour of the scheme to warrant further investigation. At the same time the widespread application of any such a practice would not appear to be in consonance with the principles upon which criminals are brought to justice nowadays. While it is true that there is still too much of the sporting element in the vindication of the law which provides so many loopholes though the guilty may escape, it is more than a little doubtful if basic principles could be so stretched as to permit the introduction during a trial of a confession admitted to have been extracted from the admittedly accused while he was under the influence of drugs. Obviously, if a man's defensive caution could be so suspended that he made statement which he would not otherwise have uttered, it would be logically fair to contend that he was not in a proper state of mind at the time he made the admissions relied on. That, of course, is assuming that the process itself could be legally applied, about which there would appear to be an even graver doubt. It would be going a very long way indeed to suggest that because a man had been arrested on suspicion he should be obliged to submit to such a test during the period of presumable innocence.

The Bandits in Honan

When will the day of reckoning come for those who are responsible for the pitiable condition of the people of Honan? For years now the province has been devastated, if not by wars, then by brigands who inevitably travel in the wake of armies, cleaning up what the rapacious soldiery happen to have left. And whose fault is it? The general upheavals which have been going on in China for the last decade or so are, of course, partly responsible, but there is proof that much of the suffering of the

peasants is unnecessary, and could be stopped with only a small effort on the part of the military leaders. Private advices from the province show that the same old game of pandering to the bandits is in progress, now as it was years ago. The soldiers seem to regard the bandits as a means of making money. It is understood, according to these reports, that the pursuers remain about a day and a half behind the men they are supposed to be after, and the brigands leave piles of loot and money for the soldiers as they come up. In the circumstances, what inducement has the soldier to wipe out the pests? If he does so, where will his money come from? The military leaders who allow this kind of thing to go on are the people to blame, and one day, we hope, their responsibility will come home to roost. In instances not so far remote we have been shown that the military leaders can, if they want to, catch and punish the brigands. It has been done when pressure has been brought to bear on them when foreigners have been captured. But they do not appear to want to. It should be added that these remarks do not, of course, apply to the many government officials who are really making a sincere effort to straighten out the tangle of the country's affairs, but only to those who are content to close their eyes to the misdeeds so openly perpetrated.

The Bolshevik Hen

There are three thoroughly good money-making schemes in the world, none of which has been properly exploited. One is the Florida orange grove. You just stick a tree in the ground and it grows oranges by oodles, whilst you do nothing except sell the oranges and cash the cheques. It is true, because lots of beautifully engraved prospectuses say so. Then there is the cat and rat ranch, which calls for a little more labour, but is even more profitable. Both cats and rats breed very quickly, so you just start with a few rats and a few cats, you feed the cats on some of the rats, sell some of the cats' skins, and feed the rest of the rats on the cats' carcasses, continuing the process. Best of all, there is the chicken ranch. You start with a dozen hens, each laying an egg a day, and you set each hen on its first dozen eggs, so that in a few weeks you have 144 chickens, plus the original stock, and then— Well, again, you simply continue the process, and anyone can see that there are millions in it—dollars as well as chickens. Now, the capitalist and imperialist world has never been able to digest these plans, so absorbed has it been in grinding the proletariat to the bone, but one did not expect the Soviets to miss the opportunity. They have tumbled to it and one reads that they have enlisted the help of the Boy Scouts of Russia to save the world with eggs. It has been found that three eggs per hen are lost each year, so Russia is to have "controlled nests," the Boy Scouts are to be the controllers, and those hens have got to do their job by the State, just like any other decent Bolshevik. Estimating again, the Commissar for Eggs (or whatever they call the comrade) has worked it out that, through the agency of the Boy Scouts, with a trifle of assistance from the hens, there will be a matter of 50,000,000 additional Plymouth Rock and Buff Orpington comrades in a year. And in two or three years—! Nye ponimayut!

The Soviet Vodka Monopoly

For the financial year ending September 30 the Centrosprits, the Soviet Vodka Monopoly, has decided to increase the output of the spirit from 4,100,000,000 to 4,600,000,000 litres or a total of 9,000,200,000 standard bottles. As the peasants make their own liquor, estimated to amount to as much as that turned out by the monopoly, the above enormous quantity is largely consumed by the urban population, estimated to amount to about 30,000,000. All the old liquor shops are to be reopened and 178 new depots are to be brought into operation to supply the villages and 28 for the towns. The plan is approved by the Finance Commissariat, whose receipts have fallen off badly during the past year, as a means of improving its income, but

temperance advocates in Moscow are bitterly opposed to the plan. The figures of the proposed output show that if every man, woman and child of the urban population drank his or her share of the nine thousand million bottles each would have to consume approximately a bottle a day. It seems somewhat of a large order, but possibly the Centrosprits knows what it is about, even if it is only catering to the doctrine: "If you cannot be happy, be drunk."

Opera for the Proletariat

"Because they are not compatible with the mentality of a class-conscious proletariat" the operas "Traviata," "Otello," "Aida," "The Tales of Hoffman," and "Madame Butterfly," have been banned by the Soviet. "Traviata" is an opera in which dreary bourgeois respectabilities are involved: "Otello" was, of course, employed by an oligarchic government of Venice, but could undoubtedly be touched up to meet Soviet prejudices; "Aida" could be excellently adapted by writing in a warning against winning victories for kings, as Rhadames did, and adding a further act showing a successful proletarian rebellion against Pharaoh and as for "Madame Butterfly," little requires doing except omitting wailing of the imperialist flag over the dead mother. As to the "Tales of Hoffman," if any government can successfully prevent the performance of the "Barcarolle" by any means whatsoever, we are prepared to forswear our present political beliefs and become proletarian. These example of romantic art should never be shown to the tiny *tovarishes*; their minds should be broadened and their artistic perceptions sharpened by scenes placed in factories and gaols, with cheery scenes of shooting anti-Communists in prison yards. Such food, and only such food is compatible with the mentality of a class-conscious proletariat.

RADIO

The China Broadcasting Association, 17 The Bund, Shanghai, announce the following programmes, which will be preceded by the chiming of the hour. Wave length 335 metres.

Daily Except Sunday:

At 1 p.m.—Musical programme. Monday—Operatic and instrumental. Tuesday—Instrumental and vocal. Wednesday—Light music, etc. Thursday—Various. Friday—Vocal and instrumental. Saturday—Light opera, band, etc. Each programme will be interspersed with orchestral music. At 7 p.m.—Musical programme: on Wednesday and Saturday, light classical selections; other days, dance music, followed every day by the North-China Daily News news service. At 9 p.m.—The programme as announced below.

Forthcoming Programmes

SUNDAY, October 20.—Church Services. 11 a.m. Community Church. 6 p.m. Holy Trinity Cathedral. MONDAY, October 21, 9 p.m.—Lecture by Mr. E. C. Inston on "Cockroaches, Bugs and Fleas;" to be followed by a musical programme. TUESDAY, October 22, 9 p.m.—A concert has been arranged in which the following artists will take part:—Mrs. S. G. Beare (songs) Miss Audrey King (recitations) Mr. Murray Gilbert Davies (songs) Mr. Alec G. Davies (at the piano). WEDNESDAY, October 23, 9 p.m.—A short address will be read and followed by a musical programme. THURSDAY, October 24, 9 p.m.—A concert is being arranged by Mr. W. H. Scott. FRIDAY, October 25, 9 p.m.—A specially selected musical programme with explanatory notes. SATURDAY, October 26, 9 p.m.—Classical selections; dance music. SUNDAY, October 27.—Church Services. 11 a.m. Union Church. 6 p.m. Holy Trinity Cathedral. 8 p.m. Gospel Mission. MONDAY, October 28, 9 p.m.—A talk will be given by Mr. E. C. Inston on "Rates and Mice;" this will be followed by a musical programme. TUESDAY, October 29, 9 p.m.—Two piano recital by Messrs. Bill Cameron and Cecil King. WEDNESDAY, October 30, 9 p.m.—A short address followed by a musical programme. THURSDAY, October 31, 9 p.m.—9-10 p.m. Classical selections; 10-11 p.m. dance music.

NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

EXAGGERATED TALES FROM ICHANG

No Orders for Foreign Evacuation: Mutiny Suppressed

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Ichang, Oct. 8.

While conditions in Ichang during September were peaceful and the various reports of trouble and the evacuation of foreigners by the advice of their Consuls were entirely false, the last two days have been a turn which has resulted in a definite feeling of insecurity, with a certain amount of uncertainty about the future. The commotion in other areas caused by the revolt of the 4th Army under General Chang Fa-kuei left Ichang undisturbed. There was a certain amount of uneasiness, owing to the non-arrival of the new garrison and the fact that the local militia put martial law into effect, but it should be noted that this is according to custom and makes for safety.

The first division of the newly-organized army, under Gen. Tsao, arrived here on September 28, and everything appeared to be going on smoothly when, in the early hours of October 5, some of the troops revolted and killed an officer. After an abortive attempt to loot the city, they got off into the country and, during the forenoon, were driven further away by the men who remained loyal. Gen. Tsao himself went aboard the Chinese gunboat which about mid-day dropped down below the city and fired two rounds of shrapnel on the retreating mutineers.

Strict Precautions

Martial law was enforced during the nights of October 5 and 6, and all seemed quiet until Monday morning, the 7th, when the city gates were closed early in the day. The reason for this was that the Fu Yang was expected from up river with a number of troops whose loyalty was doubtful and the authorities decided to disarm them before they could disembark. The precautions taken were against any possible refusal on the part of the troops to hand over their arms. However, there was no trouble and their arms were sent ashore without any opposition. Later in the day, soldiers of Gen. Hsia Fan-ying began to arrive from down-river and the confidence of the people is gradually being restored.

Harrowing tales of pillage and murder continue to come in from the surrounding districts, where Communists and "Sheng Ping" are operating unopposed. A small village in the neighbourhood of Huanglihuo, some 90 li up-river from Ichang, has been robbed and burned. From there, a child of three years was brought to the Buchanan Memorial Hospital yesterday. Her injuries were two sword-cuts on the face, a bayonet wound in the chest, right arm burned, and both feet burned off. Her father, mother and brothers had been killed.

COMMUNIST BANDITS OF FUKIEN

The Government Troops Again Outmanoeuvred

Foochow, Oct. 10.

The communist bandits under Chu Teh have once more out-manoeuvred the Government forces and captured the city of Henghua. A detachment of the Training Corps of the Provincial Forces, in conjunction with the Brigade under Commander Lia Pin-chow, is now advancing from Yungchow to surround the bandits there.

The successive defeats suffered by the Government forces at the hands of the bandits have apparently emboldened the latter who are reported to be combining together with Lung-yen as their base of operations.—Ta Chung.

On the application of the Commanding Officer at the Woosung Forts, says the vernacular press, anti-aircraft guns are to be installed at the forts.

AN N. N. C. LEADER'S CALL FOR UNITY

Mr. Lobenstein Enlarges on Need for Co-operation

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Ningpo, Oct. 14.

The Rev. E. C. Lobenstein, one of the secretaries of the National Christian Council of China, was the speaker at the October meeting of the Ningpo Foreign Missionary Association, and delivered a very able and interesting address on "Co-operation and Union between Christian Forces in China." Mr. Lobenstein said that, at the present time, there were 130 Christian bodies with representatives in China, so that the call was not for more missions, but for a larger spirit of unity. Opposition to the work of the Christian Church had caused that feeling of oneness to be exhibited in a small measure, but it should be developed tremendously, so that co-operation amongst the various units might produce greater results. Although he was a believer in the Protestant Reformation, he acknowledged that that movement gave rise to denominationalism, which had progressed so far that to-day the Christian Church was hampered by many unnecessary sub-divisions. The greatest task was to abolish these many ramifications of the Christian Church, and establish an organic unity.

Such a unity had been proposed in previous years and had two distinct objectives. Firstly, it aimed at the reduction of separate bodies. The Anglican Church in China was one, whilst ten out of twenty Lutheran churches had united to form one body, but there was still room for further co-operation. What was needed was a united Church, not a federation of churches. The second objective was union on a geographical basis. In 1907, and for a few subsequent years, provincial federation councils had been organized, but they had not produced any substantial results. The same criticism was applicable to the work of city federations, although the latter were worthy of revival. Probably the N.C.C., established in 1922, had done more than any other body to bring about church unity in China. Whilst not a church in itself, it formed a connecting link between the various units. After its reorganization last year, at Hangchow, the N.C.C. became a union of 22 churches, and represented 75 per cent. of the Anglican and Protestant communicants in China.

Too Long on Defensive

Mr. Lobenstein went on to say that the dead-end incident in the Christian Church to-day was due to the fact that we had been too long on the defensive. As Christians, we needed a new sense of our mission, and to that end the N.C.C. had decided to adopt a five-year movement, the main objective being the deepening of the spiritual life of the Church, and the doubling of the Christian membership. Referring to the ways and means which the N.C.C. proposed to adopt in order to achieve these ends, he mentioned briefly religious education, abolition of illiteracy, the Christianizing of the home, the youth movement, and personal evangelism.

The Rev. W. P. Bates, in thanking Mr. Lobenstein for his most interesting address, said that the situation which the Christian Church had to face in China to-day was fraught with difficulties, and if ever we needed faith it was now.

A cordial vote of thanks was offered to the friends of the C.M.S. mission, who so kindly entertained the Association.

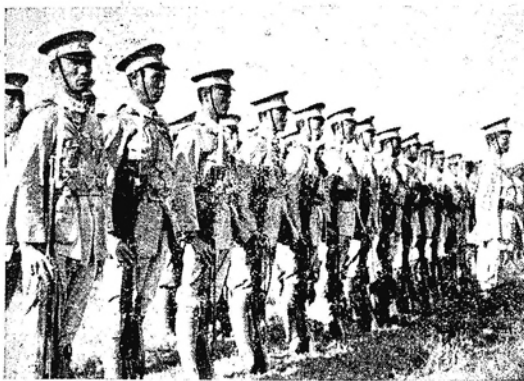
TOKYO, Oct. 11.—H. I. H. Prince and Princess Chichibu last evening gave a dinner party in the Akasaka Detached Palace in honour of Mrs. Wilson, wife of the late U. S. President. The dinner party was also attended by Mr. Neville, American Chargé d'Affaires, and Mrs. Neville as well as by Dr. R. B. Teusler, Director of the St. Luke's International Hospital, and Mrs. Teusler.—Reuter.

ANNIVERSARY GROUP IN NANKING

Photos by H. S. Newsreel Wong, M.G.M.



From left to right (front row):—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, president of the National Government; Gen. Tan Yen-kai, chairman of the Administrative Yuan; Mr. Hu Han-sing, chairman of the Legislative Yuan; Mr. Lin Sen, one of the eldest members of the Kuomintang; Dr. Tai Chi-tao, chairman of the Examinations Yuan; Mr. Chao Tai-wen, chairman of the Supervisory Yuan. In the second row, between Messrs. Hu and Lin, stands Mr. Cheng Hung-tien, Vice-Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour. Inset Mme. Chiang Kai-shek in happy mood.



Troops at the Grand Military Review at Nanking

THE HAPPY SECTION OF HONAN

Good Grain Crops, though Cotton is a Failure

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, Honan, Sept. 30.

Many farmers are now saying:—"See what we can grow when we have sufficient rain." This part of Honan is a veritable garden when moisture of snow and rain is at all adequate. The drought and famine of last year was only broken by the late summer rains in July, but as soon as plentiful rains came, corn, beans and other autumn grain were sown with a hurried preparation. These coarse grains are now being gathered in and will greatly relieve famine conditions. The price of all cereals has dropped almost 100 per cent. The cotton crop is almost a failure, owing to the rains coming too late. Cotton and cloth are quite expensive. The people will be forced to make over old clothes and patch them to do another winter. Many of the tumble-down houses will have to go unrepaired another year, because military movements and special taxes with banditry in addition drain the resources of the people.

A division of soldiers under Gen. Tsueh was passing from the west to join up with Han Fu-chu at Kai-fen. Several hundred soldiers escaped with full equipment of arms and ammunition, the reason given being that they did not want to be disbanded. However, a rather quick pursuit was made and seven hundred were captured and disarmed. A troop of about five hundred bandits who have been defying capture for several months in the hills of Tsaiyuanhsien have now finally reached an agreement with the local military commander and have been incorporated into the army.

Business Improves

Since the drought has been broken and promise of an autumn harvest, merchants are doing better business. Port city cheques are in demand for the purchase of commodities for use in the interior. The Post Office is doing a big business in parcel post. Shipping by freight is still most difficult, but express parcel is now possible to many points. Recently there has been a gradual depreciation of copper coins. The copper is just about the same value per unit now as the old string cash was a few years ago. This depreciation is partly due to the decreasing weight of copper in the coin. Denominations of 20, 50, 100, and 200 are now in circulation. The higher the denomination, the less the weight becomes in terms of a 10 copper cash unit.

After a year of training, a class of students have graduated to undertake the work of making a Government census of all the people, their land and other property. An office has been opened in the Magistrate's yamen, with 20 students in charge. They expect the work will require three months to complete and estimate a large increase of tax income to the Government after a proper census is taken and all lands properly assessed and collected. At present it is only land that requires the payment of taxes, city buildings and shops not being regularly taxed. However, it is always the shopkeepers and merchants who have to contribute toward the entertainment of the military. When the annual taxes were paid for the 22nd year of the republic, last February, it was promised that there should be no special taxes, but this promise has been broken many times.

GERMAN PRIESTS AND NUNS RELEASED

Five Thousand Dollars Ransom Paid for Four

Canton, Oct. 16.

An unconfirmed report received here to-day states that the two priests and two nuns, all German Catholics, who were recently captured in South Fukien by "Reds" under the notorious bandit leader Chu Tak, have been released following the payment of a ransom of \$5,000. As soon as this sum was paid, the report adds, another priest and seven nuns, who were also in the hands of the bandits, were voluntarily released.—Reuter.

HUPEH LEGALISES OPIUM CORPSE IN BRIDAL CHAIR

Dealers Guarantee \$30,000 Monthly for Taxes

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, Oct. 8.

For some days, the vernacular papers have carried articles about the attempts which have been made to secure the abolition of such restrictions as have been in force against the wholesale and retail sale of opium. It was known that there were 24 powerful firms urging this abolition and it has also been realized that the Provincial Government cannot meet its liabilities unless it has some large source of income other than ordinary taxation. It was also known that the reason for the prevailing restrictions was not a desire to suppress opium, but an attempt to bring the heads of the Opium Tax Bureau to order and secure the receipts from the opium tax for the Government. It is now reported in all the local papers that matters have been arranged between the dealers and the authorities. As a means to overcome the opposition of the government the trade guarantees taxes will not be less than \$130,000 per month. The dealers reckon that the revenue from wholesale dealings will be not less than \$100,000 per month, while, if the lamp tax is re-imposed, it should bring in the balance. So certain are the dealers of this last item that they are prepared to guarantee a monthly payment of \$30,000 if the tax is farmed out to them. The papers add that, in view of the many schemes which the authorities have on hand, this source of revenue is likely to be tapped in the near future.

As a sort of hint to the authorities that their schemes must include effective bandit suppression comes the news that the military guard at Oushikow, a second-class link station up the Yangtze, have carried off \$30,000 which had been accumulated there.

Ghastly Tragedy at Hankow: Suicide in Bride's Place

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, Oct. 9.

Chinese story-tellers often tell weird tales connected with the "red chair" in which a bride journeys to her new home. One famous story tells of a chair on its way to a wealthy home and one on its way to a poor one, both being set down outside a wineshop while the coolies had a drink, and after the drink, the gangs of coolies picked up the wrong chairs and delivered the rich bride to the poor man and vice versa. In some parts of China, weddings are avoided in the intense heat, because brides have been known to be suffocated during the journey.

An incident which has happened at Hankow rivals these other stories. A baby boy named "Happy Preciousness" was betrothed when a few years old to a little girl in a village in the country. The years sped by and, as the youth had attained maturity and was in a position to marry, the middlemen were sent to fetch the bride. While they were feasting in the village, the bride was put into the chair and the door was locked. Of course, she was swathed in the usual red wrappings and the middlemen saw nothing of her face.

The chair duly arrived at the home of the bridegroom, the key was inserted in the lock and the door opened. It is usual for the bride to show reluctance to alight, so the matrons of honour pulled at her clothes and, to their horror, fell the corpse of a middle-aged woman who had evidently strangled herself to death in the chair. The police were at once informed of what had happened and the family demanded an investigation. So the chair, with its ghastly contents, the middlemen accompanying it, was taken to the nearest police-station.

THE PHANTOM PORT OF TIENTSIN

Rapacity of Officials Likely to Upset Plan for Finally Settling the Haiho Problem: Back to Old Fear of Silting-up

BY ALBERT M. GUTHILL

Twenty feet of navigable water from Tientsin to the sea, a permanent channel which has, for the past 28 years, been the goal of the Hai-ho Conservancy Commission, seemed up to within the past fortnight, to be almost within reach, only to be endangered at the last moment by a raid upon the forthcoming funds of the Hai-ho Improvement Commission by the officials of the Chihli Provincial Government, a raid amounting to a million and a half dollars out of a total fund of four millions and cloaked under the pious guise of relieving the flood-stricken farmers within the areas inundated by the Yungting-ho during its August floods, although it is stated by Mr. Yang Po-ling, the recently nominated executive member of the Hai-ho Improvement Commission that it will require only \$400,000 to effect the dyke repairs necessary for the rehabilitation of the agricultural population affected. In other words, this problem of giving Tientsin a permanent deep-water outlet to the sea, a matter of life and death to the city and one which should be entirely confined to the realm of engineering and economics, is being so jockeyed that at the present moment it stands an excellent chance of being relegated to the field of practical politics, with the probable result of Tientsin permanently remaining a semi-landlocked city.

To get an intelligent understanding of the Hai-ho problem, it is necessary to delve for a moment into the comparatively recent history of the port of Tientsin, which, be it understood, was not a scaport in any sense of the word prior to the arrival of foreign traders. Although the port was opened by treaty in May, 1861, it was not until 1897 that organized steps were taken to improve the approach from the sea. Prior to that date, it was the customary thing to lighter cargo up from Taku Bar, as has been necessitated during the past three years. Just before the organization of the first Hai-ho Conservancy Commission, in 1897, the river had so badly silted as to make lighterage impossible at times, thereby creating a situation serious enough to force the hand of the Imperial Government. The endeavours of this first commission were terminated abruptly during the Boxer uprising in 1900, but, following that period, under the reign of the Imperial Government, the present Hai-ho Conservancy Commission was established—or re-established, as one cares to view the matter—for the express purpose of making the river navigable from Tientsin harbour to the sea, and this includes the maintenance of a channel across the Taku Bar.

28 Years' Work

This commission has laboured uninterruptedly for a matter of 28 years to afford Tientsin a channel to the open sea. As established at present, it consists of the Chinese Superintendent of Customs, the foreign Commissioner of Customs, a Chinese official by the way, and a representative of the Consular Body who acts as Chairman. Mr. C. E. Gauss, the American Consul-General, holds this position at present. In addition to these members, there are represented on the commission, the various foreign Consessions at Tientsin, through their consular delegates, whilst the Chairman of the Tientsin General Chamber of Commerce and a representative of the united shipping interests of the port also sit, but in a consultative capacity only. The Board of the Commission consists of the first named officials and its decisions are taken by unanimous vote.

The Hai-ho Conservancy Commission is charged principally with the navigation of the river from Tientsin to the sea. During the past 28 years, its accomplishments have, in brief, been the deepening of the channel so that where, in 1900, but four ships drawing 10 feet of water were able to cross Taku Bar and come up to the Tientsin Bund, there was enough water in 1925 to enable 1,702 ships with a maximum draught of 18 ft. 3 in. to proceed

up the river to the Concessions. It has been able to cut through six bends in the river, saving 13 miles of the former trip from Tientsin to the sea at Taku and has locked three of the larger canals which draw their water from the Hai-ho. From a mean tidal range at Tientsin of 0.31 ft., it has brought the ebb and flow to a figure of seven feet and has in the same space of 28 years increased the mean sectional area of the river from 2,500 square feet to 6,400 square feet. In other words, this Commission has, in less than 30 years, and labouring under all sorts of handicaps, natural and otherwise, so improved the Hai-ho as to make it navigable in 1925 for steamers drawing 18 ft. of water, and all of this was done with a total expenditure up to the end of 1928 of approximately Tls. 10,000,000, including assets of some Tls. 1,650,000.

Nor is the work so far accomplished the ultimate goal of the Hai-ho Conservancy Commission as at present constituted, be it herein mentioned, by treaty. It has in hand plans for the further improvement of the port which include more cut-off work between Tientsin and the sea and a new channel through Taku Bar, which will open the river at least as far as Hainho to ships with a draught of 25 ft. Considering the results obtained by this commission at an expense as low as it has been able to operate under, it is evident, even to the layman, that it has done its work in a commendable manner, especially in view of the hindrances, natural and otherwise, with which it has had to contend.

Introduction of Politics

This brings us close to the matter immediately at hand, the introduction of practical politics as they are played in connection with public works into the problem of making and keeping the city of Tientsin linked to the sea by a permanent deep water channel. As the average North China resident is aware, the Hai-ho draws its waters from several up-country tributaries, the most important from the point of view of harbour development being the Peiyun-ho and the Yungting-ho, the latter being the excuse for the present drive upon the funds of the Hai-ho Improvement Commission, which will be discussed shortly. It is the Yungting-ho, draining an area of 47,000 square kilometres to the north and west of Peking, which has been responsible since time immemorial for the silting up of the Hai-ho and for the periodic and serious floods which have inundated the surrounding territories, and even Tientsin itself, as was the case in 1917, when sampans superseded richas as public conveyance throughout large areas in and out of the Concessions. It was the 1917 freshet which led to the organization of the Chihli River Commission by the Chinese Government. This commission, composed of Chinese and foreign engineering experts, was instructed to study and formulate plans for the control of the flood waters of the entire province and to provide also for the permanent navigation of the Hai-ho.

The Chihli River Commission completed its work and submitted its grand scheme in 1926—a plan for the control of all the waterways in the province, entailing a total expenditure of \$56,000,000, of which \$33,000,000 were earmarked for the improvement, regulation, and control of the Yungting-ho. No action was taken upon the Commission's recommendations and, with the advent last year of the National Government at Nanking, the Chihli River Commission was dissolved and superseded by the North China River Commission, functioning under the Reconstruction Bureau of the National Government, a body which maintains an elaborate office system and has up to the present accomplished exactly nothing constructive in this province.

The River Silts Up

In the meantime, in March, 1927,

commenced washing a tremendous burden of silt into the Hai-ho, with the result that in less than a week the sections along the upper reaches of the Hai-ho decreased by 36 per cent. and the bed of the channel rose six feet on an average. On March 28, 1927, the upper reaches had a draught of but 13 feet and the swinging berth would not allow steamers 250 ft. in length to swing at a draught of 10 ft. at ordinary high water, and by the end of that month steamers drawing over 12 ft. were excluded from the river and tremendous difficulties were experienced in mooring ships of that draught and under alongside the Tientsin Bund. The Hai-ho Conservancy Commission came at that time, and has come since, under severe criticism for its inability to deal with the situation thus created, but even with 10 times its present equipment it could not have handled this huge influx of silt. It had become, with this one freshet, a problem of engineering calling for more than simple dredging. It called for someone with sufficient breadth of vision and courage to go beyond the limits of the jurisdiction of the Hai-ho Conservancy Commission and tackle the trouble at its source, that source being the entire length of the Yungting-ho, which, until placed under scientific and final control, will be a constant menace to Tientsin's existence as a seaport, the whole substance of the matter in a nutshell being that, to clear Tientsin Harbour of mud, enormous volumes of clean water have to be diverted into the Hai-ho to scour out and carry away to the sea the silt accumulations deposited by Yungting-ho freshets.

Nature and accident took on this job during the past two months, by sending down a torrent from the hills which broke the Yungting-ho dykes and inundated the farm lands adjacent thereto, over which it deposited its silt before finding its way by new channels into the Hai-ho in the shape of clear water capable of picking up and carrying off the harbour mud in sufficient quantities to partly clear the channel, a process which is still going on, but which does not in the least detract from the urgent necessity of getting on with the work of putting a final stop to this periodic opening and closing of the harbour.

A Palliative Scheme

With the appointment of Gen. Shang Chen to the Chairmanship of Chihli Province, the prospects of getting constructive works undertaken improved. Gen. Shang an enlightened and highly intelligent administrator, placed himself in touch with the various interests connected with the Hai-ho problem and, in the course of informal conversations, fathered the so-called "palliative scheme" for the improvement of the Hai-ho for a period of 10 or 15 years, during which time it was hoped that the Provincial Government would undertake the final solution of the problem as a whole. This "palliative scheme" was drafted by Mr. Yang Pao-ling, in collaboration with Mr. J. A. Hardsel, engineer-in-chief of the Hai-ho Conservancy Commission; Mr. Van der Veen, for many years a conservancy adviser to the Peking Government; and Mr. Eliassen, of the former Chihli River Commission, all of whom are thoroughly familiar with the problem confronting them from past experiences in their former organizations.

Briefly, it is the intent of the "palliative scheme" to strengthen the dykes of the Peiyun-ho, to raise those about the delta of the Yungting-ho, and to construct a new outlet for the flood waters of the two streams from a point near Peitsang, by means of regulating locks, into a silting basin comprising the so-called French Marshes, from whence those waters not required for re-entry into the Hai-ho after they have freed themselves of silt, can be discharged into the sea through the Chingchung-ho at Peitang. It is estimated that this expedient will take care of the flood water problem of the Yungting-ho for a period of from 10 to 15 years, after which, as has been mentioned, it is expected that the provincial authorities will have the entire matter well in hand for final solution and, incidentally, it may be mentioned that the lands being covered with the flood silt will in this way be reclaimed, from practically no value at all to immensely rich arable properties.

after a thorough study of the matter, the "palliative scheme" was given the weight of authority by the establishment of the Hai-ho Improvement Commission for its execution. Gen. Shang Cheng became Chairman, with Tsui Ting-hsien, Mayor of Tientsin, as Vice-Chairman. In addition, the Commission was composed of two representatives of the Chihli Provincial Government, two from the Tientsin Municipality, two representatives of the National Reconstruction Commission, these being engineering members of the North China River Commission, and the Chairman and Engineer-in-Chief of the Hai-ho Conservancy Commission, and two representatives of the National Ministry of Finance, who joined later. Dr. Huang Tzon-fah, formerly a counsellor of the Foreign Office, was appointed Secretary-General of the Commission, and, with its representation including all interests having to do in any way with the matter in hand, it was hoped that the work would be carried out promptly and in the spirit of friendly goodwill and co-operation which had characterized the organization of the new body.

Threatened Calamity

Now comes the difficulty over which the whole scheme may disintegrate, unless it is handled with firmness and despatch—the arrival of the politicians on the scene and the inevitable row over the disposition of funds. During the conversations preliminary to the organization of the Hai-ho Improvement Commission, it was agreed that, to finance the "palliative scheme," a bond issue of \$4,000,000 would be required. When the Hai-ho Improvement Commission's regulations were promulgated by the Legislative Yuan of the National Government, this was taken care of and approval of this loan was given, the loan regulations stipulating that the proceeds of the Hai-ho Improvement Short Term Loan of 1929 should be devoted solely to the execution of the "palliative scheme." For lack of other sources of revenue with which to finance this loan issue, it was agreed voluntarily by the business and shipping interests of the port of Tientsin to submit themselves, in the river, or conservancy dues, in order to make these necessary funds available. By the terms of the arrangements entered into with these commercial interests, the loan is secured on and serviced by special river dues of a per mille *ad valorem* on the trade of the port, these being in addition to the river dues of 2 per mille *ad valorem* collected for the Hai-ho Conservancy Commission and 1 per mille *ad valorem* for the International Bridge loan. Local bankers agreed to take up the entire issue, three millions being handled by the Chinese banks and one million being taken up by the Banque Sino-Française, this being the only foreign bank able to comply with the loan regulations as laid down by the National Government. This much was accomplished and the "palliative scheme" appeared to be at the point of execution on July 1, 1929.

Then Gen. Shang Chen was transferred to the neighbouring province of Shansi as Chairman, thereby removing from the newly-formed commission, the benefit of his skill as an administrator and his ability as a diplomat in binding together the several interests involved, and on top of this disaster came the floods which breached the Yungting-ho dykes and threatened at one time the security of Tientsin, although this latter misfortune to the farmers throughout the Yungting-ho Valley reacted, as has been described, to the advantage of Tientsin in at least partially reopening the river to navigation.

Filling the Treasury

But the breaching of the Yungting-ho dykes gave the provincial politicians their chance. Up to that moment, their chances of participating in the disbursing of the proceeds of the four million loan were exceedingly slim. The inundation of nobody knows how many thousands of acres of farm lands, however, gave them a talking point of which they were quick to take advantage, with the result that, unless stopped by force of public opinion, there is every chance in the world that the proceeds of the Hai-ho Improvement loan will be reduced by one and a half millions for the repair of the

Yungting-ho dykes, a job which is entirely within the limits of the provincial officials' duties, but which they say they cannot finance, having an empty treasury, in spite of the fact that taxes on land and trade in Chihli are now at a point where the line of demarcation between taxation and confiscation is so thin as to be almost invisible, and despite the fact of a huge military incubus being kept up in good uniforms, well fed, and paid.

These provincial politicians have argued that it is useless to carry out the "palliative scheme" before the dykes of the Yungting-ho are rebuilt, as there will be no occasion for silt disposition until the flood waters are once more confined to the banks of the river and that, if later the "palliative scheme" is deemed a necessity, then the deficit can be covered by increasing the amount of the Hai-ho Improvement Loan. That this argument is specious there is little need of remarking. In the first place, the "palliative scheme" must be carried out at the same time, or prior to the repair of the Yungting-ho dykes, in order to be effective when the occasion again arises for the control of flood waters. Furthermore, there is no guarantee possible that the mere repair of the dykes along the Yungting-ho will insure their not breaching again when a heavy flood comes down. In fact, it can be safely assumed that they will. The "palliative scheme" of the Hai-ho Improvement Commission has nothing whatsoever to do with the condition of the dykes along the Yungting-ho, save that their existence makes imperative its execution, and their repair and maintenance is plainly and essentially the duty of the provincial and National Governments and not a duty of the commercial community of Tientsin, which is already submitting voluntarily to heavy taxation for work which should rightfully be taken care of by other organs.

Loan Regulations

Furthermore, there is the matter of the loan regulations to be considered. When the Legislative Yuan, with the Ministry of Finance concurring, issued these rules, it was expressly stipulated that the proceeds should be used solely for the execution of the "palliative scheme." That this has not been lost sight of is indicated by the fact of an order having been recently issued by the Executive Yuan, amending these rules to provide for the allocation of the required million and a half for the Yungting-ho dyke repairs as demanded. This fact was immediately pointed out by the members of the Commission opposed to participation in the affairs of the provincial government, with the result that another amendment is now expected to arrive from the Legislative Yuan, thus legalizing this raid upon the Hai-ho Improvement Commission's treasury, and in the amount of three times that for which Mr. Yang Pao-ling, the elected executive member of the commission did a similar job of dyke repairing in the same place only a few years ago.

Four millions are required for the execution of the "palliative scheme." If this raid, for only too obvious purposes, is carried out, the work contemplated cannot be done. It is asking too much of Tientsin's commercial organizations to sanction further taxation in order to make up deficits caused by piracy of funds provided for specific purposes by voluntary taxation. It is understood that some \$250,000 to \$300,000 have already been collected by the commission and, in the event of the scheme falling through, this should be refunded to the merchants who have contributed it, the tax should be cancelled, and the Commission, an expensive affair, should be abolished.

A Way Out

It has been suggested in certain quarters that a possible way out of this impasse is to broaden the scope of the Hai-ho Improvement Commission's authority to include the scientific treatment of the Yungting-ho from its source to its confluence with the Hai-ho. It is fairly well established that the mere repair of the dykes will not prevent further flooding the next time a heavy freshet comes down from the hills, and it is further established that the only way to control these freshets is to build storage reservoirs to control the

peak of the floods, together with an accompanying system of irrigation which will serve to increase the value of the surrounding agricultural lands to the benefit of the people living within the Yungting-ho Valley. It is possible that a constructive scheme along these lines might meet with the approval of the business community at Tientsin in view of its practicability and benefit, direct and indirect, to the trade of the port as well as to the Hai-ho itself. It is possible that a slight increase in the present high river dues and a corresponding increase in the Hai-ho Improvement Bond issue might meet with the approval of the community, provided such a scheme were to be financed thereby, with the participation of the provincial and national authorities.

At this moment, however, there seems every probability of the contemplated raid on the "palliative scheme" being an immediate *fait accompli*, to the complete destruction of all chances of the plan's going into execution and the further destruction of the spirit of goodwill and co-operation between divergent interests which has been the foundation and motivation of the "palliative scheme," for it is apparent on its face that the welfare of the residents of the Yungting-ho Valley is not the principal interest of the provincial politicians who are raiding the Hai-ho Improvement funds and to hope they will agree to any sort of proposition which will take the expenditure of money for the improvement of the Yungting-ho and the alleviation of the misery of the flood sufferers from their own hands is to expect altogether too much of the type of man who becomes a practical politician in this part of the world. So, after about two years of hard work and negotiation, what promised to be the beginning of the end of Tientsin's harbour troubles seems about to be torpedoed by a handful of politicians, the Yungting-ho will remain unimproved and Tientsin will remain a seaport just so long as a none too benevolent Nature allows it to be one.

NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AT CHANGAN

Edifice Named After Ste. Therese de l'Enfant Jesus

Before a distinguished gathering of over 400 Roman Catholic clergy and laymen of Shanghai who made the trip in a special train the church of Ste. Therese de l'Enfant Jesus at Changan was officially opened to worship on October 13.

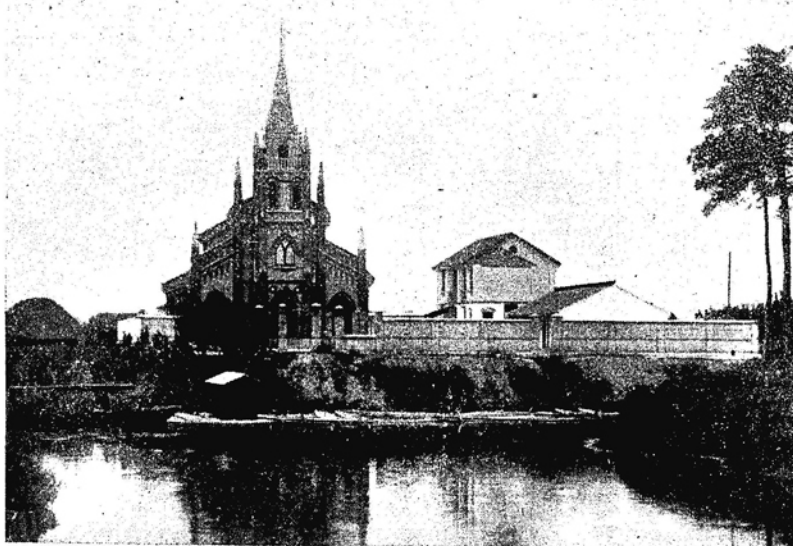
The pontifical high mass was sung by Mgr. Faveau, C.M., Roman Catholic Bishop of Hangchow assisted by members of the clergy and in addressing those present Mgr. Faveau spoke in glowing terms of the missionary work done in the vicinity of Changan by others of his order.

The building was erected at a cost of \$30,000, much of which was raised in Shanghai, and is capable of seating 1,200 persons. It was started in July of last year and in addition to the main auditorium, class rooms and other spaces are provided for carrying on the church work.

Ste. Therese was born 52 years ago in Lisieux, Normandy, and lived a saintly and holy life. She is known as "The Little Flower" because she died at the early age of 24. A shrine at her birthplace in France is known the world over and attracts worshippers from every land. This church was named for her because one of its chief aims will be to minister to the children of the district.

According to a letter received by the "Shunpao" from a Chekiang correspondent, more than 50 districts of that province have been stricken by famine. Wenchow and Taichow are among those which are suffering most. Prices are sky high. In view of this, the Chekiang provincial authorities have raised a loan of \$800,000 to buy cereals from other provinces for relief purposes, and the Bureau of Finance has been ordered to allocate \$100,000 monthly for the employment of famine sufferers for road building.

THE NEW CHURCH BUILT AT CHANGAN



Church of Ste. Therese de l'Enfant Jesus which was officially opened at Changan on October 13 before a distinguished gathering of Shanghai Roman Catholics.

THE BANDIT TERROR IN HONAN

A Moving Story from Miench'ih: A Thousand Villages Laid Waste: Peasants Tortured to Reveal Food Stores

Honan is, perhaps, the worst bandit-infested province in the whole of bandit-infested China. An investigation committee has been visiting the district city of Miench'ih, some 60 miles south of the Yellow River, and sends the following report of conditions there to the Chinese press.

The city of Miench'ih lies in a pocket of the hills. Afflicted with drought for the past two years it is now overrun with bandits. So that the people are at death's door. When we entered the district we saw that the ground was parched and the crops withered; the peasants all had an unhealthy, starved, look. We visited the district city and a number of villages and were convinced that the people lived in deep water and hot fire such as outsiders have no conception of. The following is a record of what we saw.

A Desolate City

"We arrived in Miench'ih on the 29th about 1 p.m. The District Magistrate and leading officials were on the platform to receive us. Also a numerous company of people carrying flags with words of welcome written on them. They escorted us, on foot, into the city. The streets were deserted. From the station right through to the other end of the city a few stalls, with a scanty supply of coarse foodstuff, were all the evidences we saw of trade. In the east gate street, usually the busiest part of the city, the shops on either side were shut and, from the larger half, the owners had fled leaving them empty. From this initial perambulation we saw that the people were terribly afflicted. They looked for help but the environment was such that no help came and now even hope of life had left them. We felt like weeping but the calamity was too deep even for tears.

"At a reception at which the District Magistrate, the Director of Education and other officials were present Mr. Chen Chao-li set forth the deplorable state of affairs. He said, we have had a long spell of drought. Last summer the harvest measured only bushels where it should have been counted in piculs. This spring the farmers were all in straits for grain and subsisted only by slaughtering their oxen and horses for food. Those who had no animals sold their wives and daughters. Then the Red Swastika society and the Charity committee came to this district distributing relief; this saved the lives of a great many. But in the fourth month robber bands began to gather. All the rabble and many of the starving people joined

them. They had a quasi military organization and numbered 96 companies. Their headquarters were at Waterlily town and from thence they sallied forth plundering and kidnapping.

Torture Freely Used

"When they had fixed on the town or village to be raided, continued Mr. Chen, they first posted sentries on all the roads leading to the place. Then the main body entered the doomed area and it was not possible for a single soul to escape. When they captured a person for ransom they first pierced his legs with an iron wire and bound them together as fish are hung on a string. When they returned to their den the captives were brought forward for interrogation. They were pricked with sickles and then asked what property they possessed. If there was the slightest hesitation in answering, they were immediately cut in two at the waist as a warning to others. Therefore everything the captives had, horses, oxen, carts, grain, clothes etc., became the possession of the robbers. This went on until there were no more captives to be had. Then they compelled the villagers to disclose where the little store of grain, with which they were striving to eke out existence, was hidden and they carried that off and left the victims to starve. If any of the adults ventured to escape, they butchered the family and set the house on fire.

Reduced to Nothingness

"Thus they raided the district said Mr. Chen, until, in the 11th month, there was not one of more than a thousand villages in the district that had not been pillaged. We reckon that 5,300 people were slaughtered, 10,000 captives taken, 40,000 horses, donkeys and oxen carried off and numberless houses burned. Even the city was captured and though soldiers were sent they arrived after the raid was over, and, outside the walls, the robbers still move unmolested. For 300 years no such calamity has befallen the province. The people have no food. Their animals have all been stolen so that even if rain comes ploughing is impossible. The people have nothing they can sell to buy food and, if they had, there is no one to buy, and if it were possible to sell what does not exist, there is no grain to purchase with the proceeds? At this point the story teller broke down and wept and, we, though accustomed to these tales of sorrow, had to weep too.

The above is the story of the spring and summer in the stricken district. The tale of the autumn

is, if possible, still more tragic. The crops, sown in the dry fields, gave a sickly growth, but before the grain formed in the ear they wilted and locusts came and ate up the dry culm. The people grub up the roots of grasses and peel the bark off trees but dysentery strikes them down and, in their weak state, they die like flies.

No Door Open But Death's

The report ends with the story of another disaster which almost inclines one to believe in the Chinese theory that when heaven has decided to destroy a people it is of no use attempting to save them. It runs:—"The village of Kwanyin temple was raided by the bandit Wang Tien-kwoh. It consisted of 400 homes and a population of about 2,000. After the raid something over ten houses were left standing and the population was reduced to about 500. The people saw that life was impossible and decided to cross the Yellow River and seek shelter in the Province of Shansi till times should be better. They marched to the bank of the river and secured a boat in which 200 got across. The boat returned and 300 crowded into it for the second crossing. When the boat was in midstream it was seen that soldiers lined the northern bank and these prohibited the starving crowd from landing. The authorities in Shansi had plenty of beggars of their own and were in no mood to welcome hungry ghosts from Honan. The boatmen turned back but, by this time, bandits had collected on the southern bank, prepared to rob the poor folk of their clothes and whatever possessions they might have salvaged from the wreck of their homes. The refugees would not allow the boatmen to approach the southern shore and the soldiers denied them access to the northern bank and thus the boat dalled in midstream till it was dusk. The wind rose as the sun went down and the tired helmsman made a wrong move and swung the boat broadside to the swift current. In a moment it went over and every soul was drowned."

Such is the tragic tale of famine in Miench'ih Hsien.

CHINESE EMIGRATION TO BRAZIL

Insufficient Ships to Meet the South China Demand

N.C.B.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Honolulu, Oct. 10.

En Sai-tai, Chinese Ambassador to Brazil, passed through here today on the str. President McKinley with Mrs. En.

He declared that there are not enough ships in service to carry prospective emigrants from South China to Brazil. The growing American merchant marine may

WOMEN, ECONOMICS AND MARRIAGE

Village Where Silk-Winding is Preferred to Husband

Canton, Oct. 5.

China has been more than once alluded to as "Topsy-turvy Land," but one Little county of that vast Republic lying not many miles distant from the city of Canton is, to the Chinese mind, the world upside down. Its womenfolk look upon marriage as a hideous custom. Vast numbers refuse flatly to live with their husbands after marrying. Hundreds upon hundreds of maidens chose female friends for "spouses," and may live with these "life companions" until death breaks up the relationship.

A peculiar economic condition has given rise to this distorted notion that to go through life tied down to a home and family is all wrong. For these are the women of the county of Suntak, the great mulberry-producing belt of the Kuangtung Province, were most of the silk filatures of the southlands are to be found. Unreeling silk from the cocoon is essentially a woman's job; and the Suntak women have a monopoly of the industry. They make good money, and hence need not be dependent upon a soul for their support. In fact, most of them not only earn a wage that enables them to live well themselves, but makes it possible for them to be the main support of their parents.

Why should they bow to the overlordship of a mother-in-law as, under Chinese custom, a married woman must, they argue? Why should they assume the great responsibilities of motherhood? Why should one forfeit her independence, give up a "career," be a drudge for a mere man, adding to his happiness, while she herself must pine away, and live a life of sorrow and misery? An average wage of 80 cents a day has decided the issue against the marriage relationship.

This state of mind has given rise to the practice of women finding each another of her sex similarly-minded, and entering into compacts whereby they pair off, living with the chosen ones as life companions. The majority, driven to it by their parents, do go through the marriage ceremony; but it often happens that a wife passes through life from marriage to the grave without having stepped inside the door of her husband's home except on the wedding day. Some, out of their earnings, make settlement with the spouse, so that he can afford to acquire a concubine; if the man concerned has plenty of money of his own, though, he will not expect such an arrangement to be made.

Throughout Suntak are clubhouses, or apartment houses, in which live a number of these mated female couples. But oftentimes they build their own separate abode.

In China, the son is the apple of his father's eye, and of his mother's eye too, for that matter. Daughters by many, especially in former days when the act was not punished, as it may be, now, as a criminal offence, were thrown into the discard, left by the roadside to die. In Suntak, it is the other way around; daughters if anything are preferred to sons. And in no part of China are so many "nut tsai" or girl attendants purchased as in this prosperous region.

About the first of this year, by mandate, the provincial government attempted to wipe out the life companionship system. Other trials have been made of changing age-old customs too, but they have been no more successful than has been the attempt to alter the way of living which these country people have seen fit to adopt. Until the Suntak women change their way of thinking they will openly, or, if driven to it, in secret, carry on the same practice, law or no law, mandate or no mandate. They will not give up 80 cents a day for any individual of the opposite sex, no matter what you may say or do.—Reuter.

satisfy the demand in time, he believed.

Mrs. En was born on the island of Maui.

An elaborate reception was given in honour of the visiting diplomat and in connection with the Double-Ten holiday.—United Press.

Y. M. C. A. CONFERENCE AT HANGCHOW

Important Meeting of Workers in Aesthetic Capital

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Hangchow, Oct. 15.

Under the chairmanship of Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce & Labour, the eleventh national convention of the Y. M. C. A.'s of China here is now entering upon its fifth day in a high spirit. More than 270 delegates are attending, representing some 35 cities and a dozen student associations. In addition, there are more than 20 fraternal delegates from Geneva, Switzerland, the United States, and Japan, and from several other organizations, such as the Y. W. C. A., the N. C. C., and the Officers' Moral Endeavour Association at Nanking.

The central theme of the eleventh national convention is: "The Mission and Task of the Y. M. C. A. this period of National Reconstruction" and the slogan of the Convention is "Build up the Country through Character."

On a special train, the main body of the delegation arrived here from Shanghai on Friday afternoon. They were greeted by a reception committee which was composed of faculty members of the Hangchow Christian College (where the conference is being held), prominent local pastors, secretaries of the Hangchow Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., and representatives from two or three other organizations.

The First Session

The first session of the convention promptly opened with an impressive ceremony, and a well-planned programme. The meeting was presided over by Mr. S. C. Chu, chairman of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A.'s of China, who extended greetings of welcome to the delegates. The election of officers then took place. Following that, Dr. H. H. Kung was called upon to assume the chair as the chairman of the convention, after which Dr. David Z. T. Yui, general secretary of the National Committee, set forth in a concise address the purposes of the Convention.

One of the outstanding features of the first session was the reading by Dr. Kung of a message from President Chiang Kai-shek, as follows:—

"The eleventh national convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations will open on the 11th of this month, when men of intellectual attainments and with high purposes will gather together at Hangchow to discuss and study problems of intimate concern to our country. This is indeed an important and auspicious occasion, and I wish to take this opportunity to offer a few suggestions which might help you in your far-reaching plans for the future and the progress of our nation.

"The Young Men's Christian Associations of China has had a history of more than 30 years. During this period rapid progress has been made. The guiding principles of your association have been characterized by four words: character, knowledge, health and social-life. In building up character, it is my opinion that we should not only absorb the teachings of the new morality but we should also endeavour to preserve the old or ancient virtues.

Means to Unselfishness

"In the matter of disseminating knowledge, schools are of course the best agencies. At the same time, let us not under-estimate the profound and far-reaching influence of public lectures and demonstrations which are powerful means in educating the great masses of our country. As for health, exercises are naturally important. But it is equally important that we preserve our physical strength and vitality by guarding our bodies from the deteriorating influences that come from outside.

"Social life is of great importance. Out of our contact with others, we learn how to be unselfish, how to serve others and how to co-operate with others. The more of these good qualities we possess the better shall we be able to play our part in society.

"I recall that at your national convention at Canton six years ago our great leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, gave you much valuable advice. It is my earnest hope that we shall always and forever cherish his precious words in our minds and act accordingly. In this way your association will go forward to make your largest contributions to our country and the world at large."

How to Change?

The second day of the convention was characterized by two platform addresses by Dr. Hu Shih and Dr. H. H. Kung, the former dealing with the subject of China's intellectual reconstruction. He said that one of the fundamental needs of China at this time is a revolution in thought; the contents of thought as well as the methods or habits of thinking. Pointing out the fact that the Chinese people are dominated by the teaching of Confucius, Buddhist, and Taoist in their thought-life, Dr. Hu dwelt at length upon the faulty way or ways in which these three systems have sought to teach the Chinese people how to think. But how change or obliterate these faulty ways in thinking? Dr. Hu's answer was "Revolution." Again how bring about this intellectual revolution? "Freedom in thinking and speech," was his reply.

In the evening, Dr. Kung spoke on "The Task of the Y. M. C. A. toward the labouring and merchant class during this period of national reconstruction." After a general review of the industrial and commercial conditions in China, Dr. Kung declared that the important task of the Y. M. C. A. toward the labourers and merchants in China at this time was to help each of them, through a well-worked-out, comprehensive and practical programme, to build up a sturdy character; an efficient mind, a healthy body, and, above all, a spirit of service and co-operation.

Speakers on the third day were Mr. Y. T. Wu and Dr. C. Y. Cheng, and on the fourth day, Gen. Chang Chih-kiang spoke for more than an hour.

MERCIFUL REFORM IN PEKING

Condemned Criminals No Longer to be Paraded

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, Oct. 9.

One of the features of Peking life—the parade of condemned criminals through the city streets—has been abolished by the order of Gen. Li Fu-yin, the military commander of the city. At the same time, Gen. Li has directed that public executions must cease, and that criminals condemned to die must hereafter be shot at dawn, without publicity.

The order follows a recent incident, when a condemned highway robber addressed large crowds as he was carried through the streets, telling them that he had enjoyed every minute of his life, and he did not mind dying after the fun he had experienced.—United Press.

MING PORCELAINS FOR ENGLAND

Ten Very Rare Pieces Acquired for British Museum

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, Oct. 9.

Ten rare pieces of Ming porcelain, four of which are types entirely unknown in England, have been purchased for the British Museum by Mr. R. L. Hobson, who is considered to be among the greatest authorities on Chinese porcelain and whose book on the subject is regarded as the standard work. It is listed far above its original price, being out of print.

In spite of the fact that he knows so much about Chinese porcelain, Mr. Hobson has never before visited China, and has greatly enjoyed his first trip to Peking. Mr. Hobson is proceeding to Japan at the invitation of Japanese universities.—United Press.

PEKING ANTI-FOREIGN PAPER CLOSED

Legation Quarter "the Bottom of the Cave of Devils"

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, Oct. 9.

A Chinese newspaper which has distinguished itself during the six months of its career by a violent attack upon foreigners in the former capital has been closed by the police. The paper, the "Chingtien Hsin Pao," began in its first issue an attack upon the Legation Quarter status here, in which the residence of foreign diplomats was described as "the bottom of the cave of devils." The police did not cite its anti-foreign policy in closing it, however, but stated that it had printed subversive criticism of the Nanking government.—United Press.

THE B. & S. INCIDENT AT HANKOW

Reported Satisfactory Settlement of Dispute

Exactly a month ago on October 10 marked the first step taken by the Wuhan Municipality in their proposed extension of the Bund from the Customs House right along the Chinese City when a garage situated right opposite Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's offices was assailed by public works employees armed with pickaxes, says the "Central China Post." The matter has been held in abeyance since, pending negotiations which reached a satisfactory stage on the anniversary of the Chinese Republic. It has now been agreed that the transit sheds of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire are to be pulled down to permit the start of work on the Bunding.

According to present plans the Bund at this part will comprise 45 feet taken from the B. & S. property, to which the Chinese will add approximately seventy-five reclaimed and the Customs about thirty feet for the erection of suitable sheds. On completion, the shipping companies, Messrs. Butterfield & Swire and the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co., will be permitted to re-erect transit sheds thus affording them the same mooring rights they maintain at present. Compensation on a scheduled scale has been agreed to and, we understand, Messrs. Butterfield & Swire will commence the demolition of their transit sheds shortly.

PRIESTS TO OPPOSE KUOMINTANG

A United Demand for Protection of Temples

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, Oct. 9.

Tibetan lamas, Mongolian Buddhists, and Chinese Taoist and Buddhist priests in Peking have banded together to defend their temples from the proposed confiscation by Kuomintang reformers who want to turn them into schools. After a series of smaller parades, three thousand priests, representing all the principal religions except Christianity, marched to the city hall and begged the mayor to protect the rights of the religious orders.

Apprehension was aroused among the priests when street-car employees, led by a Kuomintang reformer, seized a large Buddhist temple, broke up all the idols, and started a school for their children, driving out the priests who had lived their lives there.—United Press.

THE National Government has been requested by the Kuomintang to issue an order forbidding shopkeepers to adopt such names as "Chungshan" or "Central" for their stores as the illicit use of these words tends to lower the prestige of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the National Government.

MILITARISTS IN CHIHLI

The Ruling Gang Their Own Law: 'Disgraceful Incident'

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tsangchow, Chihli, Oct. 10.

Despite the enlightened rule of General Fu Tso-yi in Hopei (Chihli) during the past year, militarism dies hard in the province. Away from the administrative centres, subordinate officers, presumably under firm control, appear to regard themselves as exempt from carrying out explicit instructions affecting the welfare of the people. A particularly glaring instance of military interference is the case of the Tsangchow public ferry-boat, which for the past three years has been lying at Ma-ch'ang, whither it was taken by Generals Li Ching-lin and Chang Chung-ch'ang after their defeat of the Kuominchun. There it was incorporated in a bridge of boats across the Grand Canal and all efforts to restore it to Tsangchow have hitherto been of no avail.

A Feminine Pull

The responsible military authority in Ma-ch'ang is a staff officer belonging to the 28th Brigade, whose commanding officer, Col. Yuan is stationed in Tientsin. Two appeals from the people of Tsangchow have been made to Gen. Fu Tso-yi and, in both instances, in January and June of this year his decision was that the ferry-boat should be returned to its lawful owners. However, these instructions have been persistently ignored in Ma-ch'ang. The staff officer there, it appears, has taken to himself a concubine from among the local beauties and it is her relations, a set of hard-fisted bullies, who, relying upon their protector, are thwarting the course of justice by every means in their power. Their ingenious methods have so far been very successful and one wonders how long their scandalous extortions will be permitted to go on unchecked. When the first appeal to Gen. Fu was granted, it was impossible to move the boat to Tsangchow, as the Grand Canal was in the grip of winter. When the spring thaw came and it looked as though their prize was to slip from their grasp, the Ma-ch'ang fraternity had a brain-wave and sunk two boats in the "bridge," one on either side of the Tsangchow ferry and then maintained that it could not possibly be released.

Last year it should be noted, when the matter was placed in the hands of intermediaries—the Chamber of Commerce at Tang-kuan-tun, a few miles north of Ma-ch'ang—the decision was that the people of Tsangchow should send down a smaller boat to take the place of the other. Two hundred dollars were raised and a boat despatched, with the result that both are now in the hands of the Ma-ch'ang gang. After the second order from General Fu in June to return the ferry, the resourceful bullies, still abetted by their military patron developed a counter-offensive and handed in a petition to the authorities in Tientsin, stoutly maintaining that the bone of contention had never been the property of Tsangchow and that the whole business was a clever fraud. To give colour to their plea, the large carved Chinese characters at either end of the ferry-boat, clearly showing that it was a public ferry, belonging to the Ts'ai Shih K'ou'in Tsangchow, were hacked out!

"The Livelihood of the People"

The staff officer undoubtedly has influence with the powers that be in Tientsin, for it is now given out, after many months of futile argument on the part of Tsangchow civilian representatives, that Gen. Fu Tso-yi has no further interest in the matter, which should be referred for decision to the "Chien Shé Ting" (Bureau of Construction), a recently established office which, among other things, deals with the question of motor-roads. Thus the merry game of "passing the buck" goes on and, unless this scandal can be brought to the notice of the supreme authority, there does not seem much hope of redress.

A detachment of soldiers from Tientsin, with strict orders to

SOUTH KIANGSI NOTES

Old Bandit's Very Promising Apprentices

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kanchow, Kiangsi Sept. 30.

Bandits are still the plague of the whole district. When Chu Deh was in the Ningtu district some time ago, he raised and trained a large number of local bandits, and these seem to have been apt scholars, for, since he and his Big following have taken to another province, these apprentices have been doing their best to imitate their superior in all things, and doing, it well. Just recently, a band of guards in the west were enjoying themselves in a certain town, when suddenly a troop of bandits arrived, took prisoner sixteen of these guards, and the others had to fight their way out, but eventually reached the hsien again.

The Mission premises in Ningtu are again occupied and the missionaries have been promised a room or two in their own house in the future. Nanfeng not long ago fared very badly. The mission houses were not burned, but enough damage was done to property, while life was taken freely. The rooting out of these bandits is by no means an easy job, but it will be accomplished in the near future, we are sure. To those who are armchair critics it looks easy, but in reality it is far from it.

We hear that motor roads have made great headway at Nanchang, and we actually saw a photograph of the arrival of a motorcar at Changshu, and are assured that the road is being continued south and will reach here some time. One wonders if there is really anything in it as we have been deceived so many times.

Business here is still very flat, exchange is such that business men are rather scared to order goods, the high water season is again gone, and transport is very uncertain.

The other cities in the south and west have had a rest the last few months from brigands, or is it that they have scraped them clean, and have no more hopes of "raising the wind"? For whatever reason, they have not been molested, and the business community are grateful. If only the peace could be preserved for about five years, the whole district would again be in a flourishing condition. The farmers are again getting into order, and will soon have things normal once more, but PEACE is the one thing needed. Schools have all started, and it is said that an improvement in educational methods is noticeable. If this is so, then all will be pleased, but there has been such a decline these past few years that we take things with a grain of salt.

Signs of Modernism

Bicycles, riches, bobbed hair, and shorts are all on the increase. The writer remembers a few years ago a traveller for one of the big soap firms arrived here in shorts, and caused great talk amongst the students. One of them appealed for an explanation as to why the streets of this great city should be thus disgraced. Was it that the gentleman wanted to save so much cloth, or what? To-day one can meet a few dozen of that same class all on the saving cloth principle. In fashions, we cannot say the long gown is a thing of the past, but it is very nearly so; another decade will have almost discarded it, unless there is a re-action set up.

escort the stolen property back to Tsangchow under threat of severe penalties, would do a great deal to repair the tarnished reputation of honest and efficient rule in the eyes of the people of this neighbourhood. That such a miscarriage of justice should be permitted under his eyes is surely a blot on the administration of the gallant General, who is presumably kept in ignorance of much that happens by corrupt and worthless subordinates. If "the livelihood of the people" is more than an empty phrase, only to be expounded volubly at public meetings and party demonstrations, something should be done speedily to put an end to this callous disregard of the people's rights.

OUR JAPAN LETTER

Princess Named with Ancient Ceremony: Business Men Won Over by New Minister to China: Uses for Dead Silkworm Waste

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, Oct. 5.

Ancient customs, exotic, yet singularly simple and impressive, were employed in the naming of the third daughter born to the Emperor and Empress. Imperial Princes and Princesses, high statesmen and noted savants were invited to select an auspicious name, and that submitted by Professor S. Mikami, of the Tokyo Imperial University, was finally chosen.

The ceremony took place in the presence of high officials of the Imperial Court, members of the Cabinet and Princes and Princesses of the Blood. Neither the Emperor nor the Empress were present. The royal infant was first of all bathed in the presence of the distinguished gathering, as a symbol of purification. A chapter from one of the ancient annals of the Imperial Family was then read by Professor Mikami, while select officials, attired in ancient robes, twanged bow-strings, indicative of driving away all evil spirits from the pathway of the little princess's life. The Minister of the Imperial Household then brought in an Imperial Rescript, bearing the name of the Princess penned in His Majesty's own writing. The name—Kazuko Taka-no-Miya, consisting of two Chinese ideographs which signify that the reward of filial virtue is a peace of mind which surpasses human understanding—was then announced, after which the thin silk on which it had been penned was laid beside the infant's tiny pillow.

Mr. Saburi and China

Now that Mr. Sadao Saburi, Japan's new Minister to China, has presented his credentials to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, considerable interest is again being focussed on Sino-Japanese relations, but speculation is studiously omitted. Before Mr. Saburi left for China, he exchanged views with representative business men of Osaka, who, when Mr. Saburi's appointment was first announced, took the stand that he was of a rather easy-going nature and that a strong man should have been selected to succeed Mr. Yoshizawa. The meeting was held behind closed doors, but the press understands that Mr. Saburi managed to correct the impressions entertained about him and to a great extent relieved the anxiety of the business interests of Japan. Among the subject discussed were treaty revision, tariff autonomy, the abrogation of extraterritoriality, river navigation, and the coastal trade. The subject of Manchuria was specially discussed, both from the point of view of its being a problem in which Japan has a special and vital interest and in its relation to other problems, such as treaty revision, tariff autonomy, and extraterritoriality.

The press claims to know that, in regard to extraterritoriality, Mr. Saburi is in complete sympathy with the Chinese desire to have it abrogated, but he doubts whether this can be done so quickly as the Chinese desire, because it is a self-evident fact that China is not yet capable of properly protecting the lives and property of either foreigners or her own nationals. "Suppose Japan, to court Chinese popularity, was the first to waive the privilege of extraterritoriality," says the "Osaka Asahi," "would we ever be free from misgivings and anxiety for our nationals resident in China?"

Declaring that it is up to China, rather than to any of the Powers, as to how soon consular jurisdiction can be abolished, the "Asahi" urges China to remodel her judicial institutions on western lines and not to indulge in exclusion movements, which is merely playing to the gallery and in the long run tends to hurt the true interests of China.

Unemployment and Crime

The police of Japan, especially in the bigger cities, are considerably worried and even alarmed at the head of unemployment and a simultaneous increase of crime

which, they insist, are inter-related. Statistics have shown that the increase in crime is due to amateur criminals, who, without jobs and the means of subsistence, are driven to desperation to embrace an undesirable career. In addition, the rapid increase in the number of the unemployed has also resulted in a wider spread of radicalism. The unreasonable weather Japan has recently been having, with frequent downpours and heavy storms, resulting in the coolie class employed on outdoor jobs not being able even to do their work has tended to increase the number of burglaries and robberies, the figures for last month constituting a record in this respect.

Another notable fact is that the officers of the law find it much more difficult to round up amateur criminals. They explain that, when a job is done by an old hand, they can very soon trace the probable perpetrator, as they know how the man who has already fallen foul of the law goes to work. The consequence is that large number of the crimes committed by novices still remain undetected and, the police say, it takes three or four times as much effort and skill to detect these misdemeanours than to lay a professional by the heels.

The newly-created Colonization Department is now devising ways and means for unemployed young men, of good family and with a fair education, to emigrate, particularly to South America and Manchuria before they fall by the wayside, or, what is worse, swallow the made-in-Moscow nostrums that flourish on a Soil of desperation generated by want.

Microphones to Aid Students

A plan is under consideration to press the microphone into the service of educational institutions and a start is to be made with the Tokyo Imperial University, after which it will be introduced into those colleges where the halls are so large and the number of students so big that it is difficult for all to hear the lecturer. In some of the universities, according to the Japanese papers, the accommodation in the lecture halls is far too small for the number of students who desire to be present, with the result there are regular fights for positions of vantage, while in several cases students rise about five in the morning and post themselves at the doors for a lecture that is to be delivered at, say, nine. The microphone is expected to remedy this defect, as well as to enable every student, however far from the lecturer he may be and regardless of the lecturer's pitch of voice, to follow the subject closely.

The only reason why this marvel of modern science has not been employed in Japanese educational institutions so far was because of the dislike, strange to say, of a large number of the faculty towards any innovation. This element has now been won over and has consented to the extra expense that will be involved in using microphones, which are to be installed in all the bigger universities by the end of this year.

Oil from dead worms after the silk has been reeled off, soap made with this oil and the residue used to feed poultry are some of the by-products that it is claimed could be successfully turned to useful purposes by Japanese factories, instead of being thrown away as at present. It was a German chemist who first proved that what was thought nasty and useless, when properly treated could be of value in trade and industry. He demonstrated his theories to Viscount Okoshi, a business-minded peer who is a director of the Tokyo Institute of Physical and Chemical Research, and Viscount Okoshi last week, addressing a gathering of bankers and business magnates, secured their support for the organization of a holding company whose main task would be to convert by-products hitherto regarded as worthless into marketable articles of utility.

In addition to extracting oil from dead worms after the silk is reeled off from the cocoon, the projected new company also proposes to manufacture articles from by-products now wasted in the iron and steel industry, as well as to extract carbonic acid gas obtainable from heating lime in the process of making cement.

How costly forgetfulness can be has just been revealed through an heir to a baronetcy losing his rank. This was Mr. Takao Kuroda, the only son of Baron Kuroda, a retired major-general, who was created a peer in recognition of meritorious services rendered during the Sino-Japanese war. Owing to old age, bad eye-sight and a desire to live in retirement, Baron Kuroda relinquished his peerage, but forgot to notify the Imperial Household Department within the specified time limit that he desired his son to succeed him. After the time limit had expired, the retired Baron went to the Imperial Household on business and was surprised to find that his name had been struck out of the peers' register, although he expected that his son's name would have been automatically inserted when he expressed a desire to retire. He referred the matter to the authorities, who were profuse in their sympathies, but declared that the rules could not be altered.

The family had no intention of relinquishing the title, but, in the circumstances, the son of the retired peer, who ought to be Baron Kuroda to-day, is a plain commoner, due to oversight and forgetfulness, which the Imperial Household Department considers is tantamount to gross neglect.

THE FATAL PRICE OF PRIDE

Overbearing Police Officer Provokes Miniature Battle

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, Oct. 8.

The overbearing conduct of young liaison officers who dash about the streets of Hankow in cars has long been a subject of adverse comment among the populace and matters have been brought to a crisis by a tragedy which has just occurred on the main road at the back of the S.A.D.3. Details are not easy to secure, as a military cordon has been thrown round the scene of the miniature battle which startled the residents. This is the day fixed for the public funeral of the police officer who was killed by the comrades of an armed robber whom he seized when searching for a band of criminals. The funeral procession was a long one, police and military units, representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and the schools and many others having assembled to do honour to a brave man.

At one of the crossings, a car containing a young liaison officer was compelled to slow down, but he demanded permission to cut through the procession. The police on duty drew his attention to the fact that the funeral was that of one who had died in the performance of his duty and that it was being escorted by a military unit. He was asked to wait a few minutes. This he refused to do and his men, unarmed as it happened, struck the policemen. The latter summoned aid and the car was refused permission to cross the route of the procession. It turned round and disappeared.

As the procession was wending its way past the back of the ex-British Concession, the car suddenly appeared in pursuit, this time with armed outriders, who opened fire on the police unit. The latter immediately returned the fire. It is difficult to estimate the number of shots fired, but it sounded like a brisk fusillade. The liaison officer himself was the first man killed and it is said that the inspector in charge of the police unit is dying. Two civilians are reported to have been hit as well. Martial law was at once declared in the neighbourhood and fuller details will only be obtained when it is lifted.

The district magistrates of the various coast districts of Kiangsu Province have been ordered by the Civil Affairs Bureau to report from time to time on the number of overseas Chinese entering or leaving these districts.

THE LAWLESSNESS OF HANKOW

Savage and Brutal Robbery for only \$38

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, Oct. 9.

A cruel robbery took place on Monday on the outskirts of Hankow. A man named Li, who lives at a little hamlet near Laochitou Hill, had been over to Hankow to collect money due to him and had stayed on that side till midnight. He had altogether \$38 with him as he reached the foot of the hill. A man in white sprang out on him and bore him down. With a sharp knife, this villain stabbed at Li's eyes. He fortunately missed them, but he inflicted gashes in Li's face, which bled so freely that he fainted. A neighbour noticed Li lying by the side of the road and roused him and with help he reached his home in an exhausted state.

Another attempt at blackmail has been made and failed. This time the proprietor of the Taipingyang soap factory received a letter through the post, informing him that members of a band of robbers had recently visited his works and were glad to see how prosperous his business was. The proprietor must, therefore, send one man with \$2,000 to meet the representative of the band at an appointed spot, otherwise things would happen in the factory of a serious nature. The note was handed to the police and an inspector in plain clothes went to the appointed place, but, almost as soon as he arrived, he was fired upon several times by hidden marksmen and had to retreat.

The police are actively hunting for the miscreants and strange tales are in circulation of the discovery of an underground cache of arms and ammunition. On this matter the police will not make any statement.

A Case of Arson

A police sergeant going his rounds found a fire smouldering among a lot of sawdust and chips outside the Ankang match factory, off the Chungshan Road. He summoned help and the fire was extinguished. Rags soaked in oil and other signs showed that the fire had not been started by accident. In view of all these happenings, the Director of S.A.D.3 has decided to fall into line with the other avaries and arm all the police when on duty.

OPIUM THE PRICE OF RANSOM

Hankow Kidnappers Demand Drug, Money and Clothes

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, Oct. 11.

Eight days ago, a band of seven armed men went out to Shen Chia Chi, on the outskirts of Hankow, and carried off a boy. They intended to get the son of a Mr. Chen Min-wen, but the boy they took was the son of one of his relations, named Feng. During the night of the 5th, some tiles in the roof of Mr. Chen's house were removed and a letter from the kidnappers was dropped into the guest-room, conveying a demand for \$1,200, also 400 ounces of opium and some clothing. These were to be delivered at the foot of a small hill near Siaoan, up the railway. A threat was made that, if they were not delivered within eight days, the boy would be killed. Mr. Chen got the things together at once and sent them by the hands of a trusted man to the appointed rendezvous, but no one came to meet this man.

Four days ago, a detective, visiting a hamlet outside the Lu Chia Garden, saw a little boy who did not seem to be one of the village children. He spoke to the boy and was told that he was named Feng and that the village was not his home, but that he had been brought there by men with guns. Thereupon, a raid was planned. It was carried out at daylight on the 9th, by detectives in plain clothes, and resulted in the capture of the whole gang of seven men and the release of the little boy.

NEW FAR EASTERN AIR LINES

Rapid Development Proposed by French and British

N.O.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

London, Sept. 20.

The rapid development of air lines in the Far East is expected as a result of the recently-concluded air entente between France and Great Britain, the two governments having agreed mutually to assist each other, both in the establishment of new lines and the linking-up of existing lines. Already a French company, named Air-Asie, has prepared plans for a network of air lines connecting Calcutta, Rangoon, Bangkok, Saigon, Pitsanoulak, and Vinh. Great Britain has already in regular weekly operation both ways its line between London and Karachi, with an early prospect of its being extended to Calcutta. From this point, the French hope to effect arrangements with the British for the operation of a French line eastward from Calcutta to Vinh, from which point it is the ultimate aim to reach Hongkong and eventually Shanghai. Trial flights have been conducted with success over some of the projected routes.

Almost simultaneously, the British propose to extend their airways southward from India to Australia, across the Dutch East Indies. With air lines swinging east, northeast and southeast from Calcutta, there would thus be opened to high speed travel an immense area of the Far East, through regions that are still comparatively inaccessible by ground transport. The operation of such lines, even on a basis of day-time flying, would cut the time from London or Paris to the Far East to considerably less than half the time now required by a combination of rail and water routes.—British United Press.

THE CONDITIONS IN MANCHURIA

Prof. Paquan S. Hsu's Report: A Land of Promise

Prof. Paquan S. Hsu, dean of the University of Communications (Nanyang College), has returned to Shanghai after an extended trip to Manchuria, where he made a brief study of economic and industrial conditions in a dozen important cities.

As a result of his visit, Prof. Hsu believes that Manchuria is a land of great promise for all young men. Agricultural conditions are excellent everywhere, the soil being so rich that no fertilizer is required for ten years of intensive cultivation. Industries on a moderately large scale have, or are being, projected very rapidly and all industries fare well: the fact that Manchuria has a favourable trade balance every year is a comprehensive indication of prosperity. The only difficulty is the complex currency system which, he avers, may be remedied by applying the lessons learnt from similar currency chaos experiences in other countries without bringing about disturbances.

As to railways, in which subject he is an expert, Prof. Hsu says that many are well managed and efficient in accordance with sound economic principles. Railway statistics are compiled in detail and are readily obtainable. Probably the most striking fact about them is that many of the railways take risks in shipping goods to contracted destinations rather than allow their owners to bear the risk on the railways on this side of Shan-haikuan.

Prof. Hsu was reluctant to make any definite remarks on the Chinese Eastern Railway owing to the absence of data. He has asked for details but none had yet been supplied. He believed, however, that this railway was a great system and compared favourably with the best systems in the world and that, if it were properly managed, it would be a treasure not only to China but also to Japan, Europe and America. He did not consider the Sino-Russian dispute serious because, neither country can afford to carry on an enduring warfare without aggravating the sufferings of their people.

OFFICIAL SALARIES IN JAPAN

Bitter Opposition to the Reductions Proposed

Tokyo, Oct. 17.

Following the first rocket fired by judicial officials in opposition to the Government's decision to curtail official salaries, there are now signs of a similar agitation in military and naval circles, over which political parties have very little control. There is further a possibility that the tide of agitation will rapidly spread to officials of the Departments of Education, Railways, and Communications.

Startled by the unexpectedly grave situation, the Premier, Mr. Hamaguchi, held an emergency meeting yesterday at his official residence of the authorities concerned, including Viscount Watanabe, Minister of Justice; Mr. Inouye, Minister of Finance and Mr. Yagi, Minister of Railways, at which views were exchanged as to how to cope with the situation.

On the other hand, the Minister of Justice last night had a lengthy interview with Mr. Inouye, Minister of Finance. In view of the fact, however, that the financial authorities are taking a firm stand, declaring that no matter how severe the opposition may be, there is absolutely no room for concession, it seems unlikely that the effort on the part of the Minister of Justice will succeed in achieving a peaceful settlement of the matter.

In these circumstances, the Hamaguchi Cabinet, with the general parliamentary election near at hand, has been placed between the devil and the deep sea, for if the Government does not rescind its decision, it is believed, the present agitation will seriously affect the result of the next general election.—Rengo.

Leading Papers Indignant

Tokyo, Oct. 17.

Growing opposition to the Government's decision to reduce official salaries is reflected in the Japanese newspapers.

The decision was to reduce by ten per cent. all official salaries, exceeding ¥1,000 a month, payable from the National Treasury. It was estimated that this would affect about 40,000 civilians and 15,000 army and 4,000 navy officials and that the saving would amount to ¥12,000,000 a year.

All the leading papers, except the "Kokumin Shinbun," devote editorials to the subject and attack the Ministry. They are unanimous in expressing opposition to the action, which they characterize as "outrageous."

Similar acrimonious criticism is elicited from all sections of the community, including both officials and the general public, as the reduction is considered grossly unjust to the officials who are notoriously underpaid, even prior to the reduction.

The Government is reported to be worried at the unexpectedly vehement outburst, while many observers consider that the Government's prospects at the forthcoming general election have been adversely affected.—Reuter.

Substantial Budget Cut

Osaka, Oct. 17.

The Finance Department has compiled next year's Budget, which shows a cut of Yen 150,000,000 in other words about ten per cent. reduction from current appropriations.—Reuter.

WOMEN LIBERALS AND MUI TSAI

Protest Against Continuance of Practice in Hongkong

London, Oct. 16.

The Executive Committee of the Women's National Liberal Federation to-day passed a resolution strongly protesting against the system of *mui tsai* at Hongkong and calling on the Government to insist on carrying out the promise for abolition of the system given in Parliament by Mr. Winston Churchill in 1922.

Lady Simon, moving the resolution, said the expected report from the Governor of Hongkong was being awaited very anxiously.

The resolution will be sent to Lord Passfield, Secretary of State

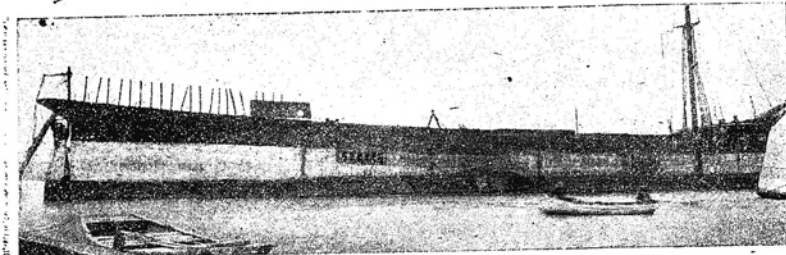
SHORTAGE IN CHINESE COASTAL TONNAGE

Goods Held Up in Foochow Awaiting Transport

A certain amount of anxiety prevails in Chinese circles over the scarcity of tonnage to meet the demands of trade and complaints are being made that the Chinese ship-owners are being driven off the market and their places are being taken by foreigners, especially the British and the Japanese.

Having received a telegram from merchants in Foochow to the effect that goods have been accumulating there in large quantities, awaiting transportation to Shanghai since the company suspended its services, the China Merchants S. N. Co. are understood to have made arrangements for the charter of the str. Tangshan, which will be placed on the Foochow service in a week's time. Chinese merchants say they prefer to use Chinese ships because freight rates are lower than those of foreign companies.

In view of the fact that a number of vessels have been commandeered for the transportation of troops in spite of the order for their release, and also because Chinese merchants have telegraphed to their agents to stop the shipment of goods, the few vessels available are reported to be doing very little business. Even passengers prefer now to travel by foreign steamers, which have carried off most of the freight trade.



All that remains of the Joseph Dollar, a four-masted barque, one of the few remaining wind jammers; once a familiar sight in the Whangpoo. She is now in the wreckers' hands at Pootung and has already been stripped of three of her masts.

INCREASE IN POSTAL CHARGES LIKELY

Government Railways Not Receiving Enough

Agitation is again being brought by the Government railways for an increase in the charges for carrying postal matter as the revenues of the government railways are said to be insufficient to meet expenses and mail is being carried at a loss.

It is reported by the Chinese press that the agitation has an excellent chance of being successful and the only solution is an increase in postal charges to the public.

Commenting on the situation, postal officials pointed out that the situation was not new, but had come up several times before and had been successfully met without recourse to an increase in prices.

Formerly when the Ministry of Railways was under the control of the Ministry of Communications, which also held sway over postal affairs, the question could be equitably solved, but under the present arrangement it is pointed out that there may be some difficulty.

Ordinary postal matter is let out on contract for carriage on a flat rate and a specific instance of where the postal authorities are held to be authorized in asking an increase is in Chinese newspapers.

Under the present arrangement the post office is bound to carry slightly over two pounds of Chinese newspapers at one cent from the point of mailing to destination, whether the consignee be in Pootung or Chengtu.

This is held to be unfair on the Post Office and it is intimated that the only solution for the whole matter is a general conference on postal matters.

for the Colonies (formerly Mr. Sidney Webb).—Reuter.

SHANGHAI NEWS

GREATER SHANGHAI AND ELECTRICITY

Attempt to Force Residents on Extra Settlement Roads to Purchase Shanghai Power Co.'s Current Through the Chapel Concern

The order of the Greater Shanghai authorities to the Chinese occupants of houses in the municipal road extensions to use only the electricity and water supplied by the Chinese companies and the threat to take action against them if they ignored this are the cause of much speculation and a statement regarding the attitude of the Shanghai Municipal Council is being awaited with interest.

The notice reads:

"People who reside on the boundary of Chinese territory and the foreign Settlements and whose houses are actually in Chinese territory, often get their supply of water and electricity from the Settlements. This is not only a violation of our national rights but will eventually lead to an extension of the foreign settlements. Therefore, vigorous and suppressive measures must be adopted to deal with this state of affairs. Apart from necessary alterations to be made by certain residents who have already arranged for the supply of

large amount of their electricity from the International Settlement.

The present issue with reference to Urga Road, arose through the Chinese authorities wanting the residents to take their electricity from Chapel although, as stated, the light still comes from the Settlement. The only difference is that the Chinese present their debit notes to the occupants of the houses. They are supplied with electricity wholesale by the Shanghai Power Co. and they retail it to householders in Chapel and make a handsome profit. The position is extraordinary because the Electricity Department has helped the Chapel Electricity Co. very considerably over many years in the past with the supply of electricity.

The questions now are "What is the Council going to do? Will they take action or not to prevent the Chinese authorities from carrying out their threat?"

Threat to Seal Houses

At the present time, the Shanghai Power Co. have not done anything

which they are not entitled to do, under franchise. If any mutual understanding between the Power Co. and the Chapel Electricity Co. is effected it might be all right, but there still remains the other and more important issue, that of the outside roads and the Chinese claim of "sovereign rights."

Negotiations have been going on in this respect for some time and it is most unfortunate that the Chinese authorities are carrying on these acts of aggression when it is necessary to maintain the *status quo*. The Chinese authorities threaten to seal the houses of persons taking electricity from the International Settlement but any attempt to seal houses in Municipal roads would be tantamount to inviting a clash which would be deprecated by all. Of course, it goes without saying that any coercion on the part of the Chinese authorities would be contrary to the Land Regulations and it is hardly possible that the Council would be prepared to permit this.

The fact remains that, while the Chinese authorities are trying to obtain control of the municipal road extensions and to force the occupants to obtain their electricity supplies from Chinese sources, against the will of the occupants, they still require a continuation of the Settlement supply because their own supply is inadequate to meet demands, which is rather a novel situation. So far as the Shanghai Power Co. is concerned, it will be no good thing for them if the order should be carried out for, at present, they are supplying electricity to occupants at retail prices and it would necessarily mean a loss if they should sell the same electricity wholesale to the Chapel company, which would in turn sell it to the consumers at a much higher retail price than that which obtains at present.

MEMBERS of the Shanghai Postal Employees Union have formed a society for the aid of famine sufferers in north China.

TEAR HER TATTERED ENSIGN DOWN

The Joseph Dollar in the Wreckers' Hands

Where once the thud of native feet from Patagonia to Sydney sounded along her decks, now is heard the wrecker's hammer, for the Joseph Dollar whose studding has been washed in the seven seas is being broken up in the Whangpoo to which she first came a score of years ago when Shanghai was in its struggles toward its present greatness.

Already three of her four masts are down and her hull has become a shell; a hollow mockery of one of the last of that fast vanishing fleet of windjammers whose stirring tales of opportunity and the China coast brought the trade which raised Shanghai from a mud flat to the eminence of the sixth city in the world.

Over a score of years ago she was turned out of a dockyard on the Clyde as fine a ship as ever drew canvas and a sight for the eyes long to remember.

Picture her: she is 288 ft. on the waterline and 46 ft. beam. Her gross is 2,409 tons and she spread 23,908 square feet of canvas. Vision her for yourself with every stitch drawing, a memento of the days when British ships showed the way to the world's best to the most far flung ports on the seven seas.

She has carved a route of her own from Land's End around Cape Horn to Shanghai and it is fitting that the port of her first call should be her final resting place. During the last three decades she has seen every port of prominence washed by the Pacific and her top-gallants have raked the skies in tropic calms and Arctic squalls.

She came out several months ago from Tacoma, a trip of 52 days and she never braced a yard on the jaunt. She made 248 miles on her longest day's run and the shortest was 48 but never once was she ten miles off her course—a run of 7,746 miles and a fitting testimonial to her capabilities.

She is one of the four remaining four masted barques and a companion ship is now moored in the Hudson above New York where interested spectators pay to see a product of the days when men went down to the sea in ships. She is a challenge to the present from the days of typhoon weather and typhoon men and her decks have been trod by masters and crews who refused to accept the newer order of steam.

She has carried roustabouts and social luminaries for her full drawing canvas has been a call to strong hearts the world over.

It would take a John Massfield to do her justice; her crime was that she could not compete with steam.

APPROX of the report that the Soochow authorities had confiscated the properties of the late Sheng Kung-pao, under the National Government's mandate, the "Shunpao" says that the Kiangyin District Magistrate, has ordered the estate in that city to be seized. However, it is said, of three pawnshops there, only a few shares are held by descendants of the deceased official, the remainder having already gone into the hands of the Government commission appointed to deal with the charity fund established by Mr. Sheng. So there is not much to be

A MANIFESTO has been issued by the Chinese Shipowners Association declaring that the rendition of China's shipping rights is the only means of saving her shipping interests and threatening to suspend business if the Japanese are permitted to enjoy the special privilege of running ships on China's inland rivers. The announcement further says that Chinese shipowners will not agree to the Japanese Government's suggestion that Chinese ships will be permitted to run on the Japanese coast in exchange for the privilege of permitting Japanese ships to run on the Chinese coast because the Japanese Government knows quite well that Chinese merchants cannot compete with the Japanese ships along the Japanese coast.

CHINA'S IMPORTATION OF AEROPLANES

Machines Arriving Almost Daily: Concentrating at Nanking

That China is becoming more air minded than is generally supposed is a fact attested to by the large number of aeroplanes arriving in this country from abroad. Scarcely a week passes but Shanghai sees the arrival of new planes, to say nothing of those which are entering this country through other ports.

An interesting feature in this connection is that whereas the shipping companies will give little or no information of the number arriving, pleading instructions from the government to that effect, many of the planes are entering on a government hush which does away with the necessity of passing them through the customs, so that there can be no check on their numbers.

Yet it is a definitely established fact that planes are coming in and one has but to visit the wharves on arrival days and see them being unloaded, for confirmation.

Nanking's Aeroplane Base

It is known further that the government is establishing what virtually amounts to an aeroplane base at Nanking with a concentration of machines that is not equalled elsewhere in China. Just what the purpose is remains to be seen. The aerodrome at Nanking is being enlarged and a staff of pilots is being trained under foreign supervision.

Plans for the establishment of a Nanking-Canton air mail service were announced in the "North-China Daily News" several days ago and the promoters are the leading aviators in the Government. Their plans call for a \$3,000,000 corporation, the capital of which has already been raised.

This week has seen the practicability of the Hankow-Shanghai line. Additional foreign pilots have arrived with four machines and steady progress is reported by Capt. W. R. Henderson and Capt. J. B. Machle, pilots of the Nanking planes, in their training of Chinese recruits for the permanent service.

The ambitious plans of this company call for an added line running Chungking and making several stops en route and meanwhile there is talk of a line running to Dairen.

The government has recently purchased several planes of British make and the hangars at Nanking are also housing several Folker and Junker machines. It is obvious that these machines will see the service for which they have been purchased as soon as is practical and meanwhile it cannot be said that China is backward in air transport though most of the pilots are foreigners.

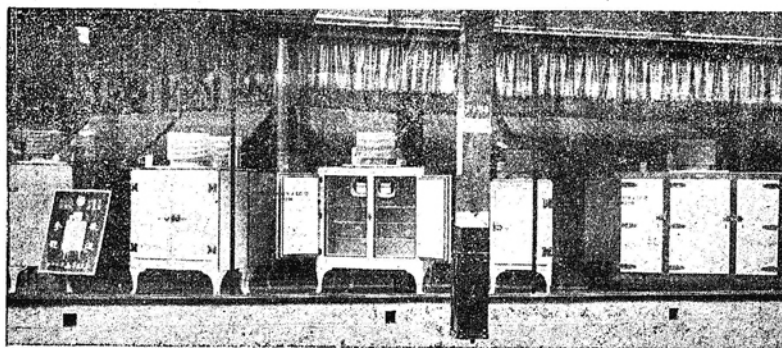
LOCAL native bankers have decided that, beginning from January 1 next, all transactions shall be carried out in accordance with the new, or Gregorian, calendar. Arrangements are already being made to close this year's accounts.

For the convenience of the air travelling public, the Chiao Tung Shanghai-Nanking air mail and passenger service has made arrangements with the China Travel Service, Szechuen Road, to sell tickets for aeroplane accommodation.



One of the Amphibian aeroplanes which are being landed on, and assembled at, a local wharf.

ANDERSON, MEYER & CO'S SHOWROOM



This new showroom situated in Messrs. Brewer & Co.'s old premises on Nanking Road has been established for the express purpose of displaying the General Electric Co.'s new type refrigerators.

INTERESTING TALK OVER THE RADIO

The Destructive Moth and How to Deal with It

Mr. E. C. Inston gave a most interesting and instructive talk over the radio on October 14 on the subject of the prevention and cure of Clothes Moths. In introducing the College of Pestology, London, under whose auspices the lecture was given, Mr. Inston explained the title—Pestology. A combination of the Sciences of Biology, Toxicology, Zoology, Sanitary Engineering, Botany and the practice of Preventive Medicine. The lecturer next drew attention to three most common types of moths. The first a "Naked" or "Webbing" clothes moth which is found in temperate zones but met with in North Africa, India, Australasia, North America and China. The adult of this moth leaves the cocoon from June to July producing 60 to 90 eggs in two to three weeks; the larva lives 12 weeks; the pupal stage being two weeks; the adult moth lives 30 days and the larva can fast.

The second, the "Case maker," "Single Spotted" or woolen clothes moth is smaller, having 1 1/2 inch wings; its colour is greyish-yellow with spots and it is to be found in Central Asia, China, Japan, S. America and practically all the world over. This particular moth breeds in June to August but at any time during favourable conditions. The third specimen is known as the "Black cloak" or "Tapestry" moth and is 1 1/2 inch larger. It specializes in tapestries, felts, carpets, and skin rugs, taking on various patterns according to diet.

Prevention and Eradication

Continuing, the speaker gave a clearly defined account of various preventions and cures, of which the following were emphasized. Cold storage is expensive, but low temperatures will always prevent the moths from laying. Naphthalene which is frequently employed in the form of "Moth-balls" is a common preventive as is also Para-di-chloro benzene. Wrapping in newspaper is very useful as the printer's ink deters the moth from entering a cupboard, but it is essential that the newspaper be changed frequently.

An excellent spraying lotion which is poisonous and should be used with discretion is made of 1/2 oz. of camphor and 1/2 oz. of carbolic acid mixed in an 8 ounce medicine bottle with benzene to make 8 ounces; this should be used for spraying all joints and corners of wardrobes and cupboards during summer, and at least once weekly during the winter. An excellent moth paper can be made by dipping blotting paper into this solution. A good wrapping paper is obtained by painting absorbent paper with a mixture composed of one part of naphthalene melted with two parts of paraffin wax, and very good moth powder will be produced by powdering coarsely, equal parts of black pepper, cinnamon, cloves, mace andorris root.

Preservation of Furniture

For the preservation of upholstery a solution of 10 per cent. of sulphur in carbon bisulphide was advised. This solution is inflammable and must be carefully used; when dry a finely divided sulphur deposit will be found to have penetrated the upholstery. A dry heat at 130° F. and moist heat at 140° F. are also good but clothing should only be placed in a domestic oven when there is some means exists of controlling and observing the temperature.

The lecturer in concluding reminded listeners that silk is as susceptible as woolen goods to certain types of moth particularly the "Case Maker," and should be safeguarded as furs and woolens.

NEW COACHES FOR THE S.-N. RAILWAY

Special Vehicles to Compete with Buses on Woosung Line

There have recently arrived in Shanghai three "Sentinel-Cammel" rail coaches, capable of accommodating 140 passengers each, for use on the Shanghai-Woosung branch of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. They are being completed at the company shops and will go into service on a half hourly schedule in about one month.

The coaches are of British manufacture and were constructed by the Sentinel Waggon Works at Shrewsbury in conjunction with Messrs. Cammel-Laird & Co., Ltd.

Two similar coaches will follow toward the end of the month and will be rapidly put in condition and operated over the same line.

The coaches are something of an innovation for Shanghai as the power plant, a coal burning locomotive, is complete in the same unit as the coach, as can be seen from the photograph printed elsewhere. They have been used successfully in over a score of foreign countries and are expected to give ample competition to the bus lines now contending with the railroad for the Woosung-Shanghai passenger traffic.

Accommodation is provided for 20 first class passengers, 24 second class, and 36 third class.

Meanwhile the company announces the installation of station crossings on the line at the Changhuapang and Tientung stations.

According to the "Eastern Times," orders have been placed with local tailors by the National Government for 1,000,000 winter uniforms for the Chinese troops.

LOCAL NEWSPAPER

STRIKE

Edition Produced Despite Absence of Men

On October 10 the printers of the "Shanghai Evening Post" did not turn up until 9 a.m. instead of 8 o'clock, and they then held a meeting which lasted about twenty five minutes after which they went to the manager and presented demands, the chief of which was for the recognition of nine holidays in addition to the usual Sundays. The nine include four days for the China New Year, Good Friday and Chinese National holidays.

They were told that in the absence of Mr. Carl Crow, the editor and publisher, their demands could not be considered and upon the men insisting the works closed.

We are informed that earlier in the year the management had the question of holidays under consideration and granted an increase of wages with this specific matter in view.

The management feels that the men are well paid and, we understand, they are not prepared to discuss further matters with the workers.

As far as can be ascertained, a few of the union members wish to return to work. With the assistance of a few other men, it has been possible to produce the paper daily.

The strike of typesetters and linotype operators was followed by a strike of the delivery coolies. No demands were made by the men but they merely refused to work.

Apparently the action of the delivery coolies was taken as an expression of agreement and sympathy with conditions demanded by the printers and linotype operators.

In a manifesto the printers have issued they say:—

"We, the workers of the 'Shanghai Evening Post' are being trodden under the iron heel of the imperialists and are forced to work like cows and horses. The imperialists have gone so far as to dismiss us all because we, out of patriotism, applied for a holiday on October 10 on the occasion of the double-ten celebrations. As we could not stop work on that day, we requested our employers to pay us half a day's wages. The workers of the 'Shanghai Times' were given one extra day's pay on this occasion but the management of the 'Shanghai Evening Post' not only has rejected our request but has forebly kicked us out. As we are weak we could not offer any resistance and had to evacuate the premises. We were left without assistance so we appeal to the public for their sympathetic support and we are sure that we will win a victorious fight."

We understand that the management of the "Shanghai Evening Post" will not take back the men and they are now engaged in selecting an entirely new staff of printers and delivery coolies. It will be some little time before the right men can be found but in the meantime the paper will appear as usual with the assistance of the foreigners and the few remaining Chinese.

raised the suspicion of the detectives was the fact that the robbers were Anhui men and the accused was also an Anhui man.

On these points the police asked that the watchman should be kept in custody pending further inquiries before the case would come up again. An adjournment for one week was set.

ROBBERY AT P. & O. BANK

Seven Men Hold Up Clerks and Decamp with Cash Box

Flourishing pistols in approved fashion and with the sureness and aplomb of a well organized gang, seven poorly dressed Chinese coolies marched into the shroff's banking department of the P. & O. Banking Corporation, 6 The Bund, at 5.55 p.m. on October 15 and after a five minute stay decamped as quietly as they had come with the cash box containing Tls. 1,041 and two hand-fuls of notes believed to total somewhat over \$250.

During the five minutes much happened. Two of the gang had stood guard at the Bund entrance to the small compound, one man had invaded the shroff's dining room where he found the Chinese unarmed watchman, who was effectively silenced with a pistol in his face, another had entered the small space for clients and coaxed the clerks behind the iron railing, and three had gone for the door leading to the clerks' space behind the counters.

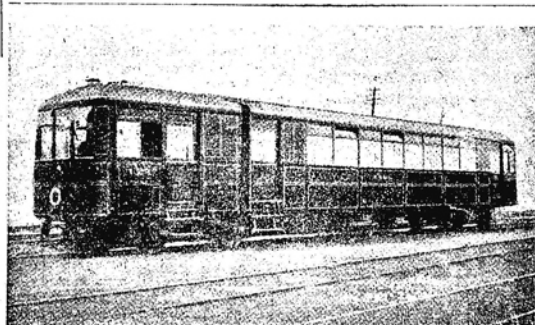
These latter with a sureness that raised no question as to their knowledge of the interior arrangements, headed straight for the cash drawer and lifted the cash box from its accustomed resting place, deposited it under one of their long gowns and on the way out were joined by the others of the gang who quickly melted in the press of pedestrians along the Bund.

All explanations agree that the theft was put in motion and carried to success with a well planned smoothness that hinted of much thought and a complete knowledge of the interior workings of the bank.

Watchman Charged

A sequel to the robbery was heard at the Provisional Court on October 16, when the watchman who was roughly handled by the robbers was charged with conspiracy.

The accused who was acting as a substitute for the regular watchman appeared before Judge Chen and Mr. Burdett, Senior Consul's Deputy. Court Inspector Mason, who prosecuted, said that the police had strong reasons to believe he was implicated as it was undoubtedly a case of collusion with the inmates. The accused should have been on duty at the bank in uniform at the time of the robbery whereas he was in the servants' room during the greater part of the incident, with his uniform off. Another thing that



Five rail coaches of the type pictured will shortly be put in service on the Shanghai-Woosung line. They can accommodate 140 passengers each and will be run on a half-hourly schedule.

SHANGHAI-HANKOW FLIGHTS

Good Performance of Stinson-Detroit Aeroplane

An event of outstanding importance was a survey flight from Shanghai to Hankow, made by a machine on the Ministry of Communications air mail line a few days ago. Leaving Shanghai at 9 a.m. it arrived at Hankow at 1.30 p.m. the same day, making the trip in 4½ hours flying time with a following wind. The course was via Nanking, Anking, Kiukiang, and so to Hankow, mail being carried from Nanking to Hankow. The return trip was made the next morning, a direct air line being taken from Hankow to Nanking. On this journey, the machine carried a large number of letters from Hankow to Shanghai. The time taken on this leg was 5½ hours, against a head wind.

The machine, a Stinson-Detroit, was piloted by Capt. W. R. Henderson, who was accompanied by Capt. J. B. Machle, the two senior pilots of the service, and they had as passengers Mr. K. I. Nieh (director-general of the Shanghai-Chengtu air mail line) and three other Chinese. The purpose of the trip was to determine a definite route and very shortly there will be laid down a regular schedule for the purpose of carrying mails and passengers, to which end the Stinson-Detroits are now being equipped with pontoons, so that it will be possible for them to stop at all cities along the line of the river.

A similar trip has been made by a machine of the Aviation Exploration Co., this doing the double journey in 12½ hours. It will be obvious that, consequent on these two successful experimental trips, it will be only a short while before both companies are in active operation on this line, with plenty of machines in service, which will be a great convenience for business purposes. The Stinson-Detroit had by far the better time in the survey flights, but it may be accepted that the average single journey time will be about five hours flying time, as compared with four days by boat. Both the Ministry of Communications and the Aviation Exploration Co. deserve commendation on such successful flights at the first attempt, auguring so well for the future.

Amphibians' Trial

Shanghai, Oct. 14.

Thirty-four hours after it had left the Whangpoo River near the Lunghua Flying Field for its first trial flight to Hankow and return, a Keystone-Leonard amphibian aeroplane, one of two which next Thursday will open the daily service between Shanghai and the Wuhan cities, returned to its hangar yesterday afternoon at 5.30, having completed the round trip of about 1,200 miles in slightly more than 12 hours actual flying time.

The amphibian performed perfectly during the entire journey and all declared, upon arriving here, that the long hop was in every way satisfactory.

The start was made at 7.30 on Sunday morning. Following the Yangtze, the plane reached Nanking at 9.35. After fuelling it departed from the capital at 10.42, and after a little more than four hours, dropped into the water at Wuchang at 2.35. The return was begun at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Nanking was reached at 1.35. The ship was met there by officials of Aviation Exploration, Mr. Minard Hamilton, and Mr. Ernest Price, the latter of whom is president of the company.

After refuelling, the amphibian left the water at 3 o'clock and arrived two and a half hours later at its hangar near the government flying field at Lunghua.

Need to be Near Water

Mr. Harry Smith, who piloted the craft over much of the distance, said in an interview upon his arrival here this afternoon:

"We had splendid flying weather all the time. Although this is the first time we have ever flown this route, except for one trial jump between here and Nanking, we had no difficulties whatever. In general we followed the Yangtze River, as it is necessary to be near water for an emergency landing, it being impossible to alight on land, owing to the unending patchwork of paddy fields, canals and irrigation ditches.

"Practically all arrangements have been completed for the inauguration of our regular service for the China National Aviation Corp., beginning this Thursday. A plane will leave Shanghai, and another from Hankow, each morning, arriving at the opposite end of the line that night. We have not definitely decided upon the hour of departure, but it will probably be at 8 a.m. Seven hours will be the time for the trip, which is a saving of about three days over the steamer route, one way. The cost of a passage has not been fixed, but will be decided early this week. It will probably not be greatly in excess of the boat fare."

Eight Carried on Board

The Leoning planes carry six passengers, besides the pilot and mechanic. They are equipped, of course, with both floats and landing gear. Inside the cabin is spacious and allows for ample relaxation. Radio stations are being established at Shanghai, Nanking and Hankow, so that the planes may keep in touch with these offices at all times. Passengers also will be able to communicate through this service.

Besides Mr. Johnson and Mr. Ott, the American pilots who will operate the line are: Mr. E. M. Allison, Mr. Steve Kaufman, and one other man, who is en route from America. Chinese pilots will also accompany the foreigners, it being the plan to train these men so that eventually the line will become an all-Chinese enterprise. All of the American pilots are men of long experience in the air mail service in the United States, each of them having several thousand flying hours to his credit. —Reuter.

OBITUARY

Capt. J. W. Heyenga

A funeral service for the late Capt. Jakob Wilhelm Heyenga was held on October 10 in the Hungiao Road Cemetery, Pastor Reichert officiating.

Among those sending floral tributes were:

Mathilda; Heye and Itha; Mutter; Tanten and Onkel; Grete, Sascha and Horst; Frieda and Heiner; Deutsche Yangtze Lotsen Gesellschaft; H. Ahrens; Capt. W. Billemeier; Heinz Baltheimer; Mrs. A. Diethelm; Staff Eastman Kodak Co.; Herr and Frau Fiedler; Carl Frischen and Familie; F. C. Fockner; Mr. and Mrs. Gail and Japie; Familie Alfred Glathe; Ham-Lung; Amerika Linie Filiale Shanghai; J. H. Heppelbom; Margot Heppelbom; Captain Th. Hannig; Haensling; Joh. Hansen and Familie; Capt. and Mrs. Inch and family; Fritz Klein and Frau; Lehrer Kollegium der Kaiser-Wilhelm Schule; D. Lange and Frau; Ch. Luehr and Frau; Mrs. F. Lecher; Mr. and Mrs. T. Matzchen; Norddeutscher Lloyd Bremen; (Melchers & Co.); Dr. Nauman and Frau; Dr. Noll; H. Olfers; Karl Oldesip; A. Raueholz and Frau; Wilhelm Roeder; H. Stollenberg-Lercher; Herr and Frau Franz Semmelhack; Willy Schulz; Herr and Frau H. Sch. (a); Lt. and Mrs. J. M. Smith; Wilhelm Thiemann and Frau Grete; Carl H. Tesdorpf; R. Walter and Frau; Frau Rosa J. Walther; Schueler and Lehrer der Walter and Frau; Frau Rosa J. Untersekunda; A. J. Zernin and others.

Mrs. M.A.J. Barry

A funeral service for the late Maria Antonia Juster Barry, one of Shanghai's oldest residents, was held on October 12, a requiem mass being celebrated in the Sacred Heart Church in the morning by the Rev. Father Berton, who also conducted the service at the graveside in Bubbling Well Cemetery in the afternoon. Mrs. Barry passed away on October 11 at her residence, 302 Route Vallon, at the age of 86. Many relatives and friends attended the services. The bearers of the casket were Messrs: A. Collins, F. Marcus, E. Oliveira, R. J. Dodd, A. Ozorio and M. J. Marcus. Among those sending floral tributes were:

Andrew; Annie; Nina; Lizzie; Mrs. L. B. Anderson; Andrew and Bobby; M. and Mrs. Batting; Mr. and Mrs. Baptista; Mrs. Cook; Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Carneiro; R. F. Dodd; Mrs. Hicks; Mrs. G. High and Family; Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Horst; Miss K. A. Hanna; Frank, Tommy, Kenney Clarence, Victor, Fred and Bella; Mrs. MacKenzie; Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Louz; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. C. Lopes; Mrs. Lomborg and Mrs. Dierks; Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Machado; Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Marquet; Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Alator; E. M. Oliveira; Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Ozorio; Mr. and Mrs. A. dos Remedios; Mr. and Mrs. A. H. dos Remedios and family; Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Reclus and family; Mr. and Mrs. V. B. da Silva; Mr. and Mrs. H. Schultz; Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Baste de Silva; Mrs. H. de Villard; Mrs. Woods; From the Grand-Children, The Cook; Mr. Ka Zee Sui.

GERMAN REFUGEES IN HARBIN

Destitute by China's Quarrel with Russia

Dramatic evidence of the human havoc wrought by the North Manchurian crisis and the interruption of normal traffic on the Chinese Eastern Railway was brought before 65 members of the German Women's Benevolent Society at a meeting on October 14.

Mrs. Tiefenbacher, Vice-President of the Club, acting in the absence of the President, Mrs. K. Widmann, who is now in Japan, had received an appeal stating that clothes and money were urgently needed for 180 German refugees, who wanted to go to America in order to escape the conditions thrust upon them by the recent Russian-Chinese turmoil.

These Germans have been innocent victims of a situation brought about by forces with which they had nothing to do. Since the outbreak of border warfare and the stopping of trans-Siberian connection for the



Mrs. WIDMANN
President of the German Ladies' Benevolent Society.

Chinese Eastern Railway, they have been caught in the general trade depression at Harbin and have been helpless to extricate themselves.

Now they feel that if they could go to the United States they might make a new start in life. Their most pressing and immediate need, with cold weather already upon them in North Manchuria, is for adequate garments.

The Society found it necessary to refuse to provide money, since ordinarily it cares only for those requiring assistance in Shanghai. Old clothes, however, were gathered together and sent to Harbin. The letter mentioned nothing further concerning the deplorable need for money and it is hoped that the refugees have obtained their necessary assistance elsewhere.

Abundant Work in Shanghai

The German Women's Benevolent Society is an organization which was founded in 1921 for charitable purposes. Since that time the needy Germans of Shanghai have been fed, clothed, and schooled by the women of this club. They also attempt to find employment for Germans who are out of work. It was announced that there are three positions as governesses vacant.

In order to obtain funds for their charitable work the Society gives numerous bazaars, plays, fotes, concerts, and lectures. Every cent realized by these entertainments is used for the support of the needy. Last Christmas a big bazaar was given at the old German School in Weihaiwei Road. A Children's Fete is given at the close of every school year.

Plans were arranged to obtain funds for Christmas. It has not been definitely decided as yet what is to be done, but the majority of the members are in favour of having a peasant market, where everyone is to appear in peasant costume. All of the money made at the various booths, if this picturesque idea is carried out, will make the hearts of impoverished Germans happier at the Yuletide.

A Musical Finale

After the meeting the members were favoured with the exquisite music of Professor Zakharoff, the eminent pianist. Professor Zakharoff played numerous variations by

Tchaikovsky, and pieces by Chopin and Rachmaninoff. With Mr. Shertzooff, cellist, he played a sonata by Grieg.

Mrs. K. Widmann is the President of this Society. Mrs. Tiefenbacher is the Vice-President, and Mrs. I. Hartmann, and Mrs. M. Vissering, Secretary and Treasurer, in order named.

Mrs. Emsic, Mrs. Baur, Mrs. Reiber, and Mrs. Mertens are in the Civic Department. The Entertainment Committee is composed of Mrs. DeBeaulacire, Mrs. Virmich, and Miss Pfoff. In the Reception Committee are Mrs. Muller, Mrs. Dietrich, and Mrs. Waetcke. The Refreshment Committee consists of Mrs. Treppenhauer and Mrs. Noll.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE PACIFIC

Prof. Toynbee on British Con- cern in Kyoto Conference

In spite of London's geographic distance from the Pacific area, the importance of British economic and political interests in the Far East has been recognized through inclusion of Great Britain in the forthcoming Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations in Kyoto, which is to take place on October 28, lasting for ten days.

This situation was pointed out yesterday, in an interview, by Professor A. J. Toynbee, Honorary Director of Research in the Royal Institute of International Affairs, and Professor of International History at the University of London. According to Professor Toynbee, at the first Conference all the Pacific Countries, except Great Britain, were represented. These conferences are held every two years.

A Call from the Dominions

After the first of them, which took place four years ago in Honolulu, the various Dominion delegations maintained that there should be a delegation from Great Britain as well, because although its territorial possessions in the Pacific are small, it nevertheless is the great invisible Power of the Pacific and the binding medium by which the various political and economic relationships maintain a conciliatory contact with each other.

It is, after all, Great Britain which represents the British Dominions in China. The international experience of the British Empire in the Orient is concentrated in Great Britain, the great nerve centre for Canada, New Zealand, Australia, Hongkong, and Australasia. Canada and Australia, it is true, have regional contacts which concern only themselves, but when the Dominions desire to express International problems it is Great Britain which is recognized as the heart of the massive British Empire. Whenever there is trouble Great Britain, has always paid the bill. By following a policy of reconciliation and understanding Great Britain is assuring herself against continued international difficulties involving the Empire.

An Unofficial Way to Peace

The chief and first advantage of the forthcoming Conference, Professor Toynbee went on to say, is its non-official position. Semi-responsible people can always talk more freely, and discuss with broader open-mindedness, those problems which they may later bring into practical contact with their respective countries. After the World War the wave of unrest which took place among near Eastern nationalities spread to the Pacific. The fact that the Pacific has in the last few years been bridged by modern means of communication, whereas various countries along its borders had formerly been isolated, will tend to shrink distances. To forestall trouble, the Conference deals in frank discussion with problems before trouble has a chance to become critical. The Conferences have been, in the main, a great peace effort and attempt at conciliation.

Members from Great Britain

The leader of the British delegation at the Conference at Kyoto is Lord Hailsham, formerly Lord Chancellor, who now has freedom to take part in interesting national events.

Other interesting members of the forthcoming event are Mr. Malcolm

SHANGHAI A GATEWAY TO GREAT THINGS

Dr. Toynbee's Impression of Six Days' Stay

The Pan-Pacific Association have held in the past many cheery tiffin parties but that on October 15 will undoubtedly go down in the Association's records as one of its most successful gatherings. The tiffin was held in the Jacobean Room at the Cathay Hotel and the occasion was one of welcome to members of the delegations from Great Britain and Australia to the forthcoming conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations in Kyoto.

Lt.-Col. L. M. Cosgrave, the first vice-president of the Pan-Pacific Association, presided and in a speech of welcome introduced the speakers and referred to the occasion as a "red-letter-day in the annals of the Association." Dr. Arnold Toynbee, professor of international history in the University of London, was the first speaker and outlined his impressions of "one week in Shanghai." He first felt the impact of China when reaching Penang after a long journey during which he visited Constantinople, Bagdad, Smyrna, and Vienna and was able to gain an impression of conditions obtaining at these places.

Hope for the Future

One was conscious, he said, of the effort of the forces of destruction. At Smyrna one was met with huge docks but without ships and the desolated appearance of the city. He contrasted the situation with that obtaining in China and said that here we have a "great going concern" with a mass of commerce and shipping. He referred to the critical situation in China and the complications which were met in connection with the many jurisdictions but he was confident that Shanghai's business life still had a greater future. "One gets the feeling of Shanghai being a gateway to great things," the speaker continued, "and after reading the newspapers and blue books the impression is that the clouds have been lifted." There was a crisis at present but it was to be hoped that the stability which had been maintained over a period of some 10 months would be continued and one looked at the future with complete assurance. The speaker went on to say that he had only been a week in Shanghai but his impressions during that short period were most optimistic.

The Hon. F. W. Eggleston, chairman of the Australian delegation and former Attorney-General in the Victorian State Parliament, said that it was a twofold pleasure to be present. He had had the opportunity of meeting eminent members of the Chinese nation and many other friends. Continuing the speaker said that the delegation had come all this long way to discuss the problems of the Pacific at the Institute of Pacific Relations in Japan. There was a great interest in the Pacific and they would treat the Pacific as a vast area. The position existing was entirely different to that obtaining in Europe. Conditions in Europe were abnormal and had developed into a régime of conflict. There were difficulties to be encountered at the coming conference but the delegation would treat Pacific problems on a Pacific basis. There was not the contact of nations as in Europe and the situations were not alike in any particular. They were going to co-operate and there was a great desire to assist China in every possible degree. All questions would be studied from a broad standpoint and they hoped to be able to return to Australia with the satisfaction of knowing that great good had come from the important conference which they shortly would attend.

MacDonald, Professor Webster, and Miss Eileen Power who is an authority in Mediaeval Economic History. Miss Power is now in Weihaiwei visiting the Governor. She will visit Shanghai at the close of the Conference in Kyoto. Mr. Arnold Curtis of the "Round Table" will also be present, as will Mr. Datta, an Indian in the Great Britain Delegation. It is reported that Lady Nancy Astor will be in Lord Hailsham's party.

SOARING PRICES OF
FOODBeef Doubled in Cost at
Hongkew Market

Beef prices at the Hongkew Market have doubled following the closing of a score of Chinese slaughter houses in Chapei and Siroin, which usually costs 30 cents per lb., is quoted at 60 cents. Though there is no shortage of beef at the present time, there may well be one if the butchers refuse to kill and our information is that the butchers of the whole of Shanghai have threatened to join in the strike. Sheep, as well as cattle, have been held up but pigs are coming in as usual.

Increased Cost of Bread

Investigation into the recent rise in the price of bread in Shanghai reveals a situation that has not been paralleled for many years, for wholesale wheat prices have been moving with a rapidity that has required considerable figuring to know where the market stands and what is a fair price for the manufactured product.

As an example, James Neil's Scotch Bakery has increased the price of bread from seven loaves for one dollar to six, and inquiry there throws considerable light on wheat prices.

At present the company which uses only the best No. 1 Vancouver Milling Co. flour is paying G.S.S.30 per barrel whereas at one time in August the price was \$9.10 and in June \$6.05 was paid. A barrel comprises four bags and it is pointed out by the Scotch Bakery that they have hesitated, on the advice of their Canadian connections to raise the price, in the belief that flour would go back to its original figure. Meanwhile the company has been losing money for some considerable time and now that the grower's advice seems to be incorrect, the company has been forced to raise prices.

It is further pointed out that exchange has been so adverse of late that a price increase was inevitable in the bakery industry as well as in many another and also at a special customs duty of 10 cents per bag has come into force. This coupled with a cartage charge of four cents per bag and one cent for coolie carrying makes an increase of 15 cents per bag, or 60 cents per barrel, before the cost of manufacture enters into the calculation.

Completing this with delivery charges, other ingredients, shop help, and employees' salaries one becomes acquainted with the situation.

While it is earnestly hoped that wheat charges at Vancouver will show an appreciable decline in the near future, and advices from there tend to support this belief, it cannot be said in view of the above situation, that bakers have increased bread prices wantonly. It seems to be an *impasse* that has faced many another industry in Shanghai and the only solution is in the raising of the retail selling price if the usual high standard is to be maintained.

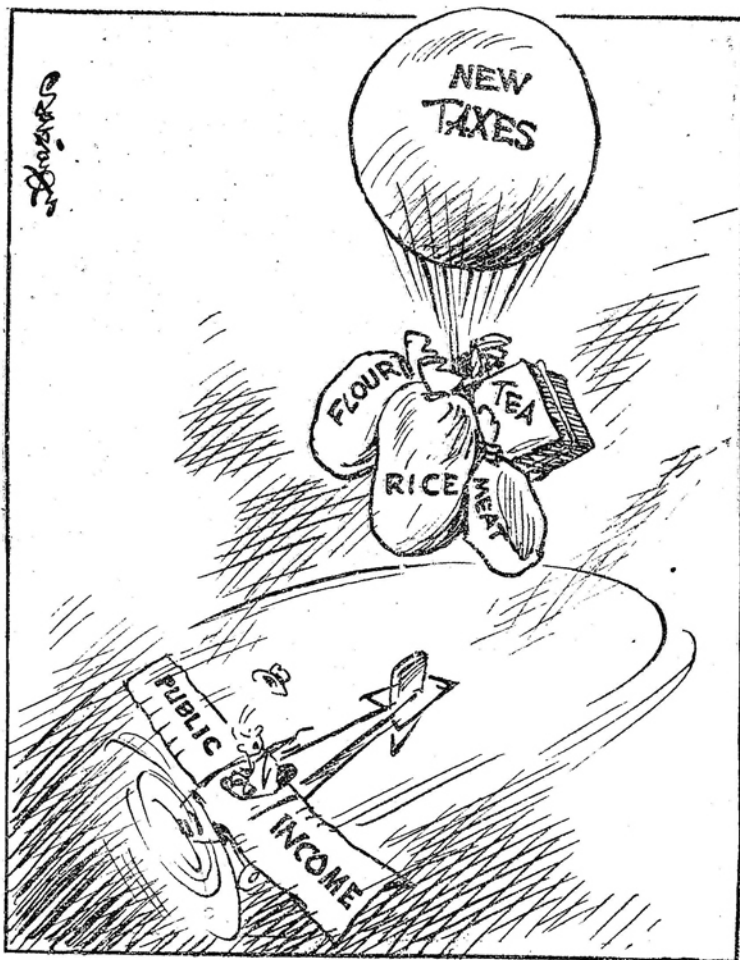
Rice Allowances Wanted

Owing to the soaring price of rice, local Chinese newspaper employees are agitating for monthly rice allowances. They claim that prices of the cereal have soared to such an extent that they can hardly make both ends meet with their present salaries.

At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the Employees Union, a resolution was passed to demand, from their employers, \$1 extra monthly as a rice allowance for each worker in the event of the price of rice reaching \$14; \$2 extra for each worker when prices reach \$16; \$3 in the event of rice costing \$19; and \$5 when the price reaches \$20 and more per picul.

This demand, according to the "Sinwampao," was rejected by the managements of the various Chinese newspapers who consider it excessive. However, the latter have agreed to give each of their workers \$1 as monthly rice allowance in the event of the price of rice reaching \$16 or more per picul. This was not considered satisfactory by the employees who

A HEIGHT RECORD



The Taxpayer:—"This is getting quite beyond my powers of climbing."

insisted on the acceptance of their original demand.

On Monday, a manifesto was issued by the Employees Union saying that the price of rice has soared considerably during recent weeks and it is expected that it will soar still higher next Spring when no new crops arrive here from the producing-centres. Workers will then find it extremely difficult to make both ends meet because they will receive the same salary but will have to pay a higher price for the cereal. For this reason, the manifesto continues, a resolution was passed at a recent meeting of the Union to demand a monthly rice allowance. Unfortunately, the managements of the various newspapers failed to give a satisfactory reply to the demand even after it had been reduced to a minimum. In conclusion, the manifesto appeals to the public for their sympathetic assistance.

The Shanghai District Magistrate has asked the elders of the different villages to report to him on local famine conditions so that he can take steps to reduce the "grain tax" which is being collected from the farmers.

The Chinese Press says that the Commissioner of Public Safety has issued a notice warning members of the notorious "Thirty-six Gangs," which have been organized to commit crime, to devote their time to legal occupation instead. On the principle of "set a thief to catch a thief" no doubt.

The Shanghai District Magistrate is still without funds for the upkeep of the Public Safety Department of the Shanghai-hsien, says the vernacular press. In view of the approach of the winter season when bandits are generally more active than usual, the people of the district have submitted a petition to the Kiangsu Provincial Government, requesting that funds be allocated for the upkeep of police without further delay.

DAYLIGHT ROBBERY IN
BROADWAYShip's Compradore Held up and
Robbed of \$11,000

During the last weeks armed robberies have been conspicuous by their absence but it seems that an organized gang again is working.

On Broadway on October 17, at 1.30 p.m. a ship's compradore in charge of the funds of a Yangtze steamer just arrived, was on his way to a bank, there to deposit some \$11,000 when he was held up by seven men, two of whom were armed.

It appears that he was riding in a ricksha and when passing Eddie's Café, the robbers stopped his ricksha and at the point of pistols compelled him to accompany them to an alleyway. There they searched him and obtained \$11,000 in cash. The seven men then called rickshas and pointing their pistols at the compradore indicated that any attempt to raise an alarm would lead to shooting. He remained quiet until the gang got away and then rushed to the Hongkew Police Station to report the loss. No shots were fired and no arrests have been effected.

In the Louza district, five men, two of whom were armed, entered an exchange shop in Canton Road and secured \$2,000. Some resistance was put up by the shop assistants and to silence them, two shots were fired by the leader of the gang. By the time the police were advised of the occurrence, the robbers had got away and no arrests are reported.

EXAMINATION of the handbills seized by the police during the celebration of the "Double Tenth" reveals 19 different types of manifestos. All had communistic leanings and several urged the establishment of a central government controlled by soldiers, labourers and peasants.

SMALL RUN ON CENTRAL
BANK OF CHINAOfficial Statement: Abundance
of Coin: No Anxiety

Rumours that the war situation had turned against the Nanking government caused a minor run on the Central Bank on October 15, though the run never reached proportions which seriously worried the bank officials. It was described to a "North-China Daily News" representative as little more than a slightly heavier demand from local exchange shops for silver in return for the bank's notes. The alarm did not spread to the general public and by the end of the day had proved to be very largely unfounded.

A responsible official of the bank said that the bank was quite capable of meeting any demands made upon it. The note issue, he said, was 100 per cent. covered, and there was actual silver in their vaults sufficient to cover any and every request. The small exchange shops in Shanghai, he stated, were apt to enlarge rumours against the Government for the purpose of discounting bank notes which they knew to be perfectly good. As a matter of fact, the notes of the Central Bank were as well covered as any in Shanghai, and no rumours could affect that fact. The bank was prepared to meet a run, if such should materialize, and he denied that yesterday's demand for silver was anything like what could be described in banking parlance as a real "run".

An anti-foreign poster was discovered on a wall in Chiaotung Road, Chapei, during last week-end which purported to have been issued by the Kiang Wei School. This said that, although China is not a colony, the people are down-trodden by the imperialists who massacre the Chinese people at will. It urges the people to unite and avenge the wrongs done to this country and to overthrow the Japanese imperialists.

KOMPO BROTHERS NICE
LITTLE HAULEight Thousand Dollars Stolen
by Armed Robbers

Eight thousand dollars in notes was the haul made by several armed robbers who visited the Ying Chang Match Co.'s No. 2 Factory in Pootung on October 17. The money was intended for the payment of the factory workers.

The bandits arrived shortly after ten o'clock when most of the workers had retired. A couple of watchmen were on duty at the time and several officers of the company were preparing to go to bed when there was a loud knocking of the door. Thinking that some of the workers who had gone out had returned, the watchmen opened the door, whereupon the robbers entered and, after intimidating the inmates with pistols, bound them with ropes. One was left on guard whilst the others forced an entry into the treasury, where they gathered \$800. From the safe, they extracted a cash-box containing more than \$7,500.

Leaving the watchmen and the employees tied up, they made a hasty exit, saying "Good bye. We are all Kompo brothers. We can use the money just as well as you."

One of the employees managed to loosen his bonds and to notify the police, but, by the time the latter arrived, the birds had already flown.

WEDDING

Robinson-Jansen

A pretty wedding took place yesterday in the Majestic Hotel when Miss Alma Jansen, daughter of Mr. William H. Jansen, became the bride of Mr. Leslie Robinson, of San Diego. The bridegroom was a Corporal in the United States Marine Corps, 4th Regt., and the wedding was a Marine one.

The best man was Mr. Norman Westwood, and members of the Marine Corps acted as ushers. The bridesmaids were Miss Lydia Strok and Miss Amy Dunn. Col. and Mrs. Lyman were present among the guests.

The bride, who was given away by her father, looked very charming in a long-sleeved gown of pure white georgette, the deep drooping hem being of shining white satin. She wore a wreath of orange blossoms which kept in place a veil of white net embroidered.

The ceremony, at which Chaplain Hall of the Marines officiated, was held in the Winter Garden which had been delightfully decorated with white flowers for the occasion. An archway of green and white had been built in front of the waterfall and overhung two throne chairs. The decorations also included a large wedding bell of white blossoms.

A reception was held in the Winter Garden immediately following the wedding. The bride and bridegroom sail to-day for San Diego where they will take up permanent residence.

ARMED ROBBER CAUGHT IN
N. SZECHUEN ROAD

Early yesterday morning five robbers with more cunning than is usual, invaded a house at 153 North Szechuen Road after they had taken the precaution to cut the telephone wires and the burglar alarm connected with the Dixwell Road station.

They then forced an entry to the house and encountered the Chinese owner and his wife together with some 15 servants. The latter they tied up with pieces of string and proceeded to go through the premises collecting what goods they wanted, after which they moved off.

An alarm was sent in to the police and a party responded, finding one armed Chinese wandering in the yard. He could give no adequate information concerning himself and was identified by the inmates as one of the thieves' party. Meanwhile the captives had obtained their freedom.

The loss of the stolen goods is not yet stated and the police are searching for the four members of the gang who escaped.

WORK OF ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL

Interesting Address by Dr. J. C. McCracken

Dr. J. C. McCracken, of St. Luke's Hospital, was the speaker at a tiffin of the Rotary Club, in the Hotel Cathay, on October 10. There was one of the largest gatherings of the season present under Mr. V. Pong Lam. Greetings were brought from the Tientsin Rotary Club by Mr. Hollington K. Tong.

In the course of a very witty address, Dr. McCracken referred first to a patient whom he treated in Canton many years ago, and said that this man had eaten his tiffin when he suddenly found he could not speak. His friends worked all day to bring back the power of speech but in vain so they took the man to hospital, where Dr. McCracken spoke to him in Cantonese. Try as he could to get the man to speak, the doctor failed, so he prepared a hypodermic needle. This had its effect and the man found his tongue loosened and he spoke not only in Cantonese but in English as well! And he, the speaker, felt that he wanted a hypodermic to loosen his tongue.

Dr. McCracken, continuing, said that St. Luke's hospital was situated in a very congested section of the Hongkew district. About 60 years ago, a good Presbyterian lady presented a good Episcopalian with G. \$150 and the latter had to sell this for M. \$84. That \$84 was responsible for the St. Luke's Hospital of to-day. A house was rented in the country for \$5 monthly and this was fitted with shelves and drugs. Everything was ready but a doctor, but several good physicians came in and helped. Dr. Boone was brought out and he gave 40 years of his life to the work. Archdeacon Thompson had a great vision of service and, when he started the hospital, he saw what Shanghai needed. He took the \$84 and began the work. In the 61 years of its existence, St. Luke's Hospital had treated 500,000 people. Based on these figures, more than 1,000,000 people would be treated during the next 20 years. Nobody knew how many lives had been saved or how many had been lost, but it was incomprehensible to think how many pains and aches had been relieved.

3,000 Operations a Year

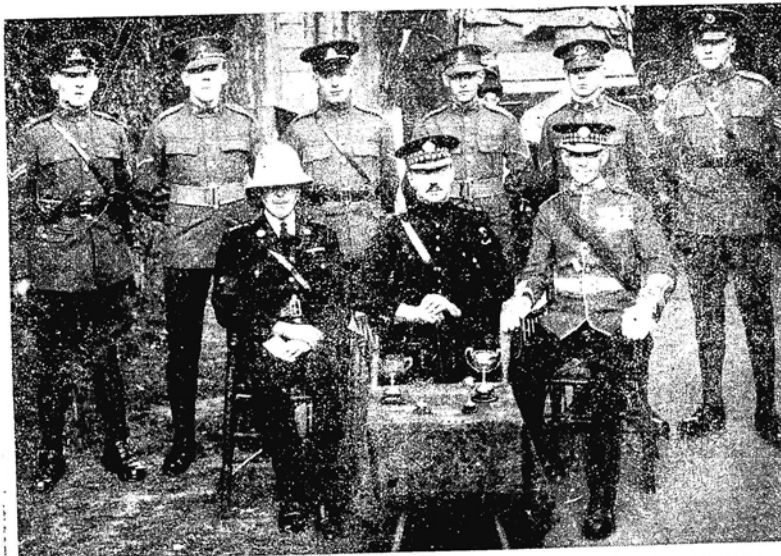
The hospital, said the speaker, is now in active service on account of the great number of accident cases treated. The doors were never closed. There was always a staff of 20 doctors ready for emergency work, of whom ten resided on the premises. Here the speaker proceeded to describe the operations performed and said "You may think that a doctor's business is always serious after all there are many kicks and thrills and it is exciting."

A hospital such as St. Luke's must have a staff to carry on at all times, said Dr. McCracken.

"Last year we treated 2,000 police cases and performed over 3,000 operations but," he continued, "we are crowded in and can't expend a bit. A hospital carried on at 65 per cent. capacity is considered efficient, but we have been carrying on at 98.8 and we have never turned down a case of accident nor have we rejected a patient because he has no money. Our first aim is to take care of patients and save them whenever we can. The poor are given treatment just the same as millionaires. Our hospital is primarily a charity. If a person can pay, he will pay. We never turn a patient away because he has no money. Our expenses are very high and the cost per patient per day is \$2.50. Fortunately, our foreign staff is paid in the United States. Of the remainder of our expenses, one half comes from the Shanghai Municipal Council and the local foreign and Chinese merchants, and the other half comes from the patients. We spend about \$150,000 annually."

Dealing with the proposal to expand the hospital, Dr. McCracken said that the present building was filled to overflowing and there was no opportunity to expand. Every room and every inch of space was taken up. However, it was planned to extend the hospital and he hoped that, in the near future, a modern building would be erected in the Yangtzepoo district. This was in

CLEANEST SOLDIER COMPETITION



The prize-winners and the three judges of the competition held at the Military Mounted and Foot Police depot, Amoy Road, for the smartest and cleanest military policeman.

BRITISH SUBJECT FOUND DEAD

Tragic Discovery in House in Route Vallon

The body of Thomas Edge Poignand, a British subject, was found at 7.30 a.m. on October 15 in his room at 102 Route Vallon. Mr. Leonti, the tenant of the premises, saw the deceased through an open door and informed the French Police. The body was later removed to the Public Mortuary.

At an inquest held by Mr. I. T. Morris, H.M. Registrar, sitting as coroner, Mr. Leonti gave evidence of identification. He said that he first saw deceased on October 2 when he engaged a room and, since that time, he had seen him twice and, on both occasions, he thought deceased was drunk. He did not know whether he was employed or not, but deceased had told him that he had an office. Deceased was also indebted to witness for room rent and for baths. His food he secured elsewhere. Witness did not know where he obtained the alcohol.

Deceased, according to witness, never complained but, during the last few days, had made much noise by throwing things about.

Witness did not know if deceased had any relatives and, as far as he knew, only one person had paid him a visit: this was on Saturday last, when a gentleman left with a suitcase.

At about six o'clock on Monday night, witness saw Dr. Bary attending deceased, who replied to the doctor's question that he had drunk whiskey, promising the doctor that he would never drink again. At about 10 o'clock, witness summoned Dr. Deloche as the late Mr. Poignand had told him he was sick. Dr. Deloche, according to witness, instructed deceased to go to hospital and, after the doctor had left, he prepared some tea for him. Deceased did not drink this but left it in the room. Later he asked for water but witness did not know whether he drank it as the coolie had taken it to him.

The inquest was adjourned.

THE Mayor of Greater Shanghai has ordered the Greater Shanghai Citizens Bank to be closed as this institution is not properly registered and does not carry on business in accordance with the banking regulations issued by the Ministry of Finance. The order says that, first of all, the issue of subsidiary notes by this bank must be suppressed.

a crowded district and it was near the mills, wharves and the city, where it could be of much service.

In conclusion, Dr. McCracken spoke of some of the cases treated, which proved to be of utmost interest.

Mr. Lam then extended a hearty vote of thanks to the speaker which was passed with acclamation.

SENATOR M. QUEZON ENTERTAINED

Guest at Dinner Given by Ten Chinese Bodies

A very representative gathering of prominent officials connected with ten public organizations attended the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce on October 12 to honour Senator Manuel Quezon, president of the Legislature of the Philippine Islands and prominent worker in the cause of Philippine independence, who arrived on Thursday last by the President Grant on a short visit at the invitation of the Nationalist Government.

Mr. Wang Shao-lan presided over the gathering, which included Dr. C. T. Wang, the Foreign Minister; Mr. Hsu Moh, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs; Mr. S. K. Chen, director of the Shanghai Office of



Group of spectators at the French military gala. In the centre, Col. Mallet, commandant of the French forces in Shanghai.

the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mr. K. C. Pan, representing Gen. Chang Chun, Mayor of Greater Shanghai; Mr. Jabin Hsu, secretary to the Ministry of Industry, Commerce & Labour; and Dr. Lin Ping, a delegate from Nanking.

The chairman, in welcoming Senator Quezon, expressed the pleasure it gave and the honour done them by his visit. They were all workers striving for world peace, but such a condition could only be brought about by all the nations having a treatment of equality. The Chinese and Filipino people always had been sympathetic friends and he hoped that through further co-operation they would work for the welfare of each other and to the benefit of the other peoples of the Pacific.

Senator Quezon, in proposing the toast of success and long life to the Republic of China, said that the Filipinos and Chinese were brothers; the Filipino people had the highest respect for the Chinese people in their work of reconstruction. He wished to thank them all for their kindness, not only on the present occasion but also on his former visit some two years ago.

In addressing the gathering, Dr. Wang said that, as their guest had

ship to the Chinese people by its willingness to render assistance to the Chinese Navy so as to enable it to become a stronger power and so that China would have a strong sea force when she was unified. Japan, said Admiral Chen, was formally a third class naval power but now, after a couple of decades, she possessed one of the strongest navies in the world. The Greenwich Naval College was a British Government institution and foreigners had never been admitted there in the past. This, therefore, was the first time that Chinese cadets were to be admitted and the reason why this concession was made was the fact that the British Government was anxious to show its friendliness to the Chinese people and to assist China in building up a strong navy. He congratulated the cadets, therefore, and wished them every success.

come to China to recuperate after an illness, he knew that his hearers would also join with him in wishing Senator Quezon good health and good luck, coupled with greetings and success in their labours to the Filipino people.

PRESENTATION TO MISS A. P. THOMPSON

Appreciation of Local Guides and Brownies

A function of great interest to all Girl Guides in Shanghai took place on October 12 at the American Women's Club, 113 Bubbling Well Road, lent by the kindness of the members. One hundred and fifty Girl Guides and Brownies met together to show their appreciation of the work done for the local Guide Association by Miss A. P. Thompson, who has been obliged to give up active work in the Association owing to pressure of work and ill health.

A jolly tea was followed by an entertainment, thoroughly appreciated by all present, in the form of a representation of a Guide Magazine, each company "showing" one page. The magazine was quite fascinating reading, containing advertisements, a shocker serial, short story, national dances delightfully executed, and was complete with covers.

Mrs. Rickard, District Commissioner of the Girl Guides, then explained the reason for this gathering. When it became known, she said, amongst the Guides, some months ago, that Miss Thompson was to resign, it was felt that the mainspring would be gone from Guiding in Shanghai, for Miss Thompson had so long inspired and organized all the activities of the Guides.

An Energetic Organizer

From small beginnings she had encouraged the growth of 16 companies and packs, and had kept the Association self-supporting and free from debt by the successful organization of numerous bazaars and rallies. She had inspired Guides so faithfully with the ideals of Guiding, however, that the organization was firmly established here and her influence would be felt by succeeding generations of Guides.

The local Association asked that the "Medal of Merit" should be awarded by Imperial Headquarters, and Mrs. Rickard had the honour of presenting this medal to Miss Thompson in recognition of great service to the past, present and future Guides of Shanghai.

The Guides made their own presentation, through Miss Eileen Taylor, one of the first Guides in Shanghai. They gave Miss Thompson a beautiful small drawing room clock. A wee Brownie, the most recently enrolled, Diana Miller, then presented a basket of flowers.

Miss Thompson thanked the Guides and Brownies for the honour paid to her and for the beautiful gifts. She paid tribute to the loyal help she had always had from all Guides and said that, though no longer active in Guiding, she would always remain a Guide.

The afternoon closed with "Auld Lang Syne" and "Taps."

ADMIRAL McVAY HOST AT LUNCHEON

Admiral McVay, commanding the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, and Senior Naval Officer in port, entertained other naval and military officers at tiffin in the American Club on October 14. Rear-Admiral Tweedie, commanding H.M. Naval Forces in China, and Rear-Admiral Mouget, the Senior French officer, were present, as was Mr. E. S. Cunningham, U.S. Consul-General.

Others present included, Brig. Borrett, Col. Mallet, Col. Lyman, Col. Wirgman, Cmdr. Noguchi, commanding Japanese naval forces, Captain Pini, in charge of the Italian naval detachment, Major Price-Williams, Lieut.-Cmdr. Peachey, Capt. Le Franc, Capt. Fernet, Lieut. Garbay, Lieut. Borghi, Lieut. De Bryas, and members of Admiral McVay's staff, Capt. Randall, Capt. McLintic, Capt. Powell, and Capt. Dillin, Lt.-Cmdr. Davis, Lt.-Cmdr. Overesch, and Lieut. Johnson.

ACCORDING to the "Shunpao," the China Merchants S. N. Co. have raised a large sum of money for the purchase of several new steamers. Orders have been placed with a German shipbuilding firm for the construction of two 4,000 ton vessels.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

Friday, October 18.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

DEMAND SELLING RATES	
\$1 at 2/2 1/2 = \$9.04 at 17.85 = \$12.55	
\$100 at 5 1/2 = \$185.51 at 17.85 = \$253.33	
Chi. dollars, per \$100, selling \$71.85	
Chi. dollars, per \$100, buying \$71.85	
Native interest per day on \$1,000 \$9.09	
Copper cash per \$100, 410.00	
New York on London \$4.80 1/2	

OPENING SELLING RATES	
LONDON—Tel. transfer	2/2 1/2
NEW YORK—Tel. transfer	2/2 1/2
PARIS—Demand	8 3/4
PARIS—Demand	8 3/4
PARIS—Demand	8 3/4
PARIS—Demand	8 3/4
PARIS—Demand	8 3/4
PARIS—Demand	8 3/4
PARIS—Demand	8 3/4
PARIS—Demand	8 3/4
PARIS—Demand	8 3/4

OPENING BUYING RATES	
LONDON—Demand	2/3
4 months' sight credits	2/4
4 months' sight credits	2/4 1/2
6 months' sight credits	2/4 1/2
NEW YORK—Demand	G 5/8
4 months' sight credits	57
4 months' sight credits	57 1/2
PARIS—4 months' sight credits	Fcs. 145 1/2

GOLD BAR—Opening	\$125.40
Highest	425.40
Lowest	421.00
Closing	421.00

American Oriental Bank

BANK CLOSING RATES	
SELLING DEMAND DRAFFS	
U.S. \$100.00	Mex. \$355.37
Stg. \$1.50	" 12.40
Pes. 100.00	" 10.08
Yen 100.00	" 121.95
BUYING DEMAND DRAFFS	
U.S. \$100.00	Mex. \$240.38
Stg. \$1.00	" 12.07
Pes. 100.00	" 9.61
Yen 100.00	" 119.90

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

OPENING SELLING RATES	
Berlin/Hamburg T/T	100 = Rm. 225.00
Berlin/Hamburg T/T	100 = Rm. 161.06

Belgas 3.90	\$1
Belgas 2.79	\$1

The Italian Bank for China

SELLING RATES	
It. Lire 10.39	Mex. \$1
It. Lire 7.46	Mex. \$1
Swiss Frs. 2.81	Mex. \$1

Subsidiary Coin Exchange

MEX. AND CHINESE DOLLARS—	
Morning	100 = \$72.0625
Afternoon	100 = \$72.1
KIANGNAN SILVER 20-CENTS—	
Morning	500 = \$72.15
Afternoon	500 = \$72.1875
CANTON SILVER 20-CENTS—	
Morning	500 = \$72.7
Afternoon	500 = \$72.775

COFFEES—	
Morning	411,000 coffers = \$100
Afternoon	411,000 coffers = \$100
SMALL CHANGE—	
6 silver 20 cents = \$1	
200 coffers = \$1	
24 coffers = 10 cents silver	
10 cts. silver and 5 coffers = 10 cts.	
big money.	
Mex. \$1 = \$72.0625	
\$1 = Mex. \$1.38708	

Native Interest (Per Day)

Morning	\$24 per \$1,000
Afternoon	\$24 per \$1,000

Domestic Exchange

Peking	\$1,000 = Shanghai \$1,058
Tientsin	\$1,000 = " \$1,016
Hankow	\$1,000 = " \$1,066
Tsinanfu	\$1,000 = " \$1,015
Tsingtao	\$1,000 = " \$1,015
Chefoo	\$1,000 = " \$1,015
Foochow	\$1,000 = " \$1,015
Anoy	\$1,000 = " \$1,017
Mukden	\$1,000 = " \$1,012
Nanking	\$1,000 = " \$1,012
Hangchow	\$1,000 = " \$1,012

Customs October Exchange Rates

The following will be the rates of exchange to the end of October, 1929:—

\$1	Hk. Tls. 7.82
Gold \$1	Hk. Tls. 1.61
Hk. Tls. 1	French Francs 15.84
" 1	Yen 1.21
" 1	Hongkong \$1.31
" 1	Singapore \$1.09
" 1	Rupees 1.72
" 1	Reich Marks 2.60
" 1	Gulden 1.65
" 1	Italian Lire 11.85
" 1	Swiss Francs 3.22
" 1	Belgas 4.43
" 1	Swedish Kroner 2.32
" 1	Norwegian Kroner 2.33
" 1	Danish Kroner 2.33
" 1	Spanish Pesetas 2.22
" 1	Czechoslovak Kronen 20.28
" 1	Austrian Shillings 4.40
" 1	Mex. \$1.35

Exchange Market

Messrs. Lindsay, Macintyre & Drakeford report business done on October 18 as follows:—

INTER BANK DECEMBER DELIVERY

	Highest	Lowest
U.S. \$	55 1/2	55 1/2
Yen	8 1/2	8 1/2

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

BANK SELLING	
\$ T.T.	2/3 1/2 del. October
G.S. T.T.	5 1/2 del. "
Pes. T.T.	1400 del. "
Rs. T.T.	15 1/2 del. "

BANK BUYING	
\$ 4 m/s. l.c.	2/4 1/2 del. October
G.S. 4 m/s. l.c.	5 1/2 del. "
Pes. 4 m/s. l.c.	1445 del. "
Rs. 4 m/s. l.c.	15 1/2 del. "

BULLION	
Gold Bars	Highest Lowest
	425.00 419.00

BAR SILVER	
Ready For'd.	
London, peace per std. oz.	23 1/2
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	50
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	52.05
Bombay off-take 100 bars	
Market closed firm.	

LONDON STOCK

QUOTATION

The following are yesterday's noon quotations on the London Stock Exchange.

	Oct. 15	Oct. 18
Chinese Govt. Loans:—		
Reorg. Gold Loan 5% 1913	562 1/2	62
Gold Loan 4% 1906	96 1/2	95
Gold Loan 5% 1896	95 1/2	95
Gold Loan 4 1/2% 1898	79 3/4	78 1/2
Gold Loan 5% 1908	52 1/2	53
Gold Loan 5% 1925	71 1/2	71
Rlys. North China 5% 1899	79 1/2	79
Shai Nanking Rly. 5% 1903	62 1/2	61
Honan Rly. 5% 1905	25 1/2	25 1/2
Canton Kowloon Rly. 5% 1907	25 1/2	25 1/2
Shai Hangchow Rly. 5% 1908	74 3/4	73
Hukuang Rly. 5% 1911	39 3/4	39
Shai Nanking Rly. 5% 1912	48 1/2	48
Tientsin Pukow Rly. 5% 1908	27 1/2	27
Tientsin Pukow Rly. 5% 1910	25 1/2	25 1/2
Lunghai Rly. 5% 1913	25 1/2	24 1/2
Marconi 5% 1913	19 1/2	19
Vickers 8% 1919	18 1/2	18 1/2
H. & S. Bank	128 1/2	127 1/2
B. A. T. Co.	6 1/2	6 1/2
Shai Tramways	49 1/2	49
Shell Transport	412 1/2	412 1/2
Gula Kalumpung	1 1/2	1 1/2
Chinese Engineering	3 1/2	3 1/2
Imperial Chemicals	31 1/2	31 1/2
5% War Loan	102 1/2	101 1/2

AMERICAN COTTON

Messrs. Anderson, Clayton & Co. today quoted the following prices for American cotton, October shipment:

	Cts. per lb.	per pic. wharf
Strict Middling	20.41	51.20
Middling	20.01	50.25
Strict Low Middling	19.26	48.45
Low Middling	18.41	46.35

Quotations for week ending, October 1929. October shipment:

	Cts. per lb.	per pic. wharf
October 12	20.51	51.45
" 14	20.56	51.35
" 15	20.31	50.90
" 16	20.29	50.50
" 17	20.22	50.55
" 18	20.01	50.25

Review of the week dated New York, October 17.
Larger crop view. Heavy liquidation of old long account. South free seller. Trade demand near shipment moderate. Hedging heavy. Spot fixed large volume. Domestic consumption continues big.

INTERNATIONAL SILK

CONFERENCE

New York, Oct. 17.

Delegates to the International Silk Conference to-day had an informal discussion of the Japanese plan for classification according to composite value, namely, so-called anhu, as it is called in Japan.

Indications are that this is likely to be adopted.

Italy has agreed to the Japanese methods and has promised to accord co-operation.

The Chinese delegates announced that they are offering no special plan and will follow the Japanese lead.

Mr. Mitsukoshi will formally present the Japanese plan on Friday.

LATEST RUBBER QUOTATIONS

	London	New York	Spore
17th inst.	17th inst.	17th inst.	17th inst.
October	9 1/2	10 1/2	3 1/2
Nov.-Dec.	9 1/2	10 1/2	3 1/2
Jan.-Mar.	10 1/2	11 1/2	3 1/2
Apr.-June	10 1/2	11 1/2	3 1/2
	Steady	Steady	Dull

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

Uncertainty of Political Situation Reflected in all Markets:

Yarn Remains in Demand: Very Quiet Week in Silk

Oct. 19.

The uncertainty of the political situation has been reflected in our markets during the past week to a far greater degree than has occurred during any crisis since the establishment of the Nationalist Government.

Merchants view the situation with the greatest concern and native banks are adopting an attitude of extreme caution in regard to credits and have raised rates of interest. This situation will no doubt continue until a more satisfactory position is apparent.

In the Piece Goods market the situation was particularly reflected. Yuenfang's auction on Thursday was a dismal affair and merely totalled 197 packages whilst Kungping's sale on Tuesday was a most depressing event. At the former all dyed goods were much lower. Italians were down 1 1/2 mace, Venetians 2 mace, and Velvets declined to as much as 3 1/2 mace. Greys and whites were not quite so heavily lowered but they averaged 1 1/2 mace down. There was no interest in Italians except for some small inquiries from local shops. Hankow reports all business at a standstill and until the political atmosphere becomes less obscure no improvement can be expected.

Deliveries were only fair with a small shipment of whites for Korea. Discussing the present political situation in relation to business, with merchants yesterday, one could not observe a single optimistic note and, as one merchant remarked "while dealers have not taken much notice of the various political upheavals encountered during the past year or so, the present position seems to have knocked them flat."

Kungping Report

The immediate trade demand continues limited and will remain so until confidence is restored. Rumours current this past week have unsettled most merchants and have disturbed native interest rates. We close with credits restricted and money tighter in Chinese circles. The northern ports are very quiet, while Szechuen has reduced limits for further supplies and finds no ready sellers.

Local market values have eased slightly and clearances are small.

Tuesday's Auction

This proved a most depressing sale, neither brokers nor merchants showed any interest in the small quantities offered and it was quite

apparent they held few trade orders. The explanation is the fear of further unrest and its attendant disturbed confidence in consuming districts and also advanced native interest rates during the past few days. The only course to adopt to prevent a further price decline is to reduce all sales to a minimum and this we intend doing from next week.

Cotton

On receipt of the political news on Saturday last, Yarn dropped some Tls. 4 a bale on the local exchange but has since recovered to the extent of about Tls. 3 for near delivery though not quite as much for forward. Cotton is slightly easier on the week while American cotton is down 40 points. In spite of the political situation there is still a good deal of business in Yarn being transacted and if the situation clears up there is every prospect of good business. Clearances from the mills have been better than was expected in the circumstances.

Produce

There is nothing at all doing in produce and the market is without buying interest.

Silk

An exceedingly quiet week has been experienced. Prices, however, remain fairly steady. Szechuen Filatures (double extra) have eased a little from Tls. 1,105 to Tls. 1,090. There has been some business in middle class Szechuen filature which show a reduction of about Tls. 20 as compared with about ten days ago. Steam Filatures remain fairly steady in spite of the complete absence of demand. Isatlies are neglected and somewhat easier.

Metals

Nothing at all to report. Dealers seem to be well stocked and are not inclined to enter into new business.

Black Teas

Market remains unchanged and no business has been done during the week.

Hankow Black Teas:—The position is as before; a small but steady business continues.

Green Teas

Chunmees:—All fine teas are finished; there is no demand for the lower grades.
Sommees:—A few have been sold at very much lower prices.
Pingsuees:—Market is practically closed for the season.

"FINANCE AND COMMERCE"

Local Splendid Effort: A Really First Class Financial Journal

It is very satisfactory to note that Shanghai at last has a really first class financial and commercial weekly, responsibly conducted and informatively written. The production is the reorganized "Finance and Commerce" and the offices are situated at No. 4 Avenue Edward VII. The proprietors are responsible for this exceptionally authoritative publication and the issue before us contains a wealth of information on commercial and financial subjects. An especially interesting article is on shipbuilding activity in Hongkong and a graph showing the Shanghai sterling exchange rates for September is another feature. Reuters complete commercial and financial cable service with a survey of the world's markets extends over several pages and the most detailed information in connection with all markets is given. Dealing with Shanghai share business, two pages are devoted to tables showing the highest and lowest prices recorded for business actually done during the week. This is a most valuable table and each day is shown. A weekly letter from Japan with details of trade returns and also a Tientsin market report completes a most excellent publication. Moreover, it is a very convenient size for binding. L.C.G.P.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Generally Lower Trend: Utilities Weakest of All Stocks

N.C.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Oct. 16.

With a generally lower trend, the list was erratic on the New York Stock Exchange to-day, says the daily report of the Dow Jones Financial News Agency.

Utilities were the weakest of all the stocks, and they led the others downward. Many traders held aloof and support for most issues was lacking.

The break became sharper as it progressed, and losses ranged up to 10 points.

Attention was directed to utilities as the result of a decision by the Massachusetts Commission refusing to permit a split in the stock of Boston Edison. This was reflected in a 10-point break in American Waterworks.

American & Foreign Power was off nearly 10 points, and Columbia Gas eight. The latter finally closed at 11 1/2, a decline of 15 points from yesterday. American Waterworks closed down 14 1/2 to 153 1/2.

In general, the leaders bore the brunt of the declines, with less important stocks less severely affected by the movement.

Allied Chemical & Dye fell off 5 1/2 points for a close of 310 1/2. American Rolling Mill was at 120, down 6 1/2 from yesterday. Anaconda dropped 3 1/2 to 110, while Nevada Consolidated Copper was down from

45 1/2 to 43 1/2. Eastman Kodak skidded 1 1/2 points to 23 1/2 at the close. General Motors was less severely affected than other leaders but nevertheless showed a decline, closing at 64, down 1 1/2. General Food dropped from 62 1/2 yesterday to 51 1/2 to-day. General Electric likewise fell swiftly, closing at 34 1/2, a loss of 12 points.

Many of the rails were hit likewise. Canadian Pacific closed at 215, down 3 1/2. Erie moved down five points to a close of 78 1/2. Pennsylvania lost 2 1/2, closing at 100 1/2. New York Central was off 5 1/2 for a close of 220 1/2.

Radio Corporation was down 5 1/2 for a close quotation of 84.

The Dow Jones average for 30 industrials was off 11.11. For 20 rails it was off 2.20.

Call money held at 7 per cent.—United Press.

CHINESE YARN AND COTTON QUOTATIONS

The following were the prices ruling on the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange, yesterday:—

COTTON YARN 16'S "MAN AND BELL"	
STANDARD	
(10's and 20's Substitute)	
MORNING	
Month	Delivery Opening Second Third Closing
Oct.	171.90 171.70 171.50 171.20
Nov.	167.90 167.60 167.50 167.30
Dec.	164.90 164.20 164.00 164.10
Jan.	163.90 162.50 162.40 162.30
Feb.	163.10 162.20 163.00 162.80
Mar.	163.10 162.80 163.20 162.80
AFTERNOON	
Oct.	171.20 170.90 170.50 170.70
Nov.	167.00 166.50 166.40 166.30
Dec.	163.60 163.10 163.20 16

J. P. BISSET & CO.

Rubber.—The week closes with the commodity in all markets showing a weak tendency, with the probability of a further decline though manufacturers must shortly be coming into the market for their Spring requirements. The Amsterdam news of last week was not taken very seriously in London, and the news reported in one of our local evening papers last evening, regarding the possibility of a manufacturers' and Producers' combine to effect a stabilization of price, must also be taken sceptically as the huge losses sustained by the Pool formed in 1926 are likely to discourage further efforts of this nature, in addition to which would be the difficulty of obtaining an efficient and total co-operation amongst producers, native and foreign. A partial voluntary co-operation could be no more successful than was that which had a short run before the Government Restriction Scheme came into being. London and Liverpool once more show too much of an increase in the rise of 1,637 tons on the week, the total now being 55,910 tons. Locally shares are easier and fair quantities have changed hands on the decline.

Compared with last week quotations in all markets are as follows:—

	London	New York	Singapore
	Spot J/M	Spot J/M	Spot J/M
Last week	94 10 1/2	20 21	34 1/2 35 1/2
Today	94 10 1/2	19 1/2 20 1/2	34 1/2 35 1/2

Cottons.—Since last week's report Ewos have experienced a severe set back having, fallen from Tls. 21.60 to Tls. 18.85 for Dec. the lowest prices at which business was recorded to-day, mainly on account of the unfavourable political situation which has caused a certain amount of uneasiness in the yarn market. They close to-day with business done at Tls. 18.35 for Oct. and sellers for Dec. at Tls. 19. Sh'hai Cottons have on the whole remained quiet, business being done at Tls. 98.50 for Dec. to-day as against Tls. 100 for Dec. at the beginning of the week. Zoong Sings have also been a quiet market, the highest price recorded being Tls. 12.37½ for Dec. closing however with sellers at Tls. 11.40 for Oct.

Greyhounds.—G.R.A.'s have again experienced a quiet week and the price remains at around \$18.50 for cash and \$19.25 for Dec. at both of which prices business was recorded. S.I.C.'s Buyers have raised their price to \$9.75 but few shares have come out at this figure at which they close. Champ de Courses are again entirely neglected.

Miscellaneous.—Trams continue very steady with the price at approximately Tls. 22½ for cash and Tls. 22½ for Dec. Omnibus are quiet with small business done at Tla. 16. New Engineering (Ord) are easier and were placed to-day at Tls. 7.80 for Oct. 'Shai Lands have been done in small odd lots at Tls. 163 for cash. There is a good demand for Weeks & Co. which have been done at \$13½ during the week. 'Shai Tags and S. & H. Wharves remain quiet.

Debentures.—All issues of S.M.C. and S'hai Waterworks Co. are again in strong demand at ruling prices with sellers scarce, while S'hai Land debentures and F.M.C. are also wanted and are very difficult to obtain.

The following business has been recorded during the week :—

O-October Settlement; N-November Settlement ; J-January Settlement ; M-March Settlement

OCTOBER	12th		14th		15th		16th		17th		18th	
	Qash	Deco	Qash	Deco	Qash	Deco	Qash	Deco	Qash	Deco	Qash	Deco
PLANTATIONS												
Anglo-Javes.. Tls.	10.10	10.32	10	..	10	10.30	10.40	10.65	10	10	10.10	10.45
" " "	10.30	10.30	..	..	..	10.40	..	10.50	..	10.60	..	10.50
" " "	..	..	..	..	..	10.42	..	10.55	..	..	..	..
" " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.40	..	..	..	..
" " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.85	..	..	..	..
" " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.80	..	..	..	..
Ayer Tawab..	..	..	3.95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Dutch	..	5.70	..	..	5.60	..	..	..	0.40	..	5.60	5.7
Amsterst ..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bute ..	..	..	..	..	2.05	2.05	..	..	..	..	1.90	..
Bukits ..	..	..	..	..	..	1.12	2	..	..	..	..	..
Butu Anam..	..	20	..	..	..	..	1.95	..	1.85	1.82	1.8	..
Chemios ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.40	4.90	..	..	..	..
Consolidated..	4.20	..	..	..	..	4.35	4.40	..	..	..	..	..
Cheng ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.85	1.40	..	..	..	..
Jawa Conso'd	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kota ..	7	..	7.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kali Gidik ..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " "	7.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kedah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.85	..	..	..	..	..
Kapayang ..	..	11	11	..	11	11	11	..	..	13	..	..
Langkats (S)	..	..	..	..	..	11.15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pengkalan ..	..	..	..	..	..	1.65	..	..	..	..	..	..
Repah ..	..	..	..	..	..	1.70	..	..	1.80	..	..	..
Padang ..	..	..	..	..	..	0.85	..	..	1.85	..	..	..
Senawang ..	..	..	..	..	2.37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'nal Seremban	..	..	..	..	..	1.35	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'nal Kelenan	..	..	..	0.77	0.82	0.80	..	0.75	..	..	..	..
S'nal Klebang	..	..	..	1	1.05	..	..	0.97	..	..	..	..
Sumatra ..	..	..	..	10.75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanah Merah..	1.62	1.65	..	1.62	1.60	1.65	..	1.63	1.67	1.57	..	..
" " "	1.80	..	..	..	..	1.63	..	1.67	..	..	..	..
" " "	..	..	..	..	..	1.61	..	1.67	..	..	..	..
Tebong ..	..	..	..	..	..	2.95	2.80	..	..	..	2.80	..
Samagaya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.30	..
S'nal Pahang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.75	..
SC. STOCKS												
Trams "B" Tls.	22.30	22.30	22	..	22	22.60	..	22.60	22	22	..	..
Omibus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..
S'nal Tur (Ord.)	..	..	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	..
Telephone ..	..	..	..	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General Forge	..	..	..	..	5.45	..	..	..	70	..	..	..
New Eng. (Ord.)	..	..	..	..	..	8.10	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. & H. Wharf	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Land ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	183	190	..	..
P. Sec'y. \$	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	..
..	..	..	11	..	12	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6% S-N. Rly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..
GREYHOUNDS												
G.R.A. (Ord.) \$	..	19	..	..	18	..	..	..	18	..	..	..
S. I. G'hound	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..
" " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.75	..	..	..
COTTONS												
Ewos (Ord.).. Tls.	20.60	21.60	20.45	21	20.30	21	20	20.75	20.27	20	19.65	20
" " "	20	21	..	21.15	20	21.05	20.55	20.70	20	20.80	19.60	19
" " "	20.60	21	..	..	20.05	21.07	20.45	20.65	20.20	20.65	19.37	19.20
" " "	..	21.20	..	..	20.40	20.80	20.40	20.60	19.95	20.35	19	..
" " "	..	21.10	..	..	20.45	..	20.74	20.87	19.65	20	..	20
" " "	..	21.07	..	..	20.60	..	20.55	21	19.30	194	..	..
" " "	..	21	..	..	20.35	..	20.50	20.90	20.40	19.30	..	19
" " "	..	20.80	..	..	20.32	..	20.40	20.85	19.15	19.15	..	..
" " "	..	21.15	..	..	..	..	..	21.05	19.60	19.75	..	..
" " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.15	..	..
" " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.20	..	..
(Pref.)	..	..	..	..	110	..	109	..	..	..	..	..
S. Cotton (Ord)	97	100	..	..	..	96	97	99	..	97	..	..
" " "	..	97	..	..	..	..	..	99	..	97	..	9
" " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	..	94	..	..
Zoonk Sing	..	12	12.10	11.85	11.95	..	12	12.15	..	11	..	..
" " "	..	12	..	..	..	12	12.37	..	..	..	..	..
" " "	..	..	..	..	..	12.10	..	..	..	..	..	..
DEBENTURES												
S.M.C. 6% 1916 Tls.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..
S.M.C. 5% 1924 1/2	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S.M.C. 5% 1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	..	..	..	..	..
S.M.C. 7% 1928	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S.M.C. 7% 1919	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..
F.M.C. 6% 1911	..	..	..	..	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F.M.C. 6% 1923	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	..	..	..	..	..
F.M.C. 6% 1925 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..	954	..	..	..	..	..
F.M.C. 7% 1928 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1004	..	..	..	..	..
Tel. 7% 1928	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	..	..	..
Fr. Club 7%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	..	..	..
S.W.W. 8% 1922	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	..	..	..	..	..

Chinese Government bonds are a slightly easier market due to the disturbed political situation and the following are the latest prices cabled to us:—

the latest prices cabled to us:—				
Chinese Govt.	5%			
Reorg. Gold Loan				
1913—B. I.	..	261. 15. 0	Middle Price	
Chinese Govt.	5%			
Reorg. Gold Loan				
1913—F. I.	..	260. 15. 0	" "	Cam B.I.R.S.
Chinese Govt.	5%			
S'hai-Nanking Rly.		262. 0. 0	Nominal	" "
Chinese Govt.	5%			
S'hai-Hangchow Rly.		274. 0. 0	" "	" "
Chinese Govt.	6%			
Lung Tsing U Hai Rly.	..	225. 0. 0	" "	" "
Chinese Govt.	5%			
Hukuang Rly.	..	237. 12. 6	" "	" "
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co. "B"	..	23. 1. 3	Middle Price	
British-American Tobacco Co. "B"	..	28. 4. 4	Buyers	
Shell Transport & Trading Co. "B"	..	24. 18. 6	" "	

Companies' Notices, Meetings, etc.

The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.—
1/5/1913 6% Debentures
1/11/1913 6% "

The Register of Transfers of Debentures will be closed for the above issues from October 25 to 31, 1929, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.—The directors have declared an interim dividend of five per cent., free of income tax, payable on November 1, 1929. Coupon No. 38 in respect of the year ending December 31, 1929.

THE WEEK'S RUBBER PRICES.

	Oct. 11	Oct. 12	Oct. 14
<i>London Spot</i>	9.7/8d	10d	9.8/8d
<i>Market</i>	Steady	Firm	Dull
<i>Singapore Spot</i>	34½	34½	34½
<i>Market</i>	Dull	Quiet	Dull
	Oct. 15	Oct. 16	Oct. 17
<i>London Spot</i>	10d	9.7/8d	9.3/4
<i>Market</i>	Very quiet nothing doing	Easier	Steady
<i>Singapore Spot</i>	35½	35½	34½
<i>Market</i>	Steady	Dull	Quiet

Singapore Auctions:—Catalogued 817 tons: sold 451 tons

DEBENTURES.

LOANS				Quotations			Loan Amount outstanding
				15-10-29			
				Nominal	Buyers	Sellers	
S.M.G.	6% '09 (20)	Tls.	Tls.	100	100	..	300,000
"	6% '10	"	Tls.	99	100	..	313
"	6% '11 (10/30)	"	Tls.	100	100	..	350
"	6% '12	"	Tls.	100	100	..	340
"	6% '13	"	Tls.	100	100	..	750,000
"	5 1/2% '13 (10/50)	"	Tls.	98 1/2	98 1/2	..	500,000
"	5 1/2% '14 (10/30)	"	Tls.	98	98 1/2	..	900,000
"	5 1/2% '15	"	Tls.	98	98 1/2	..	800,000
"	6% '16	"	Tls.	100	100	..	1,400,000
"	7% '19 (10)	"	Tls.	100	100	..	1,795,000
"	7% '20	"	Tls.	100	100	..	2,240,000
"	7 1/2% '20 (10/30)	"	Tls.	98	98 1/2	..	750,000
"	8% '21	"	Tls.	102	100	..	1,000,000
"	8% '21	"	Fls.	103	102 1/2	..	5,096,400
"	7% '22	"	Tls.	102	101 1/2	..	8,000,000
"	6% '23	"	Tls.	100	100 1/2	..	4,920,000
"	6% '24	"	Tls.	100	100 1/2	..	5,000,000
"	6% '25	"	Tls.	100	100 1/2	..	2,000,000
"	6% '26	"	Tls.	100	100 1/2	..	1,850,000
"	7% '27 (10)	"	Tls.	102	101 1/2	..	1,750,000
"	7% '28 (5/10)	"	Tls.	102	101 1/2	..	1,600,000
F.M.G.	6% '11 (10/30)	"	Tls.	94	..	..	324,400
"	5 1/2% '16	"	Tls.	91	..	..	47,500
"	6% '21	"	Tls.	103	102 1/2	..	329,500
"	6% '23	"	Tls.	93	..	..	800,000
"	7% '24	"	Tls.	100	..	..	800,000
"	6 1/2% '25	"	Tls.	95	95	..	2,000,000
"	6 1/2% '26 (10)	"	Tls.	95	95	..	1,900,000
"	7% '28	"	Tls.	100	100	..	500,000
"	7% '29	"	Tls.	100	100	..	1,200,000
W. works	8% '21 (10/30)	"	Tls.	104	103 1/2	..	2,000,000
"	8% '22	"	Tls.	104	103 1/2	..	500,000
"	7% '22	"	Tls.	101 1/2	101 1/2	..	1,000,000
"	6% '25	"	Tls.	100	100	..	500,000
S'ha' Land	6% '12	"	Tls.	100	100	..	750,000
"	6% '12	"	Tls.	100	101 1/2	..	250,000
"	6% '13	"	Tls.	100	101 1/2	..	750,000
"	6% '14	"	Tls.	100	101 1/2	..	250,000
"	6 1/2% '16 (5/25)	"	Tls.	95	..	..	327,500
"	6% '22	"	Tls.	100	..	..	1,000,000
"	6% '23	"	Tls.	100	..	..	500,000
"	6% '26	"	Tls.	100	..	..	600,000
A. Fr. Land	6% '11 (5/20)	"	Tls.	99 1/2	..	..	300,000
"	6% '24	"	Tls.	98 1/2	..	..	440,500
Telephone	7% '25	"	Tls.	101	101	..	1,500,000
Land C'ford	6% '14	"	Tls.	95	..	..	130,000
"	6% '14	"	Tls.	94	..	..	110,000
Hall & Holtz	7% '11	"	Tls.	97 1/2	..	..	284,282
Country Club	6% '11 (Perp)	"	Tls.	95 1/2	..	..	139,000
Am. Club	8% '22 (10/20)	"	Tls.	101 1/2	99	..	750,00

In addition to prices quoted above buyer pays interest accrued since last half-yearly payment.

FORWARD SETTLEMENT FOR 1929.

Oct. 29, Tuesday	Nov. 26, Tuesday	Dec. 23, Monday
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RUBBER OUTPUT STATISTICS.

Company	Paid up Capital	Output last fin. year		Production costs	Output from end of last fin. year to 31-3-29	1929					
		Year ended	Quantity (lb.)			April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Alma	Tls. 630,000	30-9-28	275,870 c)	-8.12d.	lb. 233,700	35,900	44,400	38,250	46,100	46,500	44,800
Amherst (New)	" 104,962	31-10-28	235,338 b)	-12.43d.	120,556	24,000	22,150	7,000	NH	NH	31,510
Anglo-Dutch	" 1,575,000	31-12-28	942,727 d)	-4.14d.	33,000	120,000	115,000	106,500	105,000	97,000	92,000
Anglo-Java	" 2,093,001	31-3-28	374,341 d)	-5.26d.	773,000	235,000	293,000	268,000	147,000	176,000	230,000
Ayer Tawah	" 335,499	30-9-28	546,699 c)	2.70c.	197,313	12,541	63,567	79,297	79,007	78,016	65,121
Batu Alam	" 400,000	31-12-28	313,300 c)	-7.37d.	107,200	37,000	36,000	36,000	41,000	39,000	38,000
Bukit	" 500,000	31-3-29	467,448 c)	-6.80d.	"	49,400	53,100	55,200	60,000	61,900	65,000
Bute	" 300,000	31-12-28	229,000 c)	-8.25d.	195,200	28,000	33,500	34,000	33,000	30,000	34,000
Chemor United	" 360,000	31-12-28	388,817 c)	-7.86d.	135,300	43,700	44,600	51,200	55,200	55,200	45,000
Chempedak	" 232,177	31-10-28	154,300 c)	-9.84d.	83,900	15,500	16,400	16,800	15,900	18,300	15,600
Cheng	" 274,875	30-6-29	287,400 c)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Consolidated (1914)	" 186,745	31-12-28	731,500 c)	-6.24d.	299,650	85,550	93,500	93,500	93,500	104,000	125,500
Dominion	" 186,745	31-12-28	431,408 c)	-8.59d.	148,265	49,137	53,698	55,467	57,660	60,123	53,764
Gula-Kalumpang	" 665,000	31-12-28	1,429,947	"	600,000	180,000	185,000	175,000	135,000	180,000	180,000
Java Consolidated	Tls. 650,113	31-12-28	937,347 d)	-4.20d.	753,200	88,000	96,500	79,700	78,000	68,000	64,000
Kapayang	" 148,000	31-12-28	163,015 d)	27.4c.	46,139	19,740	18,071	20,444	21,000	20,000	16,500
Kota Bahroe (1921)	" 292,500	30-6-29	535,300 c)	6.85d.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Kroewok	" 473,000	31-12-28	865,890 d)	-4.45d.	244,000	90,000	92,000	79,000	51,185	53,998	45,941
Langkat	" 1,825,000	31-10-28	1,047,903 a)	-7d.	422,078	65,605	75,510	88,423	90,156	87,225	66,000
Padang	" 500,000	30-4-29	265,806 c)	-8.33d.	"	"	25,600	26,880	30,325	26,500	23,300
Pengkalan (1921)	" 150,000	31-3-29	221,300 c)	25.49c.	"	14,000	18,000	19,000	18,800	18,061	15,697
Permata	" 226,585	31-10-28	99,389 b)	-8.97d.	52,028	10,514	9,000	12,551	9,559	9,587	11,023
Repah	" 450,000	31-12-28	440,000 c)	-8.57d.	191,300	64,300	68,100	77,700	72,500	82,000	70,900
Samagosa	" 411,000	30-9-28	236,845 d)	(Not given)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Samambu	" 385,000	31-12-28	242,069 c)	-9.42d.	67,000	25,000	21,800	24,300	27,500	25,200	24,500
Senawang (1921)	(Ord. Pref. 33,943	31-1-29	531,023 c)	-5.76d.	91,300	49,000	60,000	55,000	60,300	63,500	63,500
Shanghal Kedah	" 300,000	30-9-28	311,580 c)	-8.25d.	335,933	54,211	44,525	43,311	55,025	51,036	49,238
Shanghal Kelantan (1925)	" 350,000	31-12-28	179,700 c)	-1.0d.	36,900	16,500	18,700	20,800	21,878	22,930	19,374
Shai-Klebang	" 313,613	31-12-28	174,800 c)	-7.05d.	66,900	16,000	17,500	21,200	23,200	20,000	16,100
Shai Malay (ord. prf.)	" 300,000	31-12-28	398,941 c)	-7.95d.	184,500	53,500	57,000	60,100	63,800	68,200	55,700
Shai Pahang	" 273,800	30-6-29	296,900 c)	7.79d.	"	"	"	"	35,100	29,400	23,200
Shai Seremban	" 200,000	31-12-28	200,000 c)	"	"	"	"	"	30,400	27,500	21,300
Shai Sumatra	" 325,000	31-12-28	169,151 c)	-8.30d.	77,600	25,300	26,500	28,500	30,400	27,500	21,300
Sua-Manggis	" 384,780	31-10-28	704,819 eg)	-7d.	278,737	49,162	63,040	65,550	69,701	55,159	"
Sungala	" 270,000	31-12-28	182,500	(Not given)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sungei Duri	" 150,000	31-3-29	157,778 b)	-6.74d.	"	13,850	15,220	13,670	15,115	13,450	15,112
Taipin	" 340,000	30-6-29	461,000 c)	28.65d.	"	"	"	"	36,027	42,686	39,744
Tanah Merah (1918)	" 200,000	31-12-28	71,675 b)	31.77d.	30,797	9,332	7,700	9,505	10,925	10,925	"
Tembong	" 210,000	30-6-29	1,174,432 c)	-6.05d.	"	107,019	99,488	105,906	107,627	110,617	103,338
Tunche	" 710,000	31-1-29	936,000 c)	-6.75d.	255,000	92,000	137,000	145,000	144,000	145,000	140,000
Zunche	" 1,030,043	31-12-28	1,167,406 d)	-4.64d.	330,000	121,000	128,000	115,000	109,000	114,000	118,000

(a) No restriction estimated output present financial year. (b) All in Qoq. (c) F. O. B. including duty and Shanghai Expenses. (d) F. O. B. only.
(e) Estate Qoq. (f) Excluding Debtors Interest. (g) Estimated. (h) No tapping (i) Reduced output due to wintering.

CLOSING SHARE QUOTATIONS, OCTOBER 18, 1929.

STOCK	Last business done or nominal	Buyers	Sellers	Authorized Capital (Shares)	Issued Capital (Shares)	Paid up Value	Fin. year ended	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or due
BANKS.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.	£ 127½ M\$ 1450	1465	—	400,000	160,000	H\$125	Dec.	Interim £3. 1929 subject to deduction 1/T	6.8-29 -9.29
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. London.	£ 19½	—	—	600,000	600,000	£5	Dec.	Interim 14% 1929	—
INSURANCE.									
Union In. Society of Canton Ltd.	H\$ 345	380	—	200,000	135,000	£4	Dec.	Final 16s. (mkg. 40s.) for 1927, Interim 24s. %, 1928	25.5-29 27.6-29 27.6-29
Yangtze Insurance Association Ltd.	M\$ 50	—	—	250,000	150,000	M\$10	Dec.	M\$3.50, 1928, Ex. 73	—
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ltd.	T 22	—	—	50,000	36,000	T20	Dec.	T1.40, 1928	—
Canton Insurance Office Ltd.	H\$ 630	655	—	10,000	10,000	H\$100	Dec.	Final H\$22 (mkg. H\$40) for 1927, Interim H\$18 % 1928	23.5-29 26.3-29
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	H\$ 770	785	—	8,000	8,000	H\$50	Dec.	H\$43. 1927	—
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	H\$ 285	310	—	20,000	20,000	H\$20	Dec.	H\$9 and Bonus H\$6 for 1927, Interim H\$3 % 1928	25.5-29
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	F 375	—	—	14,000	14,000	F500	Dec.	None, Floated 1918	—
Asia Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	G\$ 300	—	—	6,000	1,000	G\$100	Dec.	Incorporated 1921	—
SHIPPING.									
Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd.	H\$ 47.50 H\$ 70	—	46 70	120,000 120,000	49,589 49,589	£5 £5	Dec.	Pref. 12/- @ Ex. 2/0½ = \$5.94% 1924-25 Def. 30/- @ Ex. 2/6½ = \$11.90% 1925 Final 3/- Free of 1/T (mkg. 5/-, 1928 Coupon 54	19.6-29 24.5-22
Shell T'sport & Trading Co., Ltd.	£ 25 £ 100	98/6	—	30,000,000 300,000	23,651,795 200,000	£1 £10	Dec.	Final 3/- Free of 1/T (mkg. 5/-, 1928 Coupon 54	5.7-29
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.	T 83 T 52½	84½ 52½	—	40,000 10,000	26,000 10,000	T25 T50	Dec.	Ord. T5, 1928	11.3-29 11.3-29
DOCKS AND WHARVES.									
S'hai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.	T 146.75	142	—	55,700	55,200	T75	Apr.	T7.50, 1928-29	26.7-29
Hongkong & W'pao Dock Co., Ltd.	H\$ 32.75	—	—	200,000	67,640	H\$50	Dec.	Final H\$2 (mkg. H\$4, 1924)	30.3-25
New Eng. & Shipbuild. Works, Ltd.	T 8½	8	8.10	500,000	210,000	T5	Dec.	Ord. T0.40, 1928	14.3-29
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ltd.	T 191	—	—	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Pref. T0.40, 1928	14.3-29
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ltd.	H\$ 129	144	146	40,000	36,000	T100	Dec.	Interim T3.1929	12.9-29
MINING.									
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. "Bearer"	T 25.50 £ 58/-	25½ 60/-	—	2,000,000	1,400,000	£1	June	Int. 2/- free of I/T, 1928-29 (Coupon 3)	16.5-29
Chosen Syndicate Ltd. "Bearer"	T 7.60	—	62/6	500,000	496,500	£1	June	Int. Div. No. 1. 3d. Final Nil.	10.1-28
LANDS AND HOTELS.									
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	T 163	160	165	117,000	117,000	T50	Dec.	Interim T3. 1929	31.7-29
H'kong Land Invest. & Agcy. Co., Ltd.	H\$ 63½	63½	63½	400,000	240,000	H\$25	Dec.	Interim H\$2, 1929	2.8-29
Humphreys Est. & Finance Co., Ltd.	H\$ 13.25	14½	—	150,000	150,000	H\$10	Dec.	H\$0.80 and Bonus H\$0.20, 1928	8.2-29
Weihsaiwei L. & B. Co., Ltd.	T 10	—	—	3,674	3,674	T20	Dec.	T1.20, 1928	8.3-29
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	T 180	—	—	18,000	13,000	T100	Feb.	Interim T4, 1929-30	20.9-29
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	T 101	—	—	10,000	10,000	T100	Dec.	8%, 1928	27.2-29
West End Estates, Ltd.	T 4	—	—	500,000	191,450	T10	Dec.	7%, 1926	23.4-27
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	H\$ 9.90	10½	—	1,000,000	796,357	H\$10	Dec.	Final H\$0.60 (mkg. H\$1.20, 1924)	8.4-25
Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	M\$ 100	100	—	20,000	15,000	M\$100	Dec.	8%, Cash dividend 1928	18.2-29
Raven Trust Co., Inc.	G\$ 10 G\$ 10	—	—	100,000	32,540	G\$10 G\$10	Dec.	25%, Stock div. in addition to above Ord. 100%, stock div., 1925	3.5-29 20.2-28
PLANTATIONS.									
Alma Estates, Ltd.	T 9½	—	—	70,000	70,000	£1 (T9)	Sept.	Interim T0.25, 1928-29	30.5-29
New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 0.35	—	—	500,000	104,962	T1	Oct.	T0.15, 1925/6	12.5-26
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd.	T 5.00	5.00	5.70	400,000	350,000	10s. (T4½)	Dec.	First Interim T0.15, 1929	14.9-29
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	T 10.10	—	10½	500,000	496,000	10s.	Dec.	First Interim T0.40, 1929	11.9-29
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.	T 4	—	—	500,000	500,000	T1	Sept.	Int. T0.10, 1928-29	4.4-29
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	T 1.10	—	1.12½	400,000	400,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1928)	11.4-27
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Ests., Ltd.	T 1.90	1.85	1.95	500,000	500,000	T1	Mar.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1926-27)	7.7-27
Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	T 1.50	1.35	—	500,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1927	3.4-28
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 1.82½	1.75	1.82½	400,000	400,000	2s. (T0.90)	Dec.	Interim T0.05, 1929	1.10-29
Chempedak Rub. & G'bier Est., Ltd.	T 10	—	—	35,000	27,305	£1	Oct.	Final T0.75 (mkg. T1.25, 1926-27)	16.1-28
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T 1.57½	1.20	1.35	875,000	274,875	T1	June	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	18.9-29
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd.	T 4.40	4.07½	4.30	500,000	375,000	2s. (T0.75)	Dec.	Interim T0.10, 1929	13.8-29
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 4.60	—	—	350,000	166,745	T1	Dec.	Interim Divid. T0.10, 1929	4.10-29
Gula-Kalumpung R.E. old fully pd. Ltd.	T 12	—	—	750,000	665,000	£1	Dec.	Divid. 1/6d. 1928 less 1/T 4/ in £ (Coupon No. 29)	10.4-29
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Est., Ltd.	T 3.10	—	2.85	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	First Interim T0.10, 1929	4.9-29
Kali Glidik Coffee Estates, Ltd.	T 7½	6½	7½	100,000	100,000	T5	Dec.	T1, 1926	19.4-27
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.	T 13.50	—	—	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec.	Divid. T1, 1927	14.12-27
Kota Bahree Rub. Est. (1921) Ltd.	T 1.40	1.30	1½	390,000	390,000	T0.75	June	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	27.9-29
Kroewok Java Plantations, Ltd.	T 2.70	—	—	700,000	550,000	2/- (10.88)	Dec.	First Interim T0.10, 1929	4.9-29
Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 0.80	0.80	0.85	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	Divid. T0.06, 1928-29	19.7-29
Pengkalan Durian Estate (1921), Ltd.	T 1.90	1½	—	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	15.7-29
Permatia Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 4	—	—	50,000	45,317	T5	Oct.	Final T0.40 (mkg. T0.65 1926-27)	2.2-28
Rapah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ltd.	T 1.90	1.75	—	500,000	450,000	T1	Dec.	Interim T0.05, 1929	20.9-29
Samagaya Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 1.30	—	1.49	600,000	411,000	T1	Sept.	Final T0.07 (mkg. T0.13, 1926-27)	20.12-27
Semambu Rubber Ests., Ltd.	T 1½	—	1.37½	300,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1928	18.4-29
Senawang Rub. Ests., ordinary Co. (1921), Ltd.	T 3.02½	2.67½	—	300,000	285,000	T1	Jan.	Int. Divid. T0.10, 1929-30	4.10-29
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.	T 2.77½	2.70	—	400,000	300,000	T1	Sept.	Interim T0.05, 1928-29	5.7-29
S'hai Kelantan Rub. Est. (1925), Ltd.	T 0.90	0.70	—	350,000	350,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1927	8.10-28
S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 1.25	0.90	0.75	315,000	313,613	T1	Dec.	Interim T0.05, 1929	22.3-29
S'hai Malay Rub. (ord. Est., Ltd.)	T 11.75	—	—	30,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Interim T0.60, 1929	20.9-29
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 16	—	—	30,000	27,380	T10	Dec.	T8%, 1928	9.4-29
S'hai Seremban Rub. Estates, Ltd.	T 1.75	1.55	—	200,000	200,000	T1	June	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	25.9-29
S'hai Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ltd.	T 1.35	—	1.40	325,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Interim T0.05, 1929	22.8-29
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 10.80	—	—	120,000	76,956	T5	Oct.	Interim T0.25, 1928-29	10.8-29
Sungala Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 1.55	—	1.40	250,000	270,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.06, 1928	5.4-29
Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 1.82½	1½	—	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	20.6-29
Tapiing Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T 10	—	—	40,000	40,000	£1 (T8.50)	June	Divid. T1.25, 1928-29	4.10-29
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.	T 0.90	0.65	—	200,000	200,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.15, 1926)	30.4-27
Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 1.57½	1.55	1.57½	1,500,000	1,300,000	T1	Mar.	Divid. T0.08, 1928-29	21.6-29
Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 2.80	2.77½	—	750,000	710,000	T1	Jan.	Interim T0.10, 1929-1930	11.10-29
	T 9.60	—	—	300,000	250,000	10s. at 2/5½	Dec.	First Interim T0.40, 1929	6.9-29
COTTONS, ETC.									
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. ordinary do.	T 19 T 109	19.55 —	—	1,000,000 10,000	900,000 9,000	T5 T100	Dec.	Interim T0.40; 1929	23.8-29 14.3-29
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	T 100 T 72	91½ 68	109 —	80,000 40,000	80,000 40,000	T50 T25	Apr.	T2, half year to 30.4-29	

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE MARKET

Review for the Week Ending October 12, 1929: Undertone of Silver Still Poor

By E. KANN

The undertone of silver is still poor as is evidenced by further declines in quotations up to 22.13d in London, 49.5 cts in New York and rps. 52.03 in Bombay. During the second half of the week, the speculators began to cover a portion of their overbought gold position, but, as banks were keen buyers, all that was offered was easily consumed. Even the threatening war clouds could not move the market from its lethargy.

Due to a decline in silk prices in Japan, the local silk market, not being able to follow quickly, was absolutely dead during the week. As exports of other staples had not yet commenced, the exchange market found but little support. Interbank transactions for October delivery were consummated at 2s. 2 1/2d and 54. 1/2. The lowest rates for four months' export bills for near delivery, recorded during the week, were 2s. 3 1/2d, 56 cts. and Frs. 14.25.

Up A Month

For the past few months banks have conceded to importers 1d higher per mensem on T.T. rates—at least up to the end of January. This premium is not connected with better prospects for future silver prices, but means a saving of interest of 5.3 per centum. In Shanghai, money is super-abundant and cannot always be profitably employed. Remitted to London and New York, funds there bring to banks from 5 to 7 1/2 per cent. interest. Therefore, banks are keen, under prevailing conditions, to buy for near and to sell for forward delivery. What is thereby lost in exchange is amply recovered by interest received abroad.

At first sight, it would appear that the 1d per month, conceded by banks to merchants, is a distinct help to the latter and to the import trade as such. Upon mature consideration, supported by actual experience it can be seen that this view is rather imaginary. In certain cases, the supposed benefits are turned into disadvantages.

First of all, the bait 1d better induces the dealer to "wait." In doing so enormous sums have been lost, for, in the place of the hoped for rise in exchange, a disastrous fall has occurred. Furthermore, the dealer gains no actual advantage, for the 1d per mensem, representing as it does 5.3 per cent. per annum, is countered by an interest charge of 5 1/2 per cent. per annum, the difference between the bill rate and the yield from the instalment account. There is no doubt that the excessive demand for the renewal of import bills and the great evils and dangers connected with the practice are almost entirely due to the 1d up per month. In most cases the cargo has been taken delivery of, proportionate payment having been rendered in silver currency. Exchange not having been settled, drafts have to be re-accepted on due date. With the existence of flat rates, dealers would in many cases have settled exchange and withdrawn the draft when due.

The writer has discussed the problem with many import firms and has, in almost all cases, been assured that flat rates would be preferable to the presently existing scale of problematic advantages. The following interesting instance, quoted by the manager of a large firm, dealing in a commodity other than piece goods or metals, has been related to the writer and is typical for the entire subject:—

Out of 30 bales ordered by a dealer, five bales are taken delivery of in July, against so many taels per bale; a further 10 cases are taken up in August, while the balance of 15 cases is taken up on September 26. First of all, the dealer declines to pay the interest on the draft for the amount of his part payments. The importer has, therefore, to ask for a part retirement of the draft, in order to protect himself. Thereby he saves additional interest, but has to be content with the July rate of exchange, respectively with that for August and September, in the proportions indicated above. This means that he has to sacrifice 5 per cent. interest under all circumstances.

Now comes the most interesting point: The dealer, having made the last part payment on September 26 by means of a native order, due on October 6, demands, and thinks he is surely entitled to get it, that for the retirement of the entire face amount of the draft the October rate of exchange should by all means be applied, i.e. 1d above the July basis, 1d above August, and 1d above September. And still worse, he gets his way, because the competitors in this particular line are forced to reason in the same manner. Finally, exchange cannot move upward, as long as these forward premia exist.

The Present Silver Position

Judging by the fact that the more than threatening war clouds have failed to lift silver up, one has to conclude that more must happen before there can be a change. On Saturday morning, Government bonds fell rapidly, and the Bonds Exchange had to be closed in order to prevent a panic. Cotton yarn, as well as cotton shares on the local Stock Exchange, declined sharply, but gold bars and exchange remained dormant. In order to bring life into the market it would be essential to see silver moving out of Shanghai, be it for the encouragement of the soldiers, or be it for financing the crops.

The present stagnation encourages the search for factors which are likely to force silver prices up. These are not discernible at the present juncture, though a reaction is almost sure to set in one of these days. Thus one must be contented to look out for factors which might be instrumental in preventing silver from falling much lower. Probably there are two such.

Firstly, the good old habit on the part of Chinese emigrants to remit funds home, a custom which becomes imperative during the three months preceding the lunar new year festival. The total of such remittances are variously estimated at from \$200 million to \$400 million a year, the bulk coming during November-February. Not only North and South America contribute towards the result, but equally the Philippines, Java, Burma, the Straits and the South Sea Islands. From the United States alone will come, during the next three months, about 70 million silver dollars in the shape of remittances. In normal times, the sender will receive two silver dollars for every U.S. \$ tendered. To-day, his American money will be exchanged at the rate of silver \$2.50. Anticipating that the remitters will be willing to devote the same amount of their savings in U.S. currency to gladden the hearts of their old folks at home, it can easily be computed that this year about 25 per cent. more silver can be supplied to China for the identical amount of sacrificial offerings tendered last year in the shape of U.S. currency.

Secondly, the old and complicated problem in connection with the cost of producing silver. Having discussed the question rather often, it remains now merely to reiterate the most flagrant points. Out of about 60,000,000 oz. of silver produced in the United States, only about 20 per cent. comes from straight silver mines; the rest is gained as by-product from copper, lead and zinc.

In Mexico, where production exceeds 100,000,000 oz. of silver each year, the bulk is gained from straight silver mines. Here the problem becomes much more critical. In the majority of cases, silver mining at prevailing prices has ceased to be profitable. It is beyond doubt that, in the event of, quotations tending to remain at present low levels, or in case of their sagging still further, many mines will be forced to close down altogether. Obviously, it pays still better to continue working at a slight loss, hoping for a speedy improvement, as compared with the necessity of shutting down and disorganizing the entire administration, losing the experience of skilled labour and causing the deterioration of the mining properties. Un-

questionably, too low prices are bound to act as regulator in the end.

The Yen and the Embargo

During the last two weeks there has been no sensational development in connection with the yen. Its value has receded slightly to 47 1/2 U.S.\$, at which level it is being supported by the Government.

The question of the gold embargo is still problematical. Much is still hoped from propaganda. If one considers the contents of a long cable on the subject, which reached here on October 11, saying that the gold reserves had been increased by 100,000 yen recently, one wonders whether 100,000 yen depicts such a happy event. On October 12, another cable informed us here that the Minister of Finance had stated that the gold embargo must be removed before June 30, 1930, as in January, 1931, the conversion of Japan's second loan has to be undertaken.

Undoubtedly reference is made here to Japan's loan of 1905 for altogether \$25,000,000 (at present outstanding \$24,344,560), floated to the extent of \$12,000,000 in France, \$6,500,000 in England, \$3,250,000 in Germany and \$3,250,000 in U.S.A., calling for four per cent. interest. If the writer gauges the situation correctly, it is intended to exchange the entire long upon maturity against bonds in yen currency, if possible.

But before the approach of that epoch Japan has to expend considerable sums for the purchase of raw cotton. During last season (September, 1928—August, 1929) Japan bought, apart from Chinese cotton, 1,444,000 bales from India, besides 1,283,000 bales from America. Purchases, respectively actual shipments during recent weeks, have been smaller than during the same period of last year.

One must bear in mind that, as far as the cover of Japan's bank-note issues is concerned, there is more gold available, than in almost any other country. The difficulty apparently is the over-bridging of unfavourable trade balance. Invisible exports are apparently counter-balanced by the demands of burdensome loan service.

It must furthermore be borne in mind that the authorities at present ruling are in earnest as regards their intention of lifting the embargo. They will leave no stone unturned to reach their aim. Premier Hamaguchi is a most sincere man and able to talk so convincingly that he would probably succeed in selling ice to an esquimo,—to use the words of a friend in Japan. Therefore, he ought to succeed also in buying gold from the rest of the world.

GOLD EMBARGO TO BE LIFTED

Important Tacit Admission by Japan's Finance Minister

Osaka, Oct. 12.

An interview by a representative of the newspaper Osaka "Mainichi" with the Minister of Finance brought forth the tacit admission that the gold embargo must be lifted before the end of June next year.

The Finance Minister said that the restoration of the gold standard was a necessary condition to the conversion of Japan's second four per cent. sterling loan of Yen 230,000,000, which is due for redemption in January, 1931.

Yesterday an important conference was held at the Finance Department at which it is believed that Mr. Tsushima, Financial Commissioner, was given instructions to proceed to America on October 17 for the purpose, it is supposed, of explaining Japan's financial condition vis-à-vis of the removal of the gold embargo.

The Minister of Finance, Mr. Junnosuke Inouye, speaking to the press, declared that as negotiations for the conversion of Japan's Second Four per cent. Loan of Yen 230,000,000 must be opened next July, the release of the gold embargo ought to be effected before that date as both Britain and America were averse from granting loans to countries which had not free movement of gold.

Business circles conclude, therefore, that the embargo will be lifted in April or May when the country's foreign trade usually begins to show a favourable balance.—Reuter.

THE SHANGHAI SILK MARKET

Messrs. William Little & Co.'s Report Dated October 11

The market continues to rule very quiet.

Cables from Japan quote Filature No. 1, Y. 1,320.

New Style.—Woolworth A. B. Tls. 870 av. Medium 1,2, Tls. 700 av. Common Tls. 660.

Yellow Shantung—Extra C. 13/15 Tls. 1,040.

Settlements	1928-1929	1928-1929	1927-1928
	piculs.	piculs.	piculs.
Europe, etc., White	4,200	3,600	4,500
Europe, etc., Yellow	4,300	4,900	3,500
America, etc., White	4,500	3,500	2,500
	15,000	10,500	10,500

Stk. in Shanghai, White	100	100	100
Stk. in Shanghai, Yellow	1,000	2,000	1,500

Vis. Supply for season to date	14,100	12,500	12,100
WMD WMD			

Stk. in Shanghai, Tussock Filatures	100	1,000	100
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FREIGHT WAR OVER SILK

Rates Reduced from \$12 to \$4.50 Per 100 lb.

Hongkong, Oct. 12.

By cutting the freight rate on silk from Hongkong to the United States from \$12 to \$6 per 100 lbs. the United States Steamship Company started a rate war.

The silk firms on Shameen, Canton, for the most part, signed agreements to give all their shipments to United States Steamship Co. for two years in order to secure this rate.

The Conference lines retaliated by reducing their freight rate on silk first to \$8, then to \$6 and now to \$4.50 per hundred lbs. The United States Steamship Co. is now meeting this last figure.

It is expected that the rates may drop much lower and there even seems to be a possibility that silk may soon be carried without charge.

The United States Steamship Company have also cut freight rates on rubber and several other items.—Reuter.

BIG ENGLISH STEEL MERGER

Combined Capital of Over £20,000,000

London, Oct. 11.

It is officially announced that the merger between Messrs. Dorman Long & Co., and Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., two of the biggest iron and steel firms in England, has been completed subject to the approval of the shareholders.

The capital of the two companies is over £20,000,000 and their combined plants have a productive capacity of 3,000,000 tons of steel and 2,000,000 tons of pig iron annually.—Reuter.

New York, Oct. 12.—Reports continue to circulate that an early reduction of the rediscount rate is impending. To-day, Columbus Day, is being observed as a national holiday and the New York Stock Exchange is closed.—United Press.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Board of Trade returns for September were: Imports £98,368,000, Exports, £55,104,000. These figures show a decrease of £2,624,000 in Imports and a decrease of £7,400,000 in exports compared with August.—Reuter.

In order to compete with foreign shipping firms, the China Merchants S.N. Co., according to the vernacular press, recently sent a representative to approach the various Chinese shipping firms in Hankow, Ichang and Chungking with a suggestion that they should amalgamate their interests so far as the upper river is concerned. This man's mission has been successful, says the report, for the Chinese companies have agreed to place themselves under the guidance and direction of the C.M.S.N. Co. As soon as a united Chinese shipping firm is organized, Chinese-owned ships, which were compelled to suspend service because of the losses suffered as a result of the keen competition of the foreign hongkong, will again be put into service.

GENERAL MOTORS RADIO COMPANY

New Corporation to be Formed in America

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Oct. 14.

David Sarnoff, head of the Radio Corporation of America, and Mr. A. P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors, announced to-day the formation of a new corporation to be known as the General Motors Radio Corporation.

It will include General Electric and Westinghouse, the announcement said.

Capital stock will total a value of \$10,000,000, with General Motors owning 51 per cent.

Radio Corporation of America will contribute the sum of \$4,000,000 in cash, and will grant licences for the manufacture of radio equipment which can be used in homes and in conjunction with automobiles.

General Motors is to subscribe \$5,000,000 in cash and assume management of the new enterprise. Both companies will continue independently as heretofore, with the new company developing its business along separate lines.

Mr. Sloan announced that General Motors automobiles will be equipped for radio reception.

Stock of the company consists of 1,000,000 preferred stock of no par value, it was stated.—United Press.

AMERICAN MARKETS

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Oct. 16.

Demand sterling was quoted at the close of banking hours to-day at \$4.86 1/2, compared unchanged with yesterday. U.S. bar silver closed at 49 1/2 compared to 50 1/2 yesterday. The price of domestic copper remained unchanged at 18 cents a pound.

Cotton

The cotton market (Chicago) closed lower with the following quotations:

Month	Oct. 15	Oct. 16
Spots	18.35	18.25
Oct. (Old)	18.03	18.00
Oct. (New)	18.09	18.01
Dec.	18.19	18.12
Jan.	18.26	18.23
Mar.	18.50	18.50
May	18.87	18.78
July	18.88	18.83

Wheat

Wheat (Chicago) No. 520 hard, which is accepted as par closed lower with the following quotations:

Month	Oct. 15	Oct. 16
Oct.	1.34 1/2	1.30 1/2
Dec.	1.42 1/2	1.38 1/2
Mar.	1.45 1/2	1.41 1/2

Rubber

The rubber market closed lower with the following quotations:

Month	Oct. 15	Oct. 16
Spots	19.85	19.80
Oct.	20.60	19.80
Nov.	19.90	19.90
Dec.	20.00	20.20
Jan.	20.50	20.40
Feb.	20.60	20.70
Mar.	21.20	20.90
April	21.40	21.10
May	21.60	21.40
June	21.80	21.50
July	22.00	21.60
Aug.	22.20	21.80
Sept.	22.40	22.00

Sugar

The sugar market closed higher with the following quotations:

Month	Oct. 15	Oct. 16
Spots	18.750	28.600
Sales, tons	2.2	2.2
Dec.	2.28	2.31
Jan.	2.28	2.30
Mar.	2.38	2.30
May	2.33	2.34
July	2.40	2.39
Sept.	2.46	2.46

—United Press.

THE SHANGHAI TRAMWAYS

We are advised by the Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. that a cablegram has been received from the London office intimating that the directors have declared an interim dividend of five per cent., free of income tax, payable on November 1, Coupon No. 38, in respect of the year ending December 31, 1929.

SEPTEMBER RUBBER OUTPUT

Permat	1,023
Fengshan	1,597
Sungala	1,414

COMPANY MEETINGS

ZOONG SING COTTON MILL

The tenth general meeting of the Zoong Sing Cotton Mill, Ltd., was held on October 10 at the registered office of the company, at 8 Rue du Consulat, Shanghai. Mr. B. D. Tata presided. The other directors present were Mr. Woo Ling Shu, Mr. E. Nissim and Mr. Moise Ezra. The total number of shares represented was 92,125.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the chairman said: The report and the statement of accounts for the year ended June 30, 1929, have been in your hands for some days and I shall, with your approval, take them as read.

The optimistic views expressed at the last meeting have been more than justified by the results of the past year's working. In spite of occasional political disturbances, the improvement in the cotton industry steadily continued and, after two successive lean years, we have been able to show favourable results which, it is hoped, will be considered satisfactory by the shareholders.

Several factors contributed to the successful working, the most important being the comparatively peaceful conditions prevailing in the country. The Wuhan rebellion and thereafter the differences with the Kuomintang threatened to cause further strife in the country, but the firm action taken by the Central authorities quickly suppressed the former while the trouble with the Kuomintang was amicably settled.

Effect of the Boycott

The boycott of the Japanese mills' yarn gave an impetus to the demand for the products of the other mills which being inadequate for the requirements of the market, yarn prices rose sharply and, with occasional reactions, were generally maintained at a fairly high level. The prices of cotton remained moderately low, due to heavy local stocks and also owing to the weakness in the Indian staple, resulting in increased profits on the sales of yarn.

In comparing our profits with those of other mills, we must not lose sight of the fact that our paid-up capital of Tls. 1,500,000 is much under the cost of the mills, which stands at about Tls. 2,200,000 and it is only with the reserves and depreciation so far provided that we have been able to make up for the difference. The saving in interest alone, in the case of other mills with large reserves, is considerable. Moreover, ours is only a spinning concern and its results cannot be compared with mills having weaving and waste plants.

Turning to the accounts, I may say that the proposed depreciation on the plant and machinery may seem to some of you too heavy, but it has to be remembered that for the preceding two years we have made no special provision for the same, although we have up to now spent Tls. 126,190.42 for special repairs and replacements to keep the machinery in efficient order.

Good Prospects for Future

As to the future, there is every indication of the continuance of the prosperity we are now witnessing. Cotton crops are reported to be good everywhere, and it is expected that the price of the raw material around the present level, if it does not go lower. At the same time, stocks of yarn, both here and in the interior, are low and with a ready demand for all that the mills can produce, coupled with the unfavourable rates of exchange which is not likely to induce any large imports of foreign manufactured yarn, yarn prices will, in all probability, be maintained at the present level, provided there is no political upheaval.

Gentlemen, I have nothing further to say but before proposing the adoption of the Report and Accounts, I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions put to me by any of the shareholders concerning the affairs of the mills.

The Resolutions

There being no questions asked, the following resolutions were proposed and passed unanimously:—

Proposed by Mr. B. D. Tata, seconded by Mr. E. Nissim, "that the report of the directors and the audited accounts as standing June 30, 1929, presented to the share-

holders, be adopted and that the allocation of the balance of profit and loss account, as recommended by the directors, be passed."

Proposed by Mr. B. D. Tata, seconded by Mr. Woo Ling Shu, "that the appointment of Mr. Moise Ezra as a director be confirmed."

Proposed by Mr. B. D. Tata, seconded by Mr. Moise Ezra, "that Mr. Pei Zai-shing be re-elected a director of the company."

Proposed by Mr. B. P. Mehta, seconded by Mr. Tung Chiun-zai, "that Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors of the company for the financial year ending June 30, 1930, at a fee of Tls. 650 per annum."

Before the proceedings were brought to a close, one of the shareholders, Mr. A. Michael heartily thanked the directors and the agents for the satisfactory results of the year.

CULTY DAIRY CO.

Dr. H. E. Keylock presided at the 18th annual general meeting of the Culty Dairy Co., Ltd., held at the offices of the secretaries, Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, 2 Peking Road, on October 14 and was supported by Dr. E. L. Marsh and Mr. R. F. C. Master, directors.

The number of shares represented at the meeting amounted to 6,400.

Mr. Hardman, representing the secretaries, having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report to the shareholders on the balance sheet as at June 30, 1929, Dr. Keylock addressed the meeting as follows:—

A copy of our audited accounts, together with your directors' report and recommendations was posted to each shareholder's registered address on September 21, and with your permission, will be considered as having been read.

Prices to be Increased

It is satisfactory to note that our sales continue to increase and that our working account shows a further profit of Tls. 7,145 but it is not so pleasing to see that our profit and loss account is Tls. 2,590 less than last year. Generally speaking, increased sales should show increased profits and the reason why in this instance they do not do so, is because we have not raised the price of our milk to correspond with the rise in the costs of labour, cattle food and the recently augmented import duties. We hoped to have been able to maintain the same prices for next year but the low rate of exchange and the high price for rice has compelled us to make a slight increase in our selling prices from the first of next month which is calculated solely to cover our additional expenses.

Rates of exchange and import duties affect us because we must import cattle, certain cattle feeding stuffs, bottles, caps, dairy machinery and so on, and the high rate for rice has brought an insistent request for an increase in wages from the whole of our dairy staff, which has had to be complied with.

Many people conversant with rural life in England and knowing the price paid to farmers for their milk, consider that our milk is dear, but they know only one side of the question and they are sceptical when told that it costs practically as much to bottle, sell, deliver and collect retail accounts for milk as it does to produce it. The latest retail quotation from New York for the best quality milk is G.50.28 per quart, and in England, to our knowledge, some producer-retailers receive 4s. per gallon. In local currency this represents respectively Mex. \$0.70 and \$6.2 per quart against our price of 55 cents per quart. As regards purity and quality, we have yet to learn from any published official reports that either London or New York consistently maintain a supply equal to ours.

The Accounts Reviewed

Reverting to our balance sheet, it will be noted that our bank overdraft has increased to Tls. 221,243 or Tls. 101,592 more than it was in October, 1928. Against this increased liability we have spent in purchasing land Tls. 57,555, to which I shall refer later; on new buildings we have spent Tls. 41,075; the value of our dairy plant and machinery

has been increased by Tls. 44,072 and our live stock has increased in numbers, therefore in value to the extent of Tls. 43,025, making a total in all of Tls. 185,727. With this extra capital obtained by facilities granted by our bankers, we have increased our sales from Tls. 151,635 in 1926 to Tls. 304,660 in 1929.

It will be observed that our cattle reserve stands at Tls. 20,000 and that your directors recommend that a further Tls. 30,000 should be added thereto.

The reason for creating this reserve is that insurance companies will insure cattle against loss by fire only, and your directors consider that if we can build up this reserve to a sufficient figure, we can then create our own insurance fund to cover each animal against death from any cause whatsoever. Careful data is being compiled to place such a scheme upon a sound basis and, if it can be carried through, any severe loss in cattle in one year would be borne over a period of years and would not fall on one financial year—as it must at present.

Under our assets you will note that we have made some purchases of land, the area of which amounts to approximately 91 mow. This new area extends our boundary on the south side of the property and we are now in a position to develop or dispose of the road frontages on Avenue Joffre and Avenue Cohen.

We have now ample land without these frontages to develop our dairy to three times its present size. The total area of your land is 48 mow and the assessed value is Tls. 267,548.

Before proposing the adoption of the accounts, I shall be very pleased to give any information you may wish regarding the working of you dairy and will endeavour to reply to any questions regarding the accounts.

The Resolutions

No questions having been asked the following resolutions were duly put to the meeting and carried nem. con:—

(1) That the directors' report and audited statement of accounts as presented for the year ended June 30, 1929, be and are hereby received, approved and adopted.—Proposed by Dr. H. E. Keylock, seconded by Dr. E. L. Marsh.

(2) That the following recommendations as to the appropriation of the balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account as presented be accepted:—

	Tls.
To pay a Dividend of 10 per cent. (Tls. 1 per share).....	10,000.00
To place to Cattle Reserve Fund.....	30,000.00
To carry forward to new account.....	12,955.03
Total.....	52,955.03

—Proposed by Dr. H. E. Keylock and seconded by Mr. R. F. C. Master.

(3) That Dr. E. L. Marsh and Mr. R. F. C. Master be and they are hereby re-elected directors of the company.—Proposed by Dr. H. E. Keylock and seconded by Mr. E. Lester Arnold.

(4) That Messrs. Thomson & Co. be and they are hereby re-elected auditors to the company at a fee of Tls. 250 per annum.—Proposed by Mr. E. Lester Arnold, seconded by Mr. W. A. Turnbull.

New York, Oct. 16.—General Electric has booked orders over a nine-months period just passed totaling \$37,404,470, a new high record.—United Press

Denver, Oct. 15.—The Western Sugar Company announced to-day that it had distributed \$1,660,000 as the first installment of payment for the farmers' crop which is estimated this year at a total value of \$30,000,000.—United Press.

New York, Oct. 16.—International Telephone and Telegraph is soon establishing a new German company which will acquire interests in German telephone manufacturing companies and assist in development of their business, it was announced here to-day.—United Press.

According to a statement made by Mr. Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, to the vernacular press, work will begin on November 1 on the construction of the uncompleted portion of the Canton-Hankow Railway, the National Government having decided to allocate part of the British share of the Boxer Indemnity Fund for this purpose.

PERSONAL NOTES

Mr. F. N. Matthews, of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, has left for Home.

Mr. W. M. Stevens of the C. M. Customs in Tientsin has been transferred to Changsha. Mr. J. H. Potter, also of Tientsin, has also been transferred to Shanghai.

HOME papers announce the death in London, on September 2, of Mrs. Emma Dick, of 162b Adelaide Road, Hampstead, N.W.3, widow of Mr. David Crawford Dick, of Shanghai.

MANY friends will regret to learn that Robert James Bayless, the two-year-old son of Lieutenant and Mrs. V. K. Bayless, U. S. N., died at sea in the str. President Grant September 29, while en route to Manila.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in London on December 7, between David Landale, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Landale, of Dalswinton, and Louisa, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, of Callendar.

Vice-Admiral Waistell, Commander-in-Chief of the British China Fleet, who is now in Kobe, will arrive in Shanghai on November 1. Rear-Admiral Colin K. Maclean, C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., the new British Admiral on the Yangtze, arrived in Shanghai by the P. & O. S. Macedonia on October 14. He will relieve Rear-Admiral H. J. Tweedie, C.B., who is going home.

THE "Daily Telegraph," in its "Notes about Town" says of Sir Charles Addis, who is an authority on high finance and a Director of the Bank of England, that he learnt Chinese before he was 21, German when round about 60, and, in his early youth, at any rate, made a habit of learning something by heart every day in order to cultivate the remarkably retentive memory which he possesses.

THE Rev. James Sibree, D.D., the oldest English missionary, who at the age of 93 died in St. Thomas's Hospital on September 6, after being knocked down by a motor-cycle, was the principal English authority on Madagascar, where he had worked for 51 years. He had two sons and three daughters. Two of the daughters, one of the sons, and a grandson became missionaries. About a year ago one of the daughters, Dr. Alice Hickling, M.B.E., died in Hongkong. A grandson, Dr. Geoffrey Milledge, is now on his way to North China as a medical missionary for his grandfather's old society.

Mr. W. L. Newmeyer of the Western Electric Corporation here was married early this month to Miss Martha Farley of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Mr. Newmeyer went to Japan from Shanghai to meet his fiancée upon her arrival from the States and the marriage took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Thomas, Tokyo. Dr. James Chapell of Mito was the officiating clergyman. The young couple left the same day for Nikko. They will spend several weeks visiting Miyazoshita, Kyoto and other places in Japan. Mr. Newmeyer was formerly stationed in Tokyo and has many friends there.

WE very much regret to hear that Miss Elizabeth Stein, living at 17 Medhurst Road, was taken to the Country Hospital on October 13 with an acute attack of appendicitis and operated upon immediately. Miss Stein had had no warning of her serious condition and was ill only a few hours before Dr. Nance was called in. The operation was successful and it is hoped that Miss Stein will recover very rapidly. Miss Stein has been in Shanghai only for a short time. She arrived with Miss Merriam Griffin on the Taiyo Maru on October 13. She is a graduate of the University of California where her brilliance and personality made her much sought after in the University literary circles. Miss Stein is the author of the article entitled "A Day at Kiangwan: Snapshots from a Newcomer's Pocket Book."

The United States Naval Officer states that Captain Colby will arrive early in November to take over the office vacated by Captain Balingier, who was ordered home on September 13.

THE engagement is announced in Peking of Miss Marcella Ros, daughter of Mr. Ros, Chinese secretary of the Italian Legation to Mr. A. J. Bell, son of Mr. H. O. Bell, of Putnoe, Bedfordshire, England.

Mrs. Caroline Eager widely known as a club woman in the Far East, died in Boston on October 9. She was taken ill while attending services in a Boston church and lapsed into a coma, dying without regaining consciousness. She was founder of the Saturday Morning Club of Kobe and active in educational promotion in the Philippines.

THE "Field" of September 7 records the death of Capt. E. E. Henderson recently while angling from one of the eel weirs below Johnston's Hotel, Belleek. His foot slipped on a loose stone and he fell into the river which was high. Unfortunately, he fell into a deep hole and he was at once swept to his death. Capt. Henderson, who was 70 years of age, resided at Hartley Whitney, Hants, and was formerly house surgeon at Guy's Hospital and assistant surgeon of Shanghai Hospital.

MANY old friends in Shanghai will be interested to hear that Mrs. Irene Kuhn has lately joined the staff of the "Honolulu Star-Bulletin." Mrs. Kuhn left Shanghai three or four years ago after the sudden death of her husband, Mr. Bert L. Kuhn, who died only a week after joining the staff of the "North China Daily News." She has since been working in New York on the staff of the New York Daily News and has now come back to Hawaii to join a paper she was associated with in 1923.

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS SHANGHAI

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

INTER-CLUB GOLF

Shanghai Golf Club's Victory Over Hungjao

The match between the Shanghai Golf Club and the Hungjao Golf Club was played off on October 13 on the Seekingjao course and resulted in a victory for the Shanghai

Golf Club by 18 points to 11.

The game was very evenly contested and it was only the last few matches which enabled the Shanghai team to snatch the victory. The singles were exceptionally close.

On the afternoon round, K. M. Cumming and C. O. Cumming managed to do the course of 18 holes in 67.

The complete results follow:—

SINGLES		Pts.	Pts.
S. G. C.	Hungjao G. C.		
A. R. Blinks and K. M. Cumming, all square		0	0
J. F. Prevot beat Comdr. Thomson, 3 and 2		1	0
P. H. Prevot and C. O. Cumming, all square		0	0
W. H. C. Huggett beat W. J. Hawkings, 3 and 1		1	0
W. C. Bowling and L. R. Andrews, all square		0	0
R. T. Denison beat H. Martin Little, 3 and 2		1	0
A. V. Pettitt beat J. F. Carroll, 3 and 2		1	0
R. Lock lost to A. H. Ferguson, 4 and 3		0	1
J. M. Venters lost to J. R. Ross, 4 and 3		0	1
T. W. Mitchell lost to J. E. Murray, 2 and 1		0	1
P. H. Cobb beat R. O. Stewart, 3 and 1		1	0
G. P. Douglas lost to F. A. Wallis, 2 and 1		0	1
C. E. M. Thomson beat H. S. Sweeting, 2 up		1	0
J. H. Underwood beat Capt. R. M. J. Martin, 2 and 1		1	0
W. R. Harvey lost to A. W. Reynell, 5 and 4		0	1
N. E. Lorton beat R. M. McEay, 4 and 2		1	0
H. Langley lost to H. S. Lindsay, 4 and 3		0	1
R. W. Roberts lost to C. J. G. Hill, 1 up		0	1
Total (S.G.C.)	8 (H.G.C.)	7	
FOURBALL			
Blinks and Pilcher lost to K. M. and C. O. Cumming, 2 up		0	2
Prevot and Huggett beat Comdr. Thomson and Hawkings, 4 and 3		2	0
Bowling and Denison r. Andrews and H. Martin Little, all square		0	0
Pettitt and Lock lost to Carroll and Ferguson, 2 and 1		0	2
Venters and Mitchell r. Murray and Ross, all square		0	0
Cobb and Douglas beat Stewart and Wallis, 4 and 3		2	0
C. E. M. Thomson and Underwood beat Sweeting and Reynell, 3 and 2		2	0
Harvey and Lorton beat Martin and Hall, 2 and 1		2	0
Langley and Roberts beat McEay and Lindsay, 4 and 3		2	0
		10	4
		8	7
Grand Total (S.G.C.)	18 (H.G.C.)	11	

HUNGJAO GOLF CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP

K. M. Cumming Beats A. K. Mackenzie in the Final

In the 36 holes final of the Hungjao Golf Club championship, K. M. Cumming defeated A. K. Mackenzie by 3 up and 2 to play.

The course, though dry, was in good condition, but a strong wind made low scoring difficult. The play throughout was not marked by any sustained brilliance. At the end of the morning round, Mackenzie, although playing better golf than Cumming, was only one up. In the afternoon the game was hard fought till the 14th hole where they were all square. Cumming, however, won the 14th, 15th, 16th holes and the match. The winner defeated Dr. Murray in the first round on the 36th green. In the second round he defeated Captain Martin by 15 up and 13 to play and in the third round, although 4 up and 6 to play on Hawkings, he only won on the 36th green.

The runner-up defeated Wallis in the first round, C. O. Cumming in the second by 4 and 3, and Commander Thomson in the third round by one up. In his match with Thomson, Mackenzie, completely off his game, found himself 8 down at the end of the first round. In the afternoon he played brilliantly and, although in the apparently hopeless position of 9 down and 15 to go, he managed to pull the game out of the fire on the last green. His score for the round was 70. Full particulars of the event are as follows:—

First Round:—Pilcher beat I. A. Beith; Sweeting beat E. O. Cumming, 4 and 2.

Second Round:—Pilcher beat Sweeting, 6 and 4; Hawkings beat Crompton, 8 and 6; Martin beat McEay, 12 and 11; K. M. Cumming beat Murray, 1 up; Ross beat R. G. MacDonald; Thomson beat Neild, 11 and 10; Mackenzie beat Wallis; C. O. Cumming beat W. Wakeford Cox.

Third Round:—Hawkings beat Pilcher, 4 and 3; K. M. Cumming beat Martin, 15 and 13; Thomson beat Ross, 9 and 8; Mackenzie beat C. O. Cumming, 4 and 3.

Semi-Final:—Cumming beat Hawkings, one up; Mackenzie beat Thomson, one up.

Final:—Cumming beat Mackenzie, 3 and 2.

ENGLISH LADIES' GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Won by Miss Molly Gourlay at Broadstone

London, Oct. 11.

At Broadstone, Dorset, to-day, Miss Molly Gourlay (Cambridge Heath) beat Miss Diana Fishwick (North Foreland) in the final of the English Ladies Golf Championship by 6 up and 5 to play.

The final was over thirty-six holes.—Reuter.

SOCCER IN SHANGHAI

The commencement of the league games last week-end produced much better football than the opening friendly matches played during the previous week-end, due no doubt to the earnestness of the players to make a good start in the quest for league points. However, the scoring has not diminished to any great extent, and it is obvious that some weak points in the defences have yet to be remedied.

As expected Loh Hwa opened with a fine win at the expense of the P.S.A. who were unfortunately unable to field their strongest side, but the S.R.C., last season's champions, had to admit defeat to the S.F.C. after a well fought game.

FIRST DIVISION

Loh Hwa 7, P.S.A. 1.
S.F.C. 4, S.R.C. 2.

Norfolk 4, H. M. Navy 2.

SECOND DIVISION

Police 6, H. M. Navy 2.
St. Xavier's 5, R.A.S.C. "A" 2.

Wiltshire Rees, 3, Area Details 2.

R.A.M.C. 2, Erin Villa 2.

S.R.C. 1, S.F.C. 1.

THIRD DIVISION

Hanbury School 11, P.S.A. 1.

Brantford 6, Foreign Y.M.C.A. 5.

Erin Villa 4, R.A.S.C. "B" 1.

R.A.O.C. 6, J.A.C. 0.

NON COMPETITION GAMES

Wiltshire 8, St. Xavier's 2.

Police 3, Wiltshire 2.

OPPOSITION TO THE HENRI REGATTA

The vernacular press says that the Chinese authorities are determined to prevent members of the Shanghai Rowing Club from holding regattas in Henli in future. The Commissioner of Foreign Affairs has been instructed to notify the Club of this decision. When questioned about this Mr. E. T. Nash, captain of the Club, said that he had no comment to make.

BASEBALL IN U.S.

Philadelphia Win World Series

N.C.B.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Philadelphia, Oct. 11.

Having lost the first two World Series games on their home diamond to the mingled surprise and chagrin of Chicago fans, Joe McCarthy's Cubs continued to upset expectations to-day by walloping the Athletics 3-1 in the first game played at Shibe Park.

The Mackmen scored hits in six out of the nine innings but they couldn't seem to get across the plate. All three of the Cubs' tallies were hung up in the sixth inning and their hits totalled but four to nine for the home town team.

Both teams relied on a single pitcher, Bush going the full route for the Cubs and Earnshaw for the Athletics.

Each side committed one error. The hapless young English, who erred in each of the first two games, fumbled in the third inning but it did the Athletics no good.

Curiously, it was English who profited by the Philadelphia error, when in the sixth inning Dykes fumbled a roller and let him get to first base safely.

Bush scored the first run for the Cubs, closely followed by English and Hornsby, both the latter scoring on a single by Cuyler. This was in the sixth inning; the Athletics made their one score in the fifth, when Cochrane got home on a single by Miller.

Athletics Triumph

Oct. 12.

Connie Mack's warriors virtually cinched the World Championship to-day, at least in the view of the home town fans, by winning their third victory in the fourth game of the series by a score of 10-8.

The Cubs tried hard, but in the final seventh inning the Athletics thundered through with all 10 of their tallies.

Both teams threw virtually their whole pitching staff into the game. Starting with Root, Joe McCarthy put in Neff in the seventh innings, then followed a moment later with Blake and chased Blake in favour of Malone. Carlson finally finished up the game.

The Athletics started with their veteran spit-baller Jack Quinn, putting in Walberg in the sixth, Rinnell in the seventh and shifting to Grove in the eighth.

Three home runs gave the fans thrills. Grimm of the Cubs made the first one, in the fourth; Simmons and Haas of the Athletics contributed in the seventh.

A Dramatic End

Oct. 14.

Connie Mack's 14 patient years of waiting for another baseball world championship bore glorious fruit to-day when his fighting Athletics, under the eye of the President of the United States, blazed into a ninth-inning 3-2 victory out of what seemed till the last few seconds a 0-2 defeat at the hand of Chicago's Cubs.

To-day's game cinched the series 4-1 and rendered a return trip to Chicago unnecessary. That the betting odds last night stood 2-1 that the Athletics would win to-day, and 20-1 that they would capture the flag, in no way detracted from the thrill which their dramatic finish furnished delirious home town fans in Shibe Park.

The hero of the day was lusty "Mule" Haas, slugging centre fielder for the Athletics, whose home run with Bishop ahead tied the score at 2-2.

The tragic figure of the day was Rogers Hornsby, who had been expected to prove the mainstay of the Cubs but who capped a series full of third strikes and other mishaps by fumbling an easy grounder in the fifth inning to-day.

Players recalled the superstition that a pitcher who fans the first batter is doomed to defeat unless he fans the second also. Malone, on the slab for the Cubs, fanned Bishop but Haas, the second man up, went out on a fly to Stephenson.

The most spectacular play of the series occurred in the third inning when English caught Dykes' fly over his shoulder.

Special interest attached to to-day's game because of the presence of notable spectators, headed by

TILDEN REPRESENTING BRITAIN

Victory Over French Player at Queen's Club

London, Oct. 11.

At the Queen's Club to-day, William T. Tilden, for the first time in his tennis career, represented Britain. Playing in the inaugural match between the International Clubs of France and Britain, he beat Boususs (France) by 2-6, 6-3, 6-3.

France led at the end of the first day's play by four matches to three.—Reuter.

Oct. 12.

The tennis tournament between the International Clubs of Britain and France was concluded at Queen's Club to-day.

At the end of yesterday's play France led by 4 matches to 3, and to-day she won the competition by 10 matches to 5.

Tilden, who represented Britain for the first time in his tennis career, was beaten by Borotra to-day in straight sets, 8-10, 7-9. He met with another setback in the doubles, when he and Spence were beaten by Borotra and Glasser by 8-6, 3-6, 1-6.—Reuter.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Oct. 12.

Although a few of the leading football teams of the United States continued to meet early-season "set-ups" to-day, for the first time there was a sizeable group of games significant as to relative strengths of important schools.

Notre Dame proved itself possessed of the usual fighting spirit and power by beating Navy 14-7. Princeton met an unexpected setback at the hands of Brown, losing a narrow 12-13 contest.

Wisconsin's hopes for a Western Conference championship took a dash of cold water from Northwestern, which won 7-0, while Ohio State beat Iowa 7-6, Chicago won over Indiana 13-7 and Minnesota showed signs of an old-time Gopher machine by walloping Vanderbilt 15-6.

Yale went down to a white-washing before Georgia, 0-15, and Army won over Davidson 23-7.

Complete scores for leading schools follow:—

Illinois 45, Bradley 0.
Brown 13, Princeton 12.
Georgetown 13, St. Louis 0.
Notre Dame 14, Navy 7.
Nebraska 13, Syracuse 6.
Ohio State 7, Iowa 6.
Harvard 35, New Hampshire 0.
Dartmouth 53, Allegheny 0.
Minnesota 15, Vanderbilt 6.
Boston U. 27, Vermont 6.
Pittsburgh 27, West Virginia 7.
Fordham 26, New York U. 0.
Northwestern 7, Wisconsin 0.
Stanford 56, U. of L. A. 0.
U. of S. Calif. 48, Washington 0.
Denver 13, Wyoming 6.
California 14, Washington State 0.
Army 23, Davidson 7.
Georgia 15, Yale 0.
Chicago 13, Indiana 7.
Virginia 12, Swathmore 7.
Missouri 19, Iowa State 0.
—United Press.

President Hoover and a party which arrived by special private car from Washington and entered the ball park just before the opening of play.

A peculiarity of the scoring was the fact that each team scored all its runs in a single inning. The Cubs made their two in the fourth, with three hits; the Athletics made all theirs in the ninth.

"Babe" to Swat Next Year

Reports that "Babe" Ruth, famed home run hitter, would become manager of the New York Yankees next season were denied by the Babe himself in an interview.

In a statement issued by Ruth, who is here to watch the World Series game to-morrow between the Cubs and the Athletics, he said: "I have had a satisfactory chat with Colonel Ruppert.

"We agreed that as long as I can deliver the goods as a player it would be unwise for me to take on the troubles and worries of manager.

"Frankly, I have an ambition to manage a big league team."

"For 1930, however, just put me down as right fielder for the Yankees.—United Press.

FOOTBALL AT HOME

Latest League Results

London, Oct. 12.

At Londonderry this afternoon, in an amateur international soccer match, Ireland lost to Scotland by three goals to nil.

LEAGUE, 1ST DIVISION

Arsenal 1, Derby County 1.
Aston Villa 5, Everton 2.
Blackburn R. 0, Sheffield U. 1.
Leeds United 1, Bolton W. 1.
Liverpool 1, Birmingham 1.
Manchester U. 2, Grimsby T. 5.
Middlesbrough 1, Huddersfield T. 3.
Newcastle United 2, Burnley 1.
Preston 2, Manchester C. 2.
Sheffield W. 1, Sunderland 1.
West Ham U. 1, Leicester C. 2.

2ND DIVISION

Blackpool 3, Cardiff City 0.
Bradford City Bristol City 0.
Bury 2, Barnsley 1.
Chelsea 1, Bradford 2.
Hull City 0, Charlton A. 2.
Millwall 1, Southampton 1.
Nottingham F. 0, W. Brom A. 2.
Oldham A. 2, Tottenham H. 0.
Stoke City 2, Reading 2.
Swansea Town 4, Preston N. End 0.
W. Hampton W. 5, Notts County 1.

3RD DIVISION

(Southern Section)

B'mouth & B. A. 0, Queen's Park R. 0.
Brentford 3, Coventry City 1.
Brighton & H. A. 3, Newport C. 2.
Bristol Rovers 1, Watford 2.
Clapton Orient 1, Walsall 1.
Exeter City 6, Crystal Palace 1.
Luton Town 4, Fulham 1.
Northampton T. 3, Gillingham 1.
Plymouth A. 2, Merthyr Town 1.
Southend U. 1, Norwich City 1.
Swindon Town 2, Torquay United 1.

3RD DIVISION

(Northern Section)

Carlisle United 5, Wrexham 1.
Crewe A. 2, New Brighton 3.
Halifax Town 0, Hartlepool U. 0.
Lincoln C. 2, Chesterfield U. 0.
Nelson 2, Barrow 0.
Rochdale 4, Accrington S. 0.
Rotherham U. 1, Darlington 4.
Southport 1, Part. Vale 2.
Trafford R. 2, Doncaster R. 1.
Wigan Rovers 1, South Shields 1.
York City 1, Stockport County 2.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE, 1ST DIVISION

Aberdeen 4, Ayr United 1.
Clyde 2, Morton 1.
Cowdenbeath 0, Motherwell 0.
Dundee United v. Celtic unplayed.
Falkirk 2, Hearts 3.
Hamilton Accs 2, Dundee 0.
Hibernians 3, Partick T. 0.
Kilmarnock 3, St. Johnstone 1.
Rangers v. Queen's Park unplayed.
St. Mirren 0, Airdrieonians 1.
In the final of the Glasgow Cup, played at Hampden Park this afternoon, Celtic drew with the Rangers, both sides failing to score.

Oct. 16.

In the replay of the final of the Glasgow Cup this afternoon, the Rangers beat Celtic by four goals to nil.—Reuter.

TWO RECORDS BROKEN IN SEOUL

Fine Performance by German and Japanese Woman

Tokyo, Oct. 17.

A message from Seoul states that Eldracher (Germany), participating in the German-Japanese athletics meeting there to-day, created a new world's record for the 100 metres by covering the distance in 10-3/10 sec.

The previous world's record was held by C. W. Paddock U.S.A. who covered the distance in 10-2/5 sec. in 1921, in California.

At the same meeting Miss Kinue Hitomi established the world's record for the 100 metres for women. Her time was 12 sec.

The previous record for the 100 metres for women was 12-2/5 sec. so that Miss Hitomi has lowered it by 2/5 of a second.—Reuter.

CESAREWITCH STAKES

Won by a Length by West Wicklow from Friendship

London, Oct. 16.

The Cesarewitch Stakes (two miles, two furlongs), run off at Newmarket this afternoon, resulted as follows:

West Wicklow 1
Friendship 2
Brown Jack 3

Thirty-five ran. Won by one length, one length separating second from third.

Betting: 28-1 West Wicklow, 100-8 Friendship and 15-2 Brown Jack.—Reuter.

KIANGWAN RACE MEETING

Hydroplane Upsets St. Leger Calculations

The outstanding event on October 12, though the card was full of interest and the running was most attractive, was the St. Leger. This provided still another instance of the unsatisfactory rule of running the race at 147 lb. with a 10 lb. penalty for dual winners and 5 lb. for those who have won once—"a lift" for the small man and non-winners being the only excuse. Thus, this interesting and valuable classic (on any course) often goes where it is not deserved. Hydroplane appeals as a second King's Cross. It was understood that he was bought with a special design on the Gold Vase, on which the stable already has a leg, but he has proved an utter failure, more fit for a selling race than the Gold Vase.

1.—The Castle Plate
(Three quarter mile)
1.—Robson's The Crafty Bird, J. K. Brand, 158.
2.—K. C. Sung's Income Tax, N. Deitz, 145.
3.—Allan's Good News, W. L. McCann, 158.
Won by 2 lengths; a head.
Time, 1 min. 31½ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, \$18.90. Places, \$11; \$85.00; \$20.00.
Cash Sweep:—Nos. 57, 271, 183.
Unplaced:—216, 190, 447, 368, 445, 289, 442, 257, 280, 343, 163, 21, 8, 63, 128, 320, 62, 306, 178, 135.

2.—The October Sprint
(5 Furlongs)
1.—Eve's Election Eve, V. Haimovitch, 160.
2.—J. H. Tam's Fei Ying, H. Huang, 160.
3.—M. S. Pan's Jolly Lindy, T. H. Wong, 160.
Won by a head; two lengths.
Time, 1 min. 13½ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, \$3.30. Places, \$0.20; \$12.10; \$11.90.
Cash Sweep:—Nos. 29, 285, 172.
Unplaced:—137, 311, 520, 432, 49, 27, 511, 402, 451.

3.—The Bridge Plate
(Three quarter mile)
1.—C. S. Mao's Midnight Adventure, J. B. Lok, 162.
2.—Mont's Argument, T. W. Tsang, 140.
3.—Kao Bros' Tommy Atkins, H. Huang, 157.
Won by one length; two.
Time, 1 min. 32½ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, \$6.90. Places, \$0.10; \$8.60; \$12.
Cash Sweep:—Nos. 623, 527, 548.
Unplaced:—389, 343, 627, 136, 379.

4.—The October "Z" Class Handicap
(One mile and a quarter)
1.—S. N. Shendrikoff's Apollo, L. P. Quincey, 166.
2.—G. H. Wright's Jill, H. C. Pih, 146.
3.—Matsumoto's Nationalist II, S. A. Judah, 158.
Won by 3 lengths; half.
Time, 2 min. 31½ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, \$19. Places, \$0.20; \$11.30; \$6.50.
Cash Sweep:—Nos. 283, 504, 662.
Unplaced:—331, 439, 240, 591, 466, 184.

5.—The Kiangwan St. Leger
(One mile and three quarter)
1.—Plane's Hydroplane, C. Encarnacao, 148.
2.—H. P. Z. & T. S. C's The Tiger Hero, T. L. Wong, 152.
3.—E. E. & W. H's Bright Lad, W. N. Wells-Henderson, 157.
Won by a half-length; three-quarters.
Time, 3 min. 49 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, \$27.00. Places, \$8.10; \$9.10; \$6.
Cash Sweep:—Nos. 29, 279, 401.
Unplaced:—301, 561, 585, 504, 208, 45, 469.

6.—The Royston Handicap
(One mile)
1.—Plane's Bombing Plane, C. Encarnacao, 159.
2.—Dallas & Tam's Harry On, A. N. Dallas, 150.
3.—Sextette's U 7, T. Y. Tung, 155.
Won by three-quarters; half.
Time, 2 min. 03½ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, \$60.80. Places, \$17.40; \$15.10; \$10.20.
Cash Sweep:—Nos. 779, 404, 143.
Unplaced:—414, 492, 133, 421, 789, 81, 26, 20, 176, 550, 289, 659, 774, 693, 149, 644.

7.—The Richmond Stakes
(Three quarter mile)
1.—F. Y. Wang's Dress Parade, A. N. Dallas, 152.
2.—Alliance's Little Tartar, L. K. Woo, 158.
3.—Three Stars' Bonzo, N. Deitz, 147.
Won by 1½ lengths; a head.
Time, 1 min. 31½ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, \$93.90. Places, \$38.40; \$30.90; \$22.70.
Cash Sweep:—Nos. 346, 33, 437.
Unplaced:—561, 467, 413, 710, 15, 271, 8, 267, 691, 620, 628, 815, 198, 110, 217.

8.—The Riversdale Plate
(One mile)
1.—C. E. & S. A's Siberian Plain, G. Encarnacao, 147.
2.—Two Fives' Bucephalus, H. C. Pih, 160.
3.—K. T. Wong's Godson, H. Huang, 160.



"Hear and See 'Gentlemen of the Press'".

Won by 1½ lengths; half.
Time, 2 min. 06½ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, \$41.60. Places, \$10.20; \$7.40; \$7.40.
Cash Sweep:—Nos. 282, 55, 669.
Unplaced:—626, 155, 814, 39, 285, 207.

9.—The October Sub-Griffins Handicap
(One mile)
1.—Owen's Spark Hill, T. J. Rothe, 137.
2.—C. S. Mao's Flying Horse, J. B. Lok, 156.
3.—Ment's Armament, T. W. Tsang, 145.
Won by a head; many lengths.
Time, 2 min. 08½ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, \$33.30. Places, \$6.50; \$5.40.
Cash Sweep:—Nos. 871, 29, 592.
Unplaced:—235.

10.—The Dewhurst Stakes
(One mile and a half)
1.—Woo's Prince Walbert II, J. B. Lok, 155.
2.—T. L. & H. J. K's Seochow, H. Huang, 165.
3.—Eve's Quiet Eve, V. Haimovitch, 165.
Won by 1½ lengths; two.
Time, 3 min. 15½ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, \$30.00. Places, \$7.10; \$5.90; \$7.
Cash Sweep:—Nos. 37, 35, 166.
Unplaced:—376, 657, 178, 517, 680.

S.M.O.: He seems much better. Have you taken his temperature?
Orderly: Yes, sir; I put the barometer on his chest, and it said: "Very dry." So I gave him a pint of beer, an' he went to sleep.

A Necklace by W. A. Cornaby

of

All persons interested in China and the Chinese people should be the possessor of this charming and absorbing book. It contains a realistic description of the Taipings revolt and the minor stories and anecdotes make it thoroughly engrossing reading \$5.00

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INTERPORT POLO

Shanghai American Team Heavily Defeated

Peking, Oct. 15.

In an Interport Polo match played here this afternoon Tientsin beat the Shanghai American team by nine goals to two.

Shanghai was completely outplayed in all departments of the game. Nichols scored six of Tientsin's goals, Moore two and Smith one.

Franklin and Rodger scored the goals for Shanghai.

Shanghai Defeated by Peking Oct. 17.

In Interport Polo, Peking beat the Shanghai American team here to-day by 11 goals to two.

In spite of superior mounts, Shanghai were completely outplayed, the score being a fair reflex of the game.

Rodger scored the two goals for Shanghai, while for Peking the goal-getters were Wyman 4, Ferguson 3, Teichman 3 and R. C. Andrews 1.

Tientsin, having recently beaten Peking, are the champions as they also have beaten Shanghai.

Shanghai will play a return game against Tientsin on Monday while en route for home.—Reuter.

COCHET AND BRUGNON IN JAPAN

Famous French Players Defeated by Japanese

Tokyo, Oct. 17.

The two famous French Davis Cup tennis players, Cochet and Brugnon, who form part of the French team which is at present visiting Japan, both suffered defeat this afternoon at the hands of Japanese champions.

Cochet, playing against the Japanese Davis Cup player Harada, was defeated 6-3, 6-2, while Jiro Sato, a promising young Waseda undergraduate, beat Brugnon 9-7, 4-6, 11-9.—Reuter.

The gunboat Chungshan, whose powder magazine exploded causing over 10 fatalities, while the ship was off Dosing on the West River, returned to Canton on October 11 for repairs. The gunboat was the flagship of the Canton navy and was by far the most useful man-of-war of the Fourth Squadron. The damage was slight.

BOXING

Heavyweight Bout Stopped In First Round

London, Oct. 17.

In an eight-round heavyweight contest at the Albert Hall this evening Primo Carnera (Italy) beat Jack Stanley, of Deptford, the referee stopping the fight in the first round.

In a 15-round bout for the World's Flyweight Championship Frankie Genaro (United States) beat Ernie Jarvis (Britain) on points.

In a 12-round featherweight contest Johnny Cuthbert of London, beat Edouard Mascart (France) on points.—Reuter.

The old gentleman had wandered into a big Regent street store, and in a moment was surrounded by shopwalkers.

"What is your pleasure, sir?" they asked in unison.

The old gentleman was rather embarrassed.

"Er—er—well, my pleasure is fishing," he replied, hesitatingly, "but I—er—rather wanted a new hat."

The collection of English water-colours which Mr. Lawrence Binyon has brought to Japan will be on exhibition in Tokyo until October 24 at the Institute of Art Research in Ueno Park. Fifty-four masterpieces of the great water colour painters of England from the early eighteenth century to modern times are in Mr. Binyon's collection. Among the painters whose works are on exhibition are Sir Charles Holmes, Hollandson, Gainsborough, Romney, William Black, Thomas Girtin, Turner, and Constable. Mr. Binyon is giving a series of lectures on English art and poetry in the Tokyo Imperial University.

ACCORDING to a letter received from Yunnan by the "Sinwanpao," an unsuccessful attempt was made by girl cadets of the Yunnan Military Academy to assassinate Mr. Wang Pong, a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang and former Commissioner of Reconstruction for Kiangsu Province, who is now negotiating with the Yunnan military leaders. Mr. Wang, says the report, was addressing a gathering of famine sufferers at the academy on October 2, when an attempt was made to shoot him. The ringleader and an officer in command of the cadets were at once arrested and are being detained pending further investigations. It is believed that most of the cadets are members of the Communist party.

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SHANGHAI

CORRESPONDENCE

MR. MANTELL AND THE C.E.R.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—When Mr. J. J. Mantell, Railway Adviser to the Chinese Government, recently decided to startle the world with his "discovery" of "graft running into untold millions on the Chinese Eastern Railway" he quoted figures which were at once challenged by defenders of the Soviet system. As it happens the figures upon which Mr. Mantell based his charges are, irrespective of the source whence they came, quite conservative when compared with the actual returns of the railway.

The Angasta news agency in particular endeavoured to disprove Mr. Mantell's statements, and in its defence the Soviet management of the C.E.R. drew attention to the existence of a book containing the accounts of the railway. That book, a copy of which lies before me, is the "Statistical Year book, 1929" issued by the Economic Bureau of the Chinese Eastern Railway. On page 46 of the book in the table dealing with the "General Statement of Revenue and Expenditure," figures are given for 1928 which bear the specific footnote "Data for the year 1928 are of preliminary nature. This reservation disqualifies the 'Statistical Year book' as an actual authority for 1928, though the Angasta agency employs it in its effort to disprove the figures used by Mr. Mantell, which were also approximate, and which, as he has admitted, were obtained by him during a casual conversation. The Angasta agency observed the footnote above quoted but contended that the figures "can be considered as approximately exact," which contention Mr. Mantell was entitled to hold as regards the figures he used.

Angasta states that "Mr. Mantell asserted that during 1928 the net profit of the C.E.R. dropped to a miserable figure of \$130,000" and further pointed out that the Chinese Eastern is a "gold-mine"—and if it had been handled properly might have brought during the last four years \$100,000,000. Angasta proceeds to demolish this argument by stating that "the total profit from operation for the last five years amounts to gold roubles (one gold rouble equals approximately Mex. \$1.30) 104,759,609, including the profit for 1928 year of G.R. 16,283,790," and then goes on to show how large amounts were spent from "this vast sum," but does not say at the end what the actual profit left amounted to, though Mr. Mantell gave the railway credit for a profit of "only \$130,000 Mex." Angasta having quoted certain figures from the "Statistical Year Book" specially tagged as "of a preliminary na-

ture," is satisfied to state that the quoted "figures are quite sufficient to demonstrate the thorough insolvency and futility of Mr. Mantell's blunt allegations."

What do they show? Angasta says that out of the profit for 1928 from the operation of the railway the following sums in gold roubles were spent:

Special enterprises	4,508,906
New construction	6,965,918
Chinese Govt. institutions ..	4,245,941

Total G.R. 15,720,765

If this arithmetic is correct and the total of G.R. 15,720,765 is subtracted from the alleged profit for 1928 of G.R. 16,283,790, there will be left a paltry profit of G.R. 563,025, which is not very much more than that stated by Mr. Mantell.

Now, what is the truth? The actual figures for 1928 (which are before me) show that the 1928 "preliminary" figures given in the "Statistical Year Book" are far too optimistic; disclose a situation much worse than indicated by the approximate figures quoted by Mr. Mantell, and "demonstrate the thorough insolvency and futility" of the Angasta effort. Instead of a profit of "a miserable figure of \$130,000" as stated by Mr. Mantell, they disclose a deficit of G.R. 2,616,028.

The actual gold rouble figures, as well as the "preliminary" figures for 1928 from the "Statistical Year Book" so enthusiastically, but so unconvincingly, quoted by Angasta, are as follows:

	"Preliminary" Actual
Total revenue from operation	61,788,358 62,868,117
Total expenditure on operation ..	48,561,568 51,230,269
Profit	16,226,790 11,637,848
Loss on special enterprises ..	4,508,906 4,206,593
Gross profit	11,717,884 7,431,256
Expenses connected with new works	6,955,918 5,711,337
Net profit	4,868,966 1,629,919
Deduct acct. Chinese Govt. institutions ..	4,245,941 4,245,941
Estimated profit G.R. 563,025	
Actual deficit	G.R. 2,616,028

Since Angasta draws attention to the total profits of the C.E.R. for the last five years by pointing them out to be G.R. 104,759,609; and remembering that Angasta specially emphasized that the C.E.R. had defrayed amounts for the account of Chinese Government institutions totalling G.R. 22,580,940, etc., it is interesting to ascertain the net profit and observe how it has decreased into a deficit despite the gradual rise of earnings of the railway during recent years. The C.E.R. "Statistical Year Book" gives the revenues and net profit figures for the year 1924 to 1927 as follows:

Revenue	Profit	Cash
1924 37,471,568	11,266,469	less 3,853,140
1925 48,629,274	18,962,917	" 3,688,002
1926 55,884,681	19,710,595	" 3,617,273
1927 60,377,724	9,788,637	" 3,455,617
1928 62,868,117	1,629,913	" 4,245,941

*Amounts paid on account of

This extraordinary decline of profits placed the railway in a difficult position at the end of last year and the management was compelled to secure accommodation from the Frontier and Three Eastern Provinces Banks in the shape of a loan of some \$5,000,000. Up to June 10 of this year, when the Chinese took over the management, this loan had not been repaid.

It is not the intention of the writer to go further into the

question. It is said that figures can be made to prove anything, but it will be difficult to prove that good management could turn a profit of G.R. 7,413,329 in 1924 into a lesser profit in 1927, and a deficit of G.R. 2,616,028 in 1928 seeing that the revenues have almost doubled.

I am, etc.,

C. S.

Peking, Oct. 12, 1929.

THE SWATOW DOG CASE

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—As the principal in the above case, and therefore presumably a prejudiced person, I have refrained until now from entering the discussion regarding it.

In your leader of Oct. 2nd, you make two mis-statements! First, that the British Consul offered me the alternative of having the case tried in the British Consular Court, and secondly, that I took the conduct of the case out of his hands. I had no such alternative offered me, and I entered into discussion

with the Chief of Police, regarding the compensation question only after pressure from, and at the instigation of, the British Consul.

I shall be glad therefore, if you will acknowledge your error in this respect. I endorse the report of the "Cell Trial" that was made by "Disgusted" in his first letter.

I am, etc.,

THE VICTIM.

Swatow, Oct. 8, 1929.

***We must point out that the two statements of which our correspondent complains were the information of a Swatow resident who came forward in consequence

of our publication of "Disgusted's" original letter. This was as far back as September 19. On September 23, "Disgusted" wrote again from Swatow, contravening certain statements given by the second informant in ours of the 19th, but saying nothing on the particular points raised to-day by "The Victim" who only writes on October 8. If there is any call for further action, the Swatow Chamber of Commerce would appear to be the proper agent to take up the matter, as it is more in a position to decide between the many conflicting versions that reach us, than people at the distance of Shanghai.—Ed.

THE WAY OF THE CUSTOMS

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—Customs authorities at Shanghai require the importers to pay duty in accordance with such value of the goods as they see fit to assess. The importers have to submit original invoice and dealers' contract; but the Customs people are at liberty to discard these documents altogether. They may, if they wish, insist that duty must be paid on the basis of the market value of the imported cargo.

By market value, they will say, is meant the wholesale price the cargo commands in the market at the moment. What if the market value falls below the invoice value of the cargo as is generally the case in this year's extremely bad market? The Customs people will simply assess your cargo on the basis of the invoice price. It is only when the market value seems to be at a premium that they will base their assessment on that source.

The Customs people are as flexible as any rubber band. Their motto is apparently: "What pays most?" They want to squeeze as much duty out of the poor importer as possible. The poor importer is already losing considerably in this year's extremely bad business; this last straw put on by the hard-hearted Customs people is really too much for him.

One of the recent cases with which I am personally in touch with convinces me that the Customs people are not only hard-hearted, but high-handed. They will assess your cargo at a certain exorbitant arbitrary value which they say is based on the market value. You may submit to them the dealer's contract or even the dealer's sale-note to justify your case; but they will maintain that their assessment is correct. They have no proof to give you; but none the less their word is law!

The poor importer may pay the required duty under protest; he may appeal to the Commissioner of Customs. But there his right comes to an end.

I do not profess to know all the intricate rules of the customs office; but I cannot but think there is in it much of injustice and perhaps even more of gross abuse of power.

I am, etc.,

F. D. Z.

Shanghai, Oct. 12, 1929.

DOCTOR VORONOFF

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—I have read with much surprise the article "The Super-Sheep" appearing in your issue of last Monday in which your readers are told that—"the Russian savant" Dr. Serge Voronoff is about to experiment with a flock of sheep, employing the gland grafting process with a view to evolving a super-animal.

The present day "Scientist" Voronoff is the originator of rejuvenation (so-called) which claims to make "Motherhood possible at Sixty," "Young Men Over Seventy," by the method of monkey gland transplantation. Some people are thrilled and marvel at this latest achievement of science; others are revolted and wonder how much lower we who are made in the image of God dare descend into the depths of such vile depravity before we qualify for utter extinction. Experiments which fill the sensitive mind with an indescribable horror are not only permitted, but receive international approval; they are, however, part of the plan for the mystification of the Christian nations.

The individual not organically diseased can do his own rejuvenating by means of rigorous self-

discipline, exercise, moderate and careful eating, and constructive thinking and working and a most successful method in use for nearly one hundred years is a hydropathic one. Priessnitz, the Austrian hydropathist, in the thirties of last century, made the original discovery of the perineal douche, which was later called "The Fountain of Youth." This is simply a method of stimulating and strengthening the vital organs by the use of cold water.

Voronoff or his monkey-gland transplantation method (or any surgical method so far discovered) cannot achieve the rejuvenation possible by the perineal douche which has the enormous added advantage of being comparatively permanent in its effects.

I am, etc.,

A. E. N. HOWARD.
Captain. Late R. H. & R. F. A.

Shanghai, Oct. 16, 1929.

***One experiment alleged to have been attempted by Dr. Voronoff has been omitted from this letter.—Ed.

HENLI REGATTA

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—It is difficult indeed to understand the attitude of the Chinese official mind with regard to stopping this semi-annual event which interferes with nobody, is a source of income to the country people and in no sense has any political significance.

The world will tolerate a great many faults of human nature, but to be a poor sport is an abomination the world has no use for, and I wonder what our foreign university friends in Nanking think of this uncivilized proceeding.

Bad sportsmanship in any country does more harm and the news is wider spread than many a political change of much greater importance.

This is the country that wants extraterritoriality abolished immediately!

I am, etc.,

OLD SPORT.

Shanghai, Oct. 17, 1929.

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LAW REPORTS

H. M. SUPREME COURT

SOLVENT COMPANY TO BE WOUND UP

Appearing for the Registrar of Companies Mr. A. G. Mossop, the Crown Advocate, applied to Judge King at H. M. Supreme Court on October 14 for the compulsory winding-up of the Szechuen Co-operative Society under Section 132 and Sub-section 1 of the Companies Ordinance.

In presenting the petition Mr. Mossop said:—The Szechuen Co-operative Society was incorporated as a China company in 1916 with a registered capital of \$9,000 divided into 900 shares of \$10 each; the registered office was at Chungking. In the province of Szechuan, the premises occupied by Messrs. Barry & Dodwell.

According to the summary filed in 1923, the Society was established for the purpose of carrying on the business of general dealers and in fact to interest themselves in all branches of business covered by the co-operative societies of Great Britain.

The shareholders were mostly missionaries living in the province of Szechuan. In most cases no individual held more than one share, although a few did possess two shares.

An Echo of 1925

Since 1925 the concern did not function and the regulations applying to public companies in the Companies Ordinance had not been complied with. The state of affairs existing at the present time was lamentable. The British Consul in Chungking had been endeavouring to get some members of the company to take an interest in the management for the voluntary winding up of the concern, but having regard to the fact that he had not succeeded in doing so the whole concern, together with the assets, books etc., had been in the hands of H. M. Consul for some time and there was no doubt that this gentleman would be glad to see the last of this case as the matter had meant a good deal of correspondence.

No committee meeting had been held since 1925 to comply with the Companies Ordinance and in order to get into touch with the people concerned advertisements had appeared in the "North-China Daily News," a newspaper which was very widely circulated in China, and also in the "Central China Post."

The present position was that there was a balance of something like \$2,047 standing to the credit of the Society in the American-Oriental Bank, but this amount had since been transferred to the Hong-kong Banking Corporation at the instance of H. M. Consul at Chungking.

Distribution of Assets

What the charges against the society were nobody knew as there had been no entries in the books of the society since 1925. However, it was hoped, if his lordship granted the application, that the members of the society will be able to share in the distribution of the assets after certain expenses have been deducted.

His Lordship, after some legal discussion, granted the application stating that notice of the compulsory winding up of the society should appear in certain newspapers.

U. S. COURT FOR CHINA

THE PESSIMISM OF A JUDGE

Judgment for \$1,271 with costs and interest was awarded Wong Pao-dong, plaintiff in an action heard before Judge Milton D. Purdy in the U. S. Court for China on October 10 against Capt. J. Anderson, of the Yangtze Rapids Steamship Co., for the alleged non-payment of a promissory note.

Plaintiff was represented by Dr. H. J. Mei whilst Mr. F. J. Schuhl and Dr. O. Fischer appeared for the defendant.

It was alleged by the plaintiff that he had known Capt. Anderson for several years and on several occasions had lent him money.

Several months ago Capt. Anderson owed him \$271 for clothes and borrowed \$1,000 in cash for which he gave a note. When the time of payment came, plaintiff could get no satisfaction except vague promises. Capt. Anderson gave him a cheque on the American Oriental Bank for the amount and then stopped payment.

Capt. Anderson was not in court and had no witnesses. The case had been adjourned several times at the request of the counsel for the defendant which Judge Purdy characterized as "stalling because this is a simple case of obtaining money on a note, then evading payment."

Dr. Mei:—I quite agree, and I ask for judgment because I want to save my client costs and see him get justice.

Judge Purdy:—I'll see you get the judgment, but do you expect to

get the money?

Dr. Mei:—I hope so.

Judge Purdy:—I hope so too, but I think all you'll get is the judgment.

PROVISIONAL COURT

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST RUSSIANS

Suspected as being one of the cleverest aggregations of criminals that have operated in the Far East, six Russians and a Chinese were charged at the Provisional Court on October 17 with being members of a criminal gang.

The four men and three women who stood before Judge Chau and Mr. Stevens, Senior Consul's Deputy, were (1) R. Eoselevitch, residing at 4 Kungping Road, (2) J. F. Foneroff, residing at 604 Avenue Joffre, (3) E. Skootsova, residing at 133 Range Road, (4) E. E. Dadygina, of Yih Ping Shan Hotel at No. 3 Thibet Road; (5) J. A. Koolikovskayan, the same abode and, (6) A.

Tsajerelli and (7) Sung Zee-hai.

The accused were arrested at the hotel in Thibet Road at different hours. At 11 a.m. on Wednesday the police received information from detectives that three Chinese who were known as suspicious characters had entered room 70, which Russians, who had only arrived in Shanghai early this month, had engaged.

The police arrived at the Hotel and after making inquiries searched the room. One of the three Chinese was present at the time, with three Russians. A large basket was discovered which contained numerous silk and cotton piece goods. A silver vase and other articles were also found.

Pawn tickets which were found in a large black bag was the other evidence disclosed against the accused. The pawn-shop which was named on the tickets was visited by Chinese detectives, and three gold watches were consequently redeemed. Two of the watches had been sold for \$70, while the third was sold for \$50. At six o'clock in the evening

the other three Russians who lived in different places were arrested.

They all denied the charge in court and had little to say. The first accused when questioned stated he was merchant in piece goods and had arrived in Shanghai at the beginning of the month. The fourth and fifth accused after being closely cross-examined by the court admitted having been convicted previously and sentenced to three months' imprisonment for shop-lifting.

Mr. Ivanoff who appeared on behalf of the accused applied for bail. The court granted bail for \$300 to the third and seventh accused, the latter being the Chinese. The case was remanded for a fortnight pending police investigations.

SCHEMES have been drawn up by the Kiangsu City Planning Commission for the construction of two highways connecting Chinkiang railway station with the Chingshan (Golden Hill) and from the office of Kiangsu Provincial Government to the Kan-lu (Sweet Springs) Temple.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

GREAT SPEECH BY MR. MacDONALD

British Premier Ready to Take the Risk of Peace: Plea for Patience and Goodwill from America: Effect of Limiting Armaments

New York, Oct. 11.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald addressed the largest audience of his career to-day when he was the guest at the banquet given at the Ritz-Carlton hotel by the Council of Foreign Relations.

The speech was broadcast throughout the United States and also to England.

The British Premier pleaded eloquently for patience and goodwill on the part of the American people while Britons changed their minds on the question of sea armaments.

He pointed out that Britain's Navy was Britain herself and that the sea was Britain's security. "So you will understand," he continued, "how hard it is to get people to feel security if the Naval arm is limited in any way."

New Spirit in the World

The heartening transactions of the past week, added the Premier, have been generally applauded, but in some quarters, "mostly remote, beyond the seas," there have been a few discordant voices. Mr. MacDonald declared such people to be out-of-date. They had no conception, he said, of the new spirit that was determined to dominate the world—the spirit of open diplomacy, of men coming together, not for the purpose of dividing the world into groups, but in order to help the world come to a general agreement. He emphasized that there was nothing discussed by himself and Mr. Hoover which the American and British Governments would not be happy to see discussed on the same basis with all the Powers of the world. "The understanding we have been trying to establish," he said, "will always be incomplete and unsatisfactory until it has become the common possession of all nations."

We have not come together for the purpose of enthroning peace over the Atlantic, but for the purpose of trying to enthrone peace throughout the world," was a statement which provoked tumultuous applause. Mr. MacDonald then declared that there was no better way of preventing the development of the national fears and suspicions that led to war than to prevent competition in armaments. By limiting the development of armaments, he said, "you compel your statesmen, you compel yourselves, to trust to political security—the security of Justice."

A Plea for Patience

Mr. MacDonald dwelt again on the part the Navy had played in Britain's history and added "your patience and goodwill will enable us to change the furniture of our mind and to put in its place more modern, more comfortable and more substantial furniture for future use."

Another difficulty he pointed out was "the wise man who says 'as you have never accomplished anything in certain directions, so you never will.'" That was the sort of man who, an hour before M. Elierot flew the Channel, would declare that the Channel was unflyable because the flight had previously been unsuccessfully attempted."

Referring to the problem of co-ordinating harmoniously different national interests, Mr. MacDonald said that in addition to the Anglo-American efforts, "we have been working in Europe with considerable success," ensuring that public opinion will demand that those responsible for Governments will not only take the risk of war when they begin to compete in armaments, but will take the risk of peace.

The Risk to be Taken

"I will take it" declared the British Premier dramatically amid great applause.

Mr. MacDonald stressed the importance of the signatures to the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact, and

called attention to the fact that Britain and her Dominions had signed the Optional Clause at Geneva, pledging themselves to submit to the judgment of the Hague Court. He exclaimed "We have nothing to fear. If we are right, we win our case. If we are wrong, we do not deserve to win." His concluding words were "We are both justified in our belief that we can see the shining feet of the peace-makers coming over the horizon."—Reuter.

A Personal Triumph

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Oct. 11.

Senators uniformly praise the candour displayed here by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, during his stay here.

The MacDonald visit is considered in all quarters to constitute a personal triumph, although many believe that the achievement of any actual disarmament is still somewhat remote.

It is believed on all sides, however, that mutual understanding between Great Britain and the United States has been improved. Senator King of Utah said to-day that the visit had gone far to allay fears and suspicions, but that the achievement of parity will be difficult.

Oct. 12.

Well informed quarters to-day said that Italy intends to insist upon naval parity with France when the London conference convenes in January.

The administration has been thus informed, it was learned.

It is understood that similar information has been conveyed to the Government of Great Britain.

Meanwhile the prospects for a squabble were heightened as it was understood that France is equally determined to obtain a larger navy than Italy.

Oct. 13.

It was learned authoritatively to-day that if France and Italy disagree over the ratio for auxiliary ships to such a degree as to prevent a Five-Power Naval Limitation Agreement at the forthcoming London conference, the United States will favour the establishment of such an agreement involving only Great Britain, Japan and the United States.

Preliminary reports indicate that a large-scale argument over Franco-Italian parity or otherwise is imminent.—United Press.

Italy Accepts Invitation

Rome, October 15.

The Italian Government, in the course of a Note sent to London to-day, accepts the British invitation to the five-power naval conference in London next January. It notes the British Government's proposal to communicate its point of view regarding the subjects to be discussed at the conference and states that, pending receipt of these communications, the Italian Government reserves the right to inform the British Government of its point of view on the same subjects.—Reuter.

Japan's Reply

Tokyo, Oct. 12.

Mr. Wakatsuki accepted the leadership of Japan's Delegation to the Naval Disarmament Conference in London when M. Hamaguchi, the Premier, visited him to-day and urged him to take up the duties. The Government has decided that the other delegates will be Admiral Takarabe, the Minister of the Navy, and Mr. Matsuda, the Japanese Ambassador in London.

Mr. Wakatsuki, who is a former Prime Minister of Japan, stated to a Japanese news agency yesterday that he would refuse the offer to head the Japanese delegation to London.

Oct. 15.

The draft of Japan's reply to the British invitation to the Conference

on the limitation of naval armaments, was approved at to-day's Cabinet meeting, though the reply will probably not be despatched until to-morrow.

Officials are reticent about discussing the proposed contents, but the Japanese papers, which are believed to have inside information, indicate that the reply will contain no reservations, but will emphasize Japan's satisfaction that Britain and America have reached a basic agreement.

2. Japan's readiness to participate in the Conference in accordance with the spirit of the Kellogg-Briand Anti-War Pact.

3. Japan's readiness to do everything possible by preliminary conversations to clear the way for a successful conclusion of the Conference.

4. Japan's sincere desire that the Conference will aim at a definite reduction of Naval armaments.

Although it was suggested that Japanese insistence upon a 70 per cent. ratio for cruisers and her opposition to the abolition of submarines would be noted in the reply, it is believed that this suggestion has been definitely dropped. Japan's stand on these questions, however, remains unaltered.—Reuter.

French Acceptance

Paris, Oct. 16.

The French Government, in its Note accepting the British invitation to the Five-Power Naval Conference in January, says it rejoices that Britain and America have founded in the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact, which was signed here last year, a valuable element in reaching an understanding.

The French Government welcomes the invitation of the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Arthur Henderson, for a preliminary exchange of views, thereby giving France an opportunity of defining her attitude in regard to the points to be discussed.—Reuter.

The Italian Reply

London, Oct. 16.

The Italian reply accepting the British invitation to the Five-Power Naval Conference in London next January says that the Italian attitude towards disarmament generally and naval disarmament particularly is well-known to the British Government.

The reply expresses renewed hopes that British initiative will result in real progress towards a solution of the whole problem. It states that, after receiving the proposed British communication of their views on the subjects to be discussed, it will transmit its own point of view.—Reuter.

A War Upon War

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Toronto, Oct. 16.

Addressing the Canadian Federation of Labour convention here to-day, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, pleaded for what he termed real work toward universal peace.

Mr. MacDonald spoke, he said, "not as Prime Minister but still as a worker," and urged "a war upon war, not by revolution but by the ballot box."—United Press.

President to Premier

Washington, Oct. 16.

President Hoover to-day telegraphed a farewell to the departing British Prime Minister, saying that the popular welcome which had been extended to Mr. MacDonald was the expression of a gratification that the peoples of Great Britain and the United States had been brought closer together.—United Press.

THE DUTCH RUBBER PROPOSAL

No Communication Yet Received by British Interests

London, Oct. 10.

The Rubber-Growers Association has not yet received any communication from Holland or America in regard to the proposals of co-operative rubber selling. The question of British co-operation, therefore, remains hypothetical and cannot be discussed at present.

The Committee of the Association, which was appointed last April to study the general interests of British producers, has not yet reported on its findings.—Reuter.

EMPRESS OF CANADA ON THE ROCKS

Aground in Juan de Fuca Strait but Refloated

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 13.

The Canadian Pacific liner the Empress of Canada, from Scotland to Vancouver via the Panama Canal, ran on the rocks in Homers Bay, strait of Juan de Fuca, last evening during a heavy fog.

The passengers have been safely landed, but the ship is hard aground.

The strait of Juan de Fuca, which is 83 miles in length and 12 miles wide, separates Vancouver Island from the state of Washington.

The local C.P.R. office has no information than is contained in the above message. The Strait of Juan de Fuca is a treacherous stretch and several trans-Pacific liners have been in difficulties at various times, the locality being notorious for fogs and awkward currents.—Reuter.

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Seattle, Oct. 14.

Though the Empress of Canada is still on the rocks, it is expected that the vessel will be refloated some time to-day and will at once proceed to dry dock.

The vessel went ashore yesterday in a heavy fog near Albert Head, near the Victoria harbour entrance. Two hundred passengers were taken ashore by tugs.—United Press.

Victoria, B.C., Oct. 14.

The Empress of Canada which, as cabled yesterday, ran upon the rocks off Vancouver Island during a heavy fog, has up to the present resisted all the efforts made to refloat her. Divers are now investigating the possibility of blasting the rock on the pinnacles of which the vessel grounded 50 feet from shore.

The Empress of Canada was recently re-engined and renovated on the Clyde and was returning to Vancouver to resume her Pacific cruises.

When she grounded on the rocks the sea was calm and the few passengers aboard were transferred without a hitch. The damage done is not believed to be extensive.

Meanwhile the Empress of France will remain on the Pacific Service and will take on the 1,100 passengers who were waiting to sail by the Empress of Canada this week.

The twelve passengers on the str. "Empress of Canada" who had booked for Vancouver included Lady Frederick Whyte and Mr. Percy H. McKay of Shanghai.

The re-engining and renovating of the vessel on the Clyde cost \$800,000. The ship was insured for £1,000,000, and 25 guineas per cent. was quoted at Lloyd's on her yesterday.

The passengers who were on her at the time of her grounding on being interviewed said that the shock when the vessel struck the rock on Sunday morning was so slight that nobody was aware that she was aground. It was "the quietest shipwreck that could possibly happen."—Reuter.

Passengers Not Inconvenienced

London, Oct. 15.

An official statement issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company with regard to the stranding of the str. Empress of Canada says:—"The vessel was proceeding to Victoria, British Columbia, with a licensed pilot on the bridge when she grounded at noon on October 13 in a dense fog near Albert Head when she was going at a speed of about 4 knots. Tugs were immediately sent to her. The 96 passengers on board left the ship and spent the night at a hotel in Victoria and came on to Vancouver the next morning. The work of lightening the ship preparatory to her removal to dry-dock started immediately."

The statement emphasizes that there will be no delay and no lack of comfort for the passengers who were on the str. Empress of Canada intending to proceed to the Orient, inasmuch as the str. Empress of France which will replace her and which will sail from Vancouver for Yokohama on October 17 is fast and luxuriously equipped.—Reuter.

Vessel Refloated

Victoria, B.C., Oct. 15.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's liner Empress of Canada has been refloated and is being towed to the dry-dock at Esquimalt, in Vancouver Island.—Reuter.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE PHILIPPINES

Local Agitation Revived After Close Voting in U.S. Senate

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Manila, Oct. 12.

A spectacular revival of the local agitation for Philippine independence from the United States has resulted from the narrowness with which the Senate in Washington has, during the past two days, defeated the King independence bill and a similar measure known as the Broussard Bill.

The King bill was defeated by 45 to 36; the Broussard measure by 63 to 19. The close margin of the former was due, it was declared, to the fact that several Senators voted against it because it was mixed with the sugar tariff issue; otherwise, it is declared by Filipino spokesmen, it might have carried.

This revelation of the pro-independence trend in Washington has resulted in action by Senator Sergio Osmena, president *pro tem* of the Philippine Senate in the absence of Senator Manuel Quezon, who is now in Shanghai, toward revising the Filipino independence Commission.

Senator Osmena now plans to send an Independence Mission to Washington next December, when the King measure will again come up before the regular session of Congress.

Local political leaders are attacking the resident Commissioners in Washington for failing to inform the Manila chiefs of the fact that votes on independence were impending, so that a concerted campaign might have been put on in support of the bills.

Quezon Ready to Serve

Senator Quezon is willing to go to Washington as head of a mission to seek independence if it is the desire of the Philippine Legislature that he should do so, he revealed to the United Press here.

Senator Osmena has cabled to Shanghai asking if Senator Quezon would accept leadership of such a mission, and Senator Quezon has replied that he will consider himself subject to the desires of the Legislature.

A refusal would be dictated by considerations of Senator Quezon's own health requirements and plans, since he is making the present trip to recover his strength, but it is the view of the Senate President that the present opportunity in Washington is too good to be allowed to pass.

Mission to Washington

Oct. 15

While Manila is a seething ferment of political excitement over the prospect of "putting over independence" in Washington at last, a caucus of the majority party last night definitely decided to dispatch another independence mission to Washington in time to attend the December regular session of Congress.

The mission will be headed by Senate President Manuel Quezon, now in Shanghai, accompanied by Senator Sergio Osmena, now president *pro tem*. It was stated to-day that the group might include General Emilio Aguinaldo or some other veteran of the revolution.

It was stated to-day that in view of the cables received from President Quezon, it is believed that he may cancel the remainder of his China trip and the projected tour of Japan and return to Manila shortly.

Speaker Roxas of the Philippines House of Representatives is arriving here October 24 from Europe and it is believed that Mr. Quezon may return with him.—United Press.

A JEWISH APPEAL

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Oct. 11.

A delegation of American Jews including some of the most illustrious Jewish leaders of the United States called to-day upon Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, to plead for British co-operation in the development of Palestine, as a Jewish national homeland.

Those in the group included the Messrs. Warbuty, Barnard, Flexner, Lee Frankel, Louis Lipsky, Rabbi Wise and others.—United Press.

GOVERNMENT BEATEN IN AUSTRALIA

Complete Win for Labour Party: Senate Still Nationalist

Melbourne, Oct. 10.

The bitterest election campaign in the history of the Commonwealth of Australia is drawing to a close.

The efforts of the Rt. Hon. S. M. Bruce, the Premier in the last administration, to amend the compulsory Arbitration Acts, solidified the members of the Labour Party, and on the other hand the Nationalists are divided by the Bruce-Hughes duel.

The Nationalist Party formally disowned Mr. Hughes, who is opposed in North Sydney by an official Nationalist candidate and by two unofficial labour candidates.

Mr. Bruce is indefatigably fighting the five states by aeroplane, train, steamer and motor-car.

The leader of the Labour Party, Mr. Scullin, and the leader of the Country Party, Mr. Earle Page, have been returned unopposed.

Labour and Imperial Preference

The ex-Premier of Queensland, Mr. Theodore, who is now a Federal Senator and the principal Labour exponent, enunciated a policy of Imperial Preference based on reciprocity and the development of primary products. This a reversal of the policy by which Australian stud stock is exported to South Africa, Japan and elsewhere enabling those countries to compete with Australian wool.

The Government of Queensland is appointing a Royal Commission to inquire into the purchase of mining leases by Mr. Theodore's government in 1923.

Mr. Theodore, however, declares that the allegations made on this subject during a recent debate in the Queensland Assembly were only meant to discredit the Labour leaders on the eve of the election.

Oct. 12.

Early returns in the General Election, one of the bitterest in the history of the Commonwealth of Australia, indicate a decided swing in favour of the Labour Party.

The Premier in the last administration, the Rt. Hon. S. M. Bruce, in the course of a statement today, says: "We have been defeated, but we can take it like gentlemen."

A message from Sydney states that the Rt. Hon. William Morris Hughes, who was Premier of Australia from 1915 to 1923, has been re-elected for North Sydney by a huge majority.

The Nationalists, it will be recalled, recently formally disowned Mr. Hughes, who was opposed in North Sydney by an official Nationalist candidate and by two unofficial Labour candidates.—Reuter.

Mr. Bruce's Death-blow

Sydney, Oct. 13.

Labour has swept Australia in the Federal Election.

The state of the parties, as cabled yesterday, was based on the returns then available, namely, 2,546,000 out of a total of 3,500,000 voters enrolled. This total is not definite, but may be taken as a reliable forecast.

Mr. Bruce's party, the Nationalists, have been overwhelmed and Mr. Bruce himself is likely to lose his seat.

Many Ministers have been defeated, but the so-called "rebel" Nationalist, Mr. W. M. Hughes, has been re-elected by a large majority.

The leader of the Labour Party, Mr. Scullin, is expected to form a Labour Government, with the deputy-leader of the party, Mr. Theodore, one-time Premier of Queensland, as Treasurer.

Crowds wildly cheered the results of the election as they were announced by loud-speakers outside newspaper offices.

The declaration by Mr. Hughes in the course of an election address, that Mr. Bruce had delivered the death-blow to the Nationalist Party by his "impetuous attack" upon the Compulsory Arbitration Act, has proved accurate. It was the opposition of Mr. Bruce to this act, which he made efforts to amend, that caused the breach between him and Mr. Hughes and other Nationalists.

The Labour landslide is considered the greatest party victory ever recorded in Australia. Members of the Labour Party and their followers are delighted, while Mr. Bruce's

comment on the returns is: "They are ghastly!"

The Senate, however, remains solidly Nationalist. Senators are elected for a term of six years and half of them retire every three years. Their last election was in 1928. Mr. Scullin, the leader of the Labour Party, will, therefore, be unable to carry any extremist legislation, but he will be able to demand the dissolution of both Houses of Parliament if any measure is rejected in two consecutive sessions.—Reuter.

Melbourne, Oct. 13.

Parliament will probably re-assemble between November 13 and November 20.

The "Daily Herald" Pleased

London, Oct. 14.

Commenting upon the election results the "Daily Herald," in a leading article this morning, exclaims "Well done Australia."

The paper says that Mr. Scullin and his colleagues will bring to the new type of Imperial problem—"securing world peace—a new type of Imperial mind."

The Sydney correspondent of the "Financial Times" says that Labour's sensational victory has caused perturbation in financial circles as it is uncertain how far the new Government will go in pursuit of the Party's declared financial policy regarding loan raising, reconstruction, the Commonwealth Bank, etc.—Reuter.

The New Cabinet

Melbourne, Oct. 14.

Following a conference with the members of his Government, the Rt. Hon. S. M. Bruce to-day met Mr. Scullin, the leader of the Labour Party, and arranged that, pending his resignation, which he is tendering to the Governor-General at Canberra on Saturday, Mr. Scullin should hold in abeyance his plans for the formation of a Labour ministry.

Oct. 16.

The final result of the polling is, the Rt. Hon. S. M. Bruce's constituency of Flinders will be known to-morrow.

The first ballot resulted as follows:—

Holloway (Labour)	29,011
Bruce (Nationalist)	28,800
Burch (Liberal)	3,155

As the system of the alternative vote is in operation in Australia and neither candidate has a clear majority, the votes cast for Burch who came bottom of the poll will now be transferred to one or the other of the other candidates. As both the Labour and Liberal candidates are opposed to the abolition of Federal arbitration in industrial disputes, which is the main question on which election has been fought, it is expected that Mr. Burch's second preference votes will go to Mr. Holloway, which would bring about the defeat of Mr. Bruce, who was Premier in the last administration.

Mr. Bruce's chances of re-election are precarious. Twelve hundred primary votes still remain to be counted and he is at present 96 behind the Labour candidate, Mr. Holloway.

The unsuccessful Liberal's second preference votes have not yet been allocated to Bruce or Holloway, but the returning officer's examination of the great majority of them shows that Bruce's position has become worse and that he is 342 in arrears.

Labour Leader's Promise

Mr. Scullin, leader of the Labour Party, which has obtained a majority as a result of the General Election which has just taken place, in an interview with Reuter's correspondent to-day, said that the fact that Labour would rule simultaneously in England and Australia would prove very beneficial to both countries and would materially assist them in grappling with matters of mutual concern. The Australian Labour Government would particularly work in harmony with Great Britain in the peaceful overtures to America and other countries and would very heartily support Great Britain's practical steps for the reduction of armaments, which he hoped would lead to universal disarmament and world peace.

Mr. Scullin added that the Labour Party when it took over the reins of Government would conscientiously work to carry out its established programme.

Labour with Clear Majority

Oct. 16.

With the Premier in the last administration, Mr. S. M. Bruce,

apparently beaten, the state of the parties, as now forecast, is as follows:—

Labour Party	45
Nationalists	15
Country Party	10
Independent Nationalists	3
Independents	1
Country Progressives	1

A Nationalist candidate, whose return is practically certain, has offered to resign in favour of Mr. Bruce if the latter is defeated.—Reuter.

Mr. Bruce to Take Holiday

Canberra, Oct. 17.

After handing his resignation of the Prime Ministership to the Governor-General of Australia, Lord Stonehaven, Mr. S. M. Bruce will take a holiday trip to Europe or to New Zealand.—Reuter.

LABOUR RESTIVE AT HOME

Coal Production Scheme Likely to be Endangered

London, Oct. 15.

An important constructive undertaking reaches completion to-day when the coal-owners' scheme for the co-ordination of production and marketing will be submitted to the Government.

The fate of the scheme, however, is uncertain in view of the growing impatience of the miners to learn the Government's decision regarding the promised measure to supersede the Eight Hours Act.

Mr. A. J. Cook, the secretary of the Miners' Federation, in a speech at Kenton, Middlesex, asserted his reluctance to have a stoppage at the end of the year, during the Labour régime, but the Labour Party, he said, would not allow even a Labour Government to betray its promises in principle. He remarked that while the Government had started well in the international field, there was grave dissatisfaction with their Home policy, especially with the policy of Miss Bondfield, the Minister of Labour, for the relief of unemployment.

Reorganizing the Industry

Oct. 16.

The Government "spokesman" announced to-day that the negotiations between the Government, coal-owners and miners had reached a definite stage.

The owners had begged the Government not to decrease the number of working hours, pleading that this step would have a demoralizing effect now that the coal industry was slowly recovering, but the Government sub-committee had informed the miners that they had decided to reduce the working day by half an hour early in 1930, without any reduction in wages, with a further reduction of half an hour later in the year, if possible.

The "spokesman" also stated that the Government had not yet had sufficient opportunity to examine the owners' plan for co-ordination and their district marketing scheme which, although a step in the right direction, would probably prove not sufficiently wide or representative of their interests.

The Government, he declared, had decided to nationalize mining royalties. Its re-organization scheme, subject to legislation, would be operative as from January 1, 1930.—Reuter.

RELIGIOUS RIOT IN BENGAL

Attack on Hindu Procession by Moslems with Stones

Asansol, Bengal, Oct. 14.

One person was killed and eleven injured to-day as the result of a riot between Hindus and Moslems in connection with the immersion ceremonies at Durgapujah.

It is stated that Moslems threw brick-bats and damaged the images which the Hindus were carrying at a procession, with the consequence that a free fight ensued.—Reuter.

ST. PETERSBURGH, FLA., Oct. 15.—

The will of the late Miller Huggins, manager of the New York Yankees, left the sum of \$200,000 to his sister, Myrtle Huggins. Two aunts share \$50,000.—United Press.

MARITIME CONFERENCE A FAILURE

Employers' Attitude Causes Big Surprise

Geneva, Oct. 10.

The Thirteenth International Labour Conference, exclusively devoted to questions affecting seamen, opened here to-day.

Senor Perez, the Spanish Minister of Labour, was elected President of the Conference.

Thirty-one States are represented, including Britain, whose delegates do not include representatives of employers or the Seamen's Union.

There is an Indian delegation of thirteen members and a Japanese delegation of 22.

The Conference will draw up a questionnaire, to be presented to the different Governments, in regard to hours of work, the health and welfare of seamen, and the minimum requirements in a professional capacity of captains and officers of merchantmen.

Shipowners' Attitude

A stir was caused at the Conference over the attitude adopted by shipowners.

At a meeting, the shipowners passed a resolution expressing their inability to participate in the discussions of the Conference—"in view of the British shipowners' refusal to send representatives and the fact that Norway was not represented"—unless they were assured that the method of appointing non-government delegates as advisers would be remedied.

The owners consequently submitted a resolution to the Conference in favour of the appointment of delegates in agreement with the organizations concerned and invited the governing body of the International Labour Office to take the necessary steps to improve the present position.

The shipowners also claim that only 50 per cent. of the shipping world is represented at the Conference and that the seamen's delegation is not entirely representative.

Reference to Government

M. Albert Thomas pointed out that the questions raised would require 24 hours' examination by the officers of the Conference, while Sir Atul Chatterjee, who was elected chairman of the government group, called attention to the serious character of the shipowners' resolution and declared that he must have three days in which to consult his government.

Mr. Hamada, the Japanese workers' delegate, submitted a resolution to the Conference asking that the minimum manning scales should be placed early on the agenda.

Mr. Wot Kai-seng, the Chinese Government delegate, submitted a resolution in favour of subjecting foreign vessels employed in Chinese waters to the supervision of the Chinese Labour Department.

A resolution put forward by Mr. Daud, the Indian workers' delegate, asks for an inquiry into the conditions of seamen's life and labour in Asiatic countries.

Italian Protest

Oct. 11.

At the Maritime Conference to-day Signor Margini, the Italian workers' delegate, protested on behalf of the Italian seamen and with the support of the Italian government delegate, against the nominations to the committee by the workers' group. Signor Margini, however, despite his protest, declared that the representatives of the Italian seamen would assist in the work of the committee.

The matter was referred to the credentials committee.

The Selection Committee decided to submit the resolution from the Employers Group to a plenary sitting of the Conference on October 12.

The resolution of the employers was one expressing their inability to participate in the discussions of the Conference "in view of the British shipowners' refusal to send representatives and the fact that Norway was not represented." The employers claimed that only 50 per cent. of the shipping world was represented at the Conference and that the seamen's delegation was not entirely representative. They asked that the method of appoint-

ing non-government delegates as advisers should be remedied.

Employers' Attitude

Oct. 13.

The meeting of the Maritime Conference here to-day was marked by a prolonged discussion on the resolution submitted by the employers' group, which expressed their inability to participate in the discussions of the conference "in view of the British shipowners' refusal to send representatives and the fact that Norway is not represented."

Sir Atul Chatterjee (India), chairman of the Government group, moved the closure of the debate, his resolution being carried by 38 votes to 3. After this the resolution submitted by the employers' group was rejected by 64 votes to 24.

Mr. W. R. Smith, M.P., the British Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, had previously made an ineffectual appeal to the Dutch delegate to withdraw the resolution. He declared that the British Government had followed the procedure of its predecessors and that the Workers' Section had been nominated in accordance with Article 389 of the Peace Treaty.

Mr. Ben Tillet, the British workers' delegate, contended that if the Seamen's Union was not represented, it was due to their own action.

After the sitting the employers met, presided over by Mr. Cuthbert Laws of the Shipping Federation, and unanimously decided not to participate any further in the Maritime Conference.

The uncompromising attitude of the employers has caused surprise. The workers' delegates are of the opinion that the real purpose of the employers is to torpedo the Maritime Conference because of their opposition to eight hours' work on board ships.

The Maritime Conference is continuing its labours, although Mr. Tillet is not entitled to vote because the British employers' delegate has not been designated.

Attempts to Reach Compromise

Oct. 15.

The French, Italian, Dutch and Spanish employers' delegates have been instructed by their respective Governments to hold firm and not to retire from the Maritime Conference.

Negotiations continue between the employers and M. Albert Thomas on the text of a compromise resolution for submission to the Conference. The Government delegates object to any reference in the resolution to past difficulties and have notified the employers that the negotiations must be concluded to-day. Meanwhile four Conference committees are working in the absence of the employers' delegates.

The Government delegates at the Maritime Conference have proposed the formation of a Committee of Conciliation of nine members, three from each group, to solve the difficulty arising from the attitude adopted by the employers. This is believed to be a final attempt to reach a settlement.

Conference to Continue

Oct. 16.

The compromise resolution agreed upon at a meeting to-day of the Government group and the employers' group at the Maritime Conference connects a big concession on the part of the Government group, which so far has objected to the mention of past difficulties.

The employers' delegates will now participate in the Conference.

The workers' group has decided to oppose the compromise resolution, but their opposition will not prevent its adoption as the necessary quorum is available.

The compromise resolution invites the governing body of the International Labour Office to seek all appropriate means of avoiding any future recurrence of difficulties such as have arisen with regard to the composition of non-governmental delegations.—Reuter.

HOTEL CONSTANCE

23-24 LANCASTER GATE, LONDON

A beautifully appointed Hotel for 50 guests. Delightfully situated at a corner, facing South and South-West, in full view of Hyde Park, but standing sufficiently far back from the main road to ensure perfect quiet. Within 3 minutes' walk of Tube Station, and a stone's throw of buses to all parts. The spacious public rooms are exquisitely furnished. All bedrooms have gas fire, bedside reading lamp, running hot and cold water, already in many rooms, is being extended to all. Electric lift. Night Porter. The cuisine will be found entirely satisfactory. Single rooms from 3j to 6s. double from 7 to 12s. weekly including full board, attendance, bath, etc. Some rooms have Private bathroom.

SLOW PROGRESS ON TARIFF BILL

State Section Not Yet Reached in
the Special Session

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Oct. 13.

With December drawing so near that the Senate will be entering its regular session within seven weeks, the special session drags on and the state section of the tariff bill has still not yet been reached.

There are many smaller issues outstanding.

One, on which a vote has already been taken, provides for modified censorship of importations of foreign literature. As the law now stands, it only applies to indecent pictures and to the advocating of forcible resistance to American laws or to bodily harm.

The Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals intends to make efforts to enlarge the prohibitory and censorship scope, bearing an influx of books which it considers improper.

Senator Reed Smoot, in charge of pressing the tariff measure through the Senate, feels that the bill can be passed before November 20 but the Senate's various tasks loom higher as the Shearer "big navy propaganda" investigation is still unfinished and the impending investigation of lobbyists in general is bound to consume considerable time since much attention will be paid to tariff lobbying.

Particular heed is to be given to determine the nature and extent of activities of those interested in sugar, vegetable oils, tungsten and other metals.

The Far East, aside from the Philippines, is not expected to appear largely in the inquiry, although the investigators intend to determine whether lobbying is connected with the import trade in any way.

Urging Senate to Hurry

Oct. 14.

Senate leaders revealed to-day that they expect the White House to issue a statement during the present week, urging increased speed on passing the tariff bill.

Senator Reed Smoot has meanwhile issued a charge that the far side is delaying passage of the measure by its obstructionist tactics.

As a spokesman for the farm group, Senator William E. Borah replied that the bill can be passed within the next 10 days if Senator Smoot will consent to revise industrial provisions of the bill downward and make a corresponding increase in the tariff on agricultural products.

Such a course, according to Senator Borah, would make the bill conform to the purposes for which the special session of Congress was called.—United Press.

OBITUARY

The Earl of Meath

London, Oct. 11.

The death has occurred, at the age of 89, of the Earl of Meath.

The deceased, who was the founder of the Empire movement, had been prominently connected for many years with numbers of philanthropic and religious movements such as the Church Army, the British Institute of Social Service and the Church Reform Association.—Reuter.

M. de la Croix

Brussels, Oct. 15.

The Belgian ex-Premier, M. De La Croix, the principal Belgian delegate on the Committee of the Bank of International Settlements, which was formed after the meeting at the League for the adjustment of War Debts, died of apoplexy yesterday at a meeting at Baden Baden.—Reuter.

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—According to a statement issued by the Reparations Agent General, Germany during the last 13 months ending September 30, has paid 2,770 million Marks on reparation account of which France received the lion share, viz., 1,300 millions, whilst Great Britain only received 567 millions. Italy 188 millions, and Belgium 134 million Marks.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

IMPORTANT POINT IN FALL CASE

Transactions While in Office
May be Introduced

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Oct. 15.

Justice William Hitz of the District Supreme Court is considering a request of the prosecution in the Albert B. Fall bribery case to permit the Fall jury to hear evidence of the defendant's financial transactions while the former Secretary of Interior was serving in the Cabinet of the late President Harding.

If this request is granted, it will be the first time a jury has been allowed to consider the question of collateral.

Mr. Fall's ill-health continues to provide an uncertain factor in the hearing. He is relying on the use of strong stimulants to keep up his strength and insists that the trial go on, but physicians fear a collapse.

The indictment charges that Mr. Fall accepted a bribe of \$100,000 from Edward L. Doheny in connection with the leasing of Elk Hills oil reserve in California. Several postponements of the trial took place because of the ill-health of the defendant.

Evidence of War Scare

Oct. 16.

Counsel for the defence in the bribery trial of Albert B. Fall, former Secretary of Interior, intend to call to the stand Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, to produce reports by Admiral Cleave concerning the "war scare" of 1921.

This scare was the alleged basis for some of the transactions through which Edward L. Doheny brought about the leasing of Elk Hills naval oil reserve in California on the pretext that such leasing to private interests was necessary to obtain needed oil for the purported "emergency." A \$100,000 bribe allegedly given by Mr. Doheny to Mr. Fall in this connection forms the basis for the present trial.

Mr. Curtis Wilbur, former Secretary of the Navy, was similarly called upon in the recent trial of Mr. Doheny but the Navy declined to disclose the required information. The purpose of introducing such matter would be to show that patriotism inspired Mr. Doheny in his actions in obtaining his lease.

Originally Mr. Doheny and Mr. Fall were indicted on two counts, conspiracy to defraud the Government and bribery. Some time ago Mr. Doheny was acquitted on the conspiracy charge, but Mr. Fall did not at that time stand trial because of his physical condition.

The centre of the present case is money sent to the then Secretary by Mr. Doheny in a little black bag by Mr. Doheny's son. Mr. Doheny has contended this was a \$100,000 loan; the Government contends it was a bribe. In any event Mr. Fall subsequently leased the valuable Elk Hills naval reserve to Mr. Doheny.—United Press.

THE POPULATION OF VATICAN STATE

Rome, Oct. 14.

According to the returns of the census just taken, the Vatican State has a total population of 518 people of whom two were born within its borders after its foundation, whilst the remainder, who are newly acquired citizens, belong to eleven different nations of whom the Italians form the majority, with the Swiss Guards taking the second place with 113 and Abyssinians with one inhabitant taking the last place.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

ROME, Oct. 10.—It is announced that the Pope has officially sanctioned the opening of a Russian Orthodox Seminary intended primarily for young Russian priests. The establishment is intended to pave the way for the return of the Orthodox Church into the fold of the Roman Catholic Church. The Seminary is housed in a special building in the Vatican territory and is nearing completion and will be directed by Jesuit priests.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

NEW SENSATION IN RUMANIA

Queen Dowager Marie's Attempt
to Gain Seat on Regency

Berlin, Oct. 15.

It is reported from Bucharest that a sensation has been created in Rumania over an episode occurring during the crisis that followed the recent death of one of the three members of the Regency Council, Dr. Georges Buzdugan.

According to the newspapers, the Dowager Queen Marie intimated her desire to join the Regency Council and the Government agreed provided Prince Nicholas, uncle of the young King Michael, resigned. The Queen retorted, vigorously refusing to consider such "paltry bargaining," and pointing out that she was actuated solely by a desire to give Prince Nicholas advisory support, not to gain a predominating rôle in the council for the Royal family.

Government circles declare that the attitude of the Dowager Queen is unprecedented and that Parliament has been insulted by a member of the Royal family not holding an official position.

More is likely to be heard of the incident.

It will be recalled that, following the death of Dr. Buzdugan, which occurred on October 7, Dr. Sarazescu, a judge of the Court of Cassation, was elected to fill the vacancy. The other two members of the Regency Council are Prince Nicholas and the Patriarch Mgr. Miron Cristea.

It is now stated, in a further message from Bucharest, that the proposal that the Dowager Queen Marie should join the Regency Council emanated from the Premier, Dr. Julius Maniu, and not from the Dowager Queen herself.—Reuter.

KABUL CAPTURED BY NADIR KHAN

General Receiving Fealty from
All Afghanistan

Paris, Oct. 11.

A communiqué issued by the Afghan Legation here confirms the report that Shahwal's troops occupied Kabul last Sunday.

The communiqué adds that delegations are arriving in Kabul from all over Afghanistan to express their fidelity to General Nadir Khan.—Reuter.

Simla, Oct. 12.

The capture of Kabul by the forces of Nadir Khan is confirmed. He is one of the claimants to the throne of Afghanistan, his rivals being Habibullah Khan and ex-King Amanullah.

Habibullah Khan who has recently been holding Kabul, according to some reports took refuge in the Citadel but it was surrendered by his officers. Earlier reports were to the effect that he had left Kabul by aeroplane and that his followers had fled without offering any resistance.

Choosing a King

Oct. 16.

A wireless message from Kabul confirms the capture of the town on October 10, the bombardment and fall of the citadel on October 13, the flight of Habibullah and the submission of various towns and areas to General Nadir Khan.

The latter was expected at Kabul yesterday. He proposes to call a national assembly to choose a king.

The Kohistani forces, while proceeding to Kabul, were attacked and badly cut up.—Reuter.

NO DOLLAR-AN-OUNCE SILVER

Attempt to Force U.S. Treasury
to Buy Defeated

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Oct. 15.

The U.S. Supreme Court to-day ended an attempt by the American Silver Association to compel the Treasury to purchase 14,000,000 ounces of silver at a rate of \$1 an ounce, when the high tribunal refused to review the District of Columbia Appeal Court's dismissal of a mandamus petition presented by the association.—United Press.

THE LARGEST AIRSHIP EVER BUILT

British Machine's Successful
Trial Trip

London, Oct. 12.

The new state airship R-101, which is the largest airship ever built, was safely moored to a mast at Cardington, Bedfordshire, to-day.

Work will be begun immediately in connection with two days' test at the masthead, after which the R-101 will begin a series of trial flights preparatory to a flight to Karachi, India.

Oct. 14.

It is estimated that 500,000 people journeyed to Cardington at the week-end to see R-101 tied to her mooring mast.

Major Scott, who in 1919 crossed and recrossed the Atlantic in command of the R-34, is commanding operations.

The R-101 left her mooring mast at 11.20 this morning on her first trial flight. She passed over London flying low so that many thousands of Londoners had the clearest view of the monster, which was escorted by two aeroplanes. It followed the course of the Thames from Westminster to St. Paul's Cathedral.

Fourteen passengers and a crew of 38 were on board the airship.

The R-101, after a successful trial flight, returned to Cardington and was safely tied to her mooring mast at 4.16 this afternoon.

Oct. 15.

"It was a wonderfully successful flight," declared Major Scott at the conclusion of yesterday's five-hour test of the R-101.

The airship, he said, was in every way satisfactory. It cruised at 58 miles an hour with only three engines running. The engines were extraordinarily quiet and the passengers lunched under conditions resembling those in a saloon of a big liner but there was less vibration.—Reuter.

CAPTAIN COSTES'S RECORD FLIGHT

Nearly 900 Miles Better Than
Previous Italian Figure

Paris, Oct. 13.

The Air Ministry has received a report from the famous French aviator, Captain Costes, who, accompanied by his compatriot, Bellonte, recently broke the world's record for non-stop long-distance flight by flying from Le Bourget to a village north of Tsitsihar, Manchuria.

The report states that the flight lasted 51 hr. 19 min. and covered about 5,625 miles.

In accomplishing their flight to Manchuria Captain Costes and his companion beat by about 875 miles the record held by the Italians, Captain Ferrarin and Major Del Prete, for their flight of 4,750 miles from Rome to Brazil.

Captain Costes and Bellonte, it will be recalled, arrived safely at Harbin on Friday afternoon, after flying there from the village where they had made a forced landing on September 29. According to recent reports from Tokyo, they are flying to Mukden to-day.—Reuter.

French Aviators at Harbin

Tokyo, Oct. 11.

The famous French airman, Captain Costes, and his assistant, Bellonte, who recently broke the world's record for a non-stop long-distance flight by flying from Paris to a village north of Tsitsihar, Manchuria, flew on to-day from the village where they had made a forced landing on September 29 and arrived safely at Harbin at 5 p.m. this afternoon.

They are expected to fly from Harbin to Mukden on Sunday, October 13.—Reuter.

SOVIET AEROPLANE IN AMERICA

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Seattle, Oct. 13.

The Moscow-to-New York aeroplane Land of the Soviets arrived at Lake Washington at 5.31 o'clock this afternoon from Craig, and it is planned that the plane will depart

in three or four days for San Francisco, possibly making a halt at Portland.

Possible Atlantic Flight

Oct. 16.

A possibility that the Moscow-to-New York aviators may cross the Atlantic was hinted to-day as they announced that they will hop off with their airplane Land of the Soviets at 8 o'clock Thursday morning for San Francisco, later proceeding to New York.—United Press.

AUTOGIRO 'PLANE CRASH

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Hallowell, Penn., Oct. 10.

In the course of a test flight of the Pitcairn-Cierva "autogiro" aeroplane to-day a wing crumpled and the machine crashed.

Mr. Cierva, inventor of the plane, was on board but he suffered no injury.

The autogiro is supposed to have an exceptionally high safety factor, as it can hover in the air and takes off and lands at extremely low speeds.—United Press.

CONGRESSMAN DYER AND SEAMAN'S ACT

Endeavour to Amend Following
Visit to Far East

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

St. Louis, Oct. 11.

Arriving home to-day after a trip to China and the Philippines, Congressman L. C. Dyer issued a statement declaring that at the next session of Congress he will endeavour to amend the Seaman's Act and otherwise help to place American shipping on a basis of equality with other competing nations.

He said that his visit to China had convinced him the United States must avail itself of the best possible facilities for conducting business in China, where trade is on the increase.

American business men must keep pace with China's growth and improvement and legislation should facilitate their efforts, he declared.—United Press.

U. S. TAX REDUCTION WANTED

Large Increases in Revenue
Reported

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Oct. 15.

Representative John H. Garner of Texas, Democratic floor leader, to-day advocated that a \$300,000,000 tax cut should be granted in the December session of Congress.

"Taxes could be cut \$350,000,000 without running the Government into a deficit," he declared. "Customs revenues thus far in the fiscal year total more than \$185,000,000, which is about \$100,000,000 more than was collected during the same period of last year."

"Income tax receipts increased \$100,000,000."

"Miscellaneous internal revenue collection increased about \$7,000,000."—United Press.

MATCH MONOPOLY FOR GERMANY

Swedish Concern's Proposal on
Loan Transaction

Berlin, Oct. 10.

According to press reports the conclusion of an agreement between the government and the Swedish Match Trust is imminent under which the Trust, which already controls 70 per cent. of the German match industry, obtains the sole sales monopoly for matches in Germany while the still existing thirty per cent. of the production continue producing as heretofore. The Swedish Match Trust, in return for this monopoly, is granting Germany a loan of 125 million dollars at 6 per cent. repayable within fifty years. The agreement is subject to ratification by the Reichstag where it is anticipated that a heated debate will take place.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

THE ANGLO-SOVIET NEGOTIATIONS

Preliminary Protocol Accepted by Moscow

Moscow, Oct. 11.

After hearing M. Litvinoff's report of the negotiations between the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Arthur Henderson, and the Soviet Envoy, M. Dovgalevsky, the Council of the People's Commissaries to-day approved the protocol embodying the agreement reached.—Reuter.

London, Oct. 14.

A communication from the Soviet Government has been received in London to-day, accepting the Protocol concluded between Mr. Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secretary, and M. Dovgalevsky, the Soviet Ambassador at Paris, which outlined (a) procedure to be followed on the resumption of full diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The Protocol, which consists of five clauses was signed by Mr. Henderson and Mr. Dovgalevsky on October 4 and has now been accepted by both Governments but the matter must now come before the British Parliament for approval.—Reuter.

Canada's Attitude

Ottawa, Oct. 10.

The Canadian Prime Minister, the Right Hon. William Mackenzie King, declared that the Canadian Government has no intention of altering its attitude towards Soviet Russia in spite of the restoration of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and the Soviet Union. The Prime Minister admitted that difficulties of any sort, commercial or otherwise, did not exist between the two countries, yet he saw no reason why diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia should be resumed.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

MOVE TO INCREASE WIDOWS' PENSIONS

Important Bill Costing \$8,000,000 a Year

London, Oct. 16.

Over half a million more widows than now receive pensions will be entitled to ten shillings a week under a Government Bill published to-day, amending the Pensions Bill of 1925.

Operation of the Bill will cost about \$8,000,000 a year.

Widows of 70 will automatically receive a pension, without disqualification or reduction for means of residence and nationality, and pensioners will no longer lose their pension if they emigrate to the Dominions.

The Bill prolongs the right of widows under 55 to a pension till their youngest child is 16, instead of, as at present, fourteen and a half.

Widows between 55 and 70, whose husbands were under the Health Insurance Act, but who died before April 1, 1926, when widows' pensions were instituted, will now be entitled to a pension.—Reuter.

OLD OPPONENTS TO MEET AT DINNER

Gen. von Lettow Vorbeck to be Guest of Adversaries

London, Oct. 16.

General von Lettow Vorbeck, who commanded the German forces in East Africa during the Great War and who only surrendered after the signing of the Armistice, which specially accorded him the honours of war, has accepted an invitation to attend as a guest at a dinner to be given in London on the evening of December 2, for all who served in the East Africa campaign.

General Smuts, his old opponent, will preside at the dinner and will propose the toast of General von Lettow.—Reuter.

Oct. 16:—The inhabitants to-day listlessly watched the beginning of the French evacuation of the Second Zone, which is being carried out according to plan.—Reuter.

NAVAL PROPAGANDA INQUIRY

Mysterious British Document a Plagiarism of a Skit

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Oct. 15.

An opera-bouffe touch was given to the investigation of William B. Shearer's propaganda on behalf of shipbuilding interests which wanted a bigger and better U.S. Navy, when the New York "Telegram," a Scripps-Howard newspaper, revealed the true inwardness of the "secret British document" which has been frequently and mysteriously figuring in the Senate investigation.

This document, supposedly a grave and important anti-American paper obtained by Mr. Shearer from Great Britain's secret archives, was used by Mr. Shearer with powerful effect as part of his naval propaganda ammunition.

To-day's disclosure by the "Telegram" showed that the "secret British document" actually was in large part a plagiarism from a humorous skit written by Dr. William Maloney in collaboration with Justice Damed Cohalan of New York City.

The skit was entitled "The Conquest of America" and it was produced for the purpose of furthering the Irish movement in the United States.—United Press.

RAILWAYMEN AND THEIR WAGES

Existing Reduction to Continue for Six Months

London, Oct. 11.

A provisional agreement has been reached between the railway companies and the three railway trade unions, under which the existing agreement for a wage reduction of 2½ per cent. will be continued for six months to May 12, 1930.

The agreement, which is subject to ratification by the delegates at a conference of the three unions, represents a compromise, as the railway companies desired the reduction continued for a further year.

Only July 11 it was reported that at a conference of the executives of the three railway unions it was decided to give the railway companies three months' notice to terminate the agreement for a reduction in wages of 2½ per cent.—Reuter.

AEROPLANE ATTACKS ON BIG CITIES

Paris Alarmed at Revelations from Recent Manœuvres

Paris, Oct. 14.

The population of Paris is startled by the revelation in the local paper "Ouvrier" that in aerial warfare the population of Paris would be at the mercy of a hostile fleet of aeroplanes.

The statement made by the paper is based on the result of the recent nocturnal air-manœuvres which were carried out above the capital and the outcome of which were hitherto kept secret. According to the paper it appears that the forces defending the town of Paris not only failed to protect the city from the attack by 100 planes sweeping across its sky but even failed to ascertain the whereabouts of the majority of the attacking planes which in real warfare could have extinguished all life in the town within one hour if the planes were equipped with gas bombs.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

PRINCESS ROYAL STILL SERIOUSLY ILL

Bulletin Reporting Patient Not Yet Out of Danger

London, Oct. 11.

A bulletin issued to-day states: "Despite the progress made in the past four days in the Princess Royal's condition, she has not yet reached the stage which removes all anxiety."

Previous bulletins had stated that in addition to the gastric trouble the condition of the royal patient's heart was causing some anxiety.—Reuter.

TROUBLE BREWING IN AUSTRIA

Attempt to Deprive Vienna of Status as Capital

Vienna, Oct. 14.

Indications are accumulating that the calm following the recent formation of the new Cabinet under Chancellor Schober, who before his election was chief of the Vienna police, and who is regarded as Austria's strong man, is but the lull before the storm which is expected to break before long.

It is feared that the presentation by the Government to Parliament of the bill on the reform of the Constitution will offer the occasion. The bill provides that the capital, Vienna, shall be deprived of its character, its rights and privileges of a special administrative area with provincial character. This proposal is strongly objected to by the Socialists who rule supreme in the town and the metropolitan district, which fact is strongly resented by the fascist-nationalist Home-Guards and their followers in the rural districts.

As the reform bill requires a two-thirds majority to pass Parliament where the Government parties have only a narrow majority, it is considered certain that the bill will not pass the present Parliament. The dissolution of Parliament is, accordingly, considered a certainty. The outcome of the new elections, however, is very doubtful. It is, however, very likely that the Socialists will secure a strong majority which the Home-Guards are not expected to tolerate. Trouble with the likely attempt of a coup d'état is, accordingly, considered within the realm of possibility.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

THE COTTON TRADE REORGANIZATION

Fifty Mills Joining in the Scheme

London, Oct. 16.

Sir Kenneth Stewart, chairman of the Lancashire Cotton Corporation, in a speech at Liverpool to-day, said that between fifty and sixty spinning mills were joining the corporation and that many more were negotiating with the same idea in view.

Sir Kenneth declared that it was proposed to combine as large a number as possible of spinning mills, organize them and after that take over weaving mills and introduce the standardization of cloth: this would involve merchandising on a large scale.

He said that the corporation was also anticipating co-operation with finishers and merchants which would provide a nucleus around which the whole cotton trade could rally.

"The cotton export trade must be restored to its old dimensions and made prosperous to both masters and men," Sir Kenneth Stewart concluded.—Reuter.

BRITISH STEAMER SAVED

Pacific Refloated Off Frying Pan Shoals

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Oct. 12.

After being aground and pounding badly on Frying Pan Shoals, North Carolina, the British str. Pacific was floated free early to-day and officers advised the Navy Department that it would not require further aid.

The cutter Modoc will escort the Pacific to an adjacent port. The coast guard vessel Maddox prepared to assist last night.

The Pacific carries a crew of between 35 and 40 men.—United Press.

LADY MARY HEATH AT RENO

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Reno, Oct. 16.

Lady Mary Heath, the well known English aviatrix, registered at a leading hotel here to-day and is expected to institute divorce proceedings.

She refused to be interviewed.—United Press.

EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS FOR CHARITY

Terms of Important Bequest Being Fulfilled

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Oct. 16.

The United Press learned to-day that ex-President Calvin Coolidge, former Governor Alfred E. Smith and the famous philanthropist, Julius Rosenwald, have been meeting quietly with officials of the Bankers' Trust Co. and discussing plans for the distribution of \$8,000,000 left by the late Conrad Hubert "for the public good."

Mr. Hubert's will provided that the money should be distributed for charitable ends by three representative and prominent citizens.

Through the meetings of Messrs. Coolidge, Smith and Rosenwald with officials of the company which has the money in trust, it was disclosed that the three "representative and prominent citizens" have been chosen and that their decision will probably be made known before long.

A statement will be issued soon, it is understood, detailing the beneficiaries selected.—United Press.

NATIONALIST PAIN IN RUSSIAN DIET

Trays of Exhibits of Weapons of Offence

Berlin, Oct. 16.

Trays containing an assortment of daggers, revolvers, knuckle-dusters, corkscrews and other weapons taken from Nationalists at Party meetings in Berlin were "exhibits" in the Prussian Diet to-day.

A stormy debate followed a Nationalist motion of non-confidence in the Government over the action of the Prussian Minister of the Interior, Herr Grzesinski, who on October 9 declared illegal and dissolved throughout the Rhine Province and Westphalia the powerful Nationalist organization known as

JUGOSLAVIA IN AN UPROAR

Sentiment Aroused by Death Sentence in Italian Court

Belgrade, Oct. 16.

The death-sentence passed at Pola by a special Italian tribunal on a Serbian student for firing on voters during the last general election, at the village of Pisino, has inflamed sentiment in Yugoslavia and mass-meetings at Zagreb have been broken up by the police.

The students are preparing a world-wide campaign in the press and universities.

The tribunal sentenced four others, aged seventeen, to thirty years' imprisonment.—Reuter.

Pola, Oct. 17.

Vladimir Gortan, the Italian-Slovene student, who was sentenced to death for firing on voters during the last general election, was shot this morning.

In the course of the trial evidence was given that firing on voters was inspired by a Serbian secret society known as "Orjuna," which is alleged to have been responsible for many political outrages before the Great War, especially against Austria, and it is alleged that this society's activities finally culminated in the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand at Sarajevo.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 14:—The British Legation at Warsaw and the Polish Legation in London have been raised to the status of Embassies.—Reuter.

the Steel Helmets, of which the President of the Republic, Field-Marshal von Hindenburg, was the honorary president.

The appearance of the "exhibits" provoked pandemonium and the session had to be temporarily suspended, after which the Minister of the Interior uttered a stern admonition to the enemies of the Republic. "Those who refuse to hear my warning must feel it," he concluded. The debate was then adjourned.—Reuter.

SATURDAY'S TELEGRAMS

CONGRESSMAN DYER ON EXTRALITY

Against Relinquishing Consular Jurisdiction for Some Time to Come

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Oct. 17.

High praise was given the National Government at Nanking in an interview granted to-day by Congressman L. C. Dyer of Missouri, who has just returned from a trip to the Far East.

He declared that the Ministry of Finance in particular was doing excellent work under difficult conditions.

Because of the condition of the Chinese courts at the present time, however, Congressman Dyer said he did not believe that the United States should relinquish extraterritorial privilege for some time to come.

Speaking of the Philippines, Congressman Dyer said that he was definitely convinced that Congress at its next session this winter will definitely establish a date when the Philippines can achieve independence from American sovereignty, likewise making known the conditions under which this will be brought about.

He is conferring with many Representatives and Senators and also with the Senate committee which is pledged to report on the independence bill.

Many obstacles confront the attainment of independence, however, he said. He cited the present unsatisfactory conditions which are, in his view, discouraging both to Filipinos themselves and to outside capitalists whose assistance is essential to the development of the Islands.—United Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17:—Bob Shawkey was to-day selected to be the new manager of the New York Yankees in place of the late Miller Huggins.—United Press.

RAMSAY MACDONALD IN CANADA

Conversations to be Begun Between France, Italy and Japan

Ottawa, Oct. 17.

Replying to the speech of welcome made by the Canadian Premier, Mr. Mackenzie King, at the Canadian Government's dinner in his honour this evening, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said he was returning to London to begin conversations with France, Italy and Japan in the same frank, free and open way in which the conversations with America had been conducted.

He hoped that an agreement would be reached by the spring which would be the biggest and most substantial advance towards world peace in the history of the world. The Dominions would be kept informed of the proceedings and also any other country wishing to be kept informed would be given the fullest details. An absolute agreement had not been reached with the United States because they both realized there was a world outside and they did not want to impose their will upon it. Their disagreements, however, concluded the British Premier, would not prevent a world agreement.—Reuter.

TEMPORARY PROMOTION FOR SMEDLEY BUTLER

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Oct. 17.

President Hoover to-day sent in a temporary promotion elevating Brig.-General Smedley D. Butler to the rank of major-general.

General Butler was recently in charge of Marine units in North China.—United Press.

NAVAL LIMITATION CONFERENCE

Invitation Warmly Accepted
by Japan in Note to
Britain

Tokyo, Oct. 18.

Acknowledging the receipt of the British invitation to the Naval Conference, Japan signifies her "entire concurrence with the desirability of the proposed conference" and her readiness to appoint delegates.

Special gratification is expressed at the British willingness to continue informal conversations with Japan on points requiring elucidation.

Noting that similar discussions between Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and General Dawes "cleared the ground for agreement on essential points between Great Britain and America," the reply states that the "Government attaches the highest importance to the same procedure being followed by the Japanese and British governments in order to ensure agreement between them on various questions that are to be laid before the conference," the success of which "no doubt depends in a large measure upon the satisfactory issue of such preliminary discussions."

The hope is expressed that conversations on questions of special moment will be carried out and completed before these questions are presented to the conference for final adjustment.

Regarding the British proposal to communicate their views on the subjects for discussion at the Conference, Japan states that she is "looking forward to such communications with keen interest" and will gladly furnish Britain with corresponding communications.

Hopes for Success

Assuring Great Britain of her "cordial support of the principle that the Anti-War Pact will be taken as the starting point for all discussions on disarmament," Japan expresses confidence that the sense of national security inspired by the Treaty will pave the way to a final settlement on outstanding questions of naval disarmament.

Japan expresses her "sincere and earnest hope" that the Conference will succeed in the adoption of plans calculated to promote international peace and goodwill and will relieve humanity of the heavy burden of armaments whether existing or contemplated.

The reply concludes with the words "It is not merely the limitation, but also the reduction, of armaments that all nations should seek to attain."

Baron Shidehara, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in a statement to the press amplifying Japan's reply to the British invitation, defines Japan's attitude towards the Arms conference.

Popular Demand for Reduction

Prefacing his remarks by observing that Japan is looking forward to "The adoption of plans that will in no way operate as a menace to any Power and will at the same time strengthen in the mind of each the sense of national security inspired by the Kellogg Pact" Baron Shidehara continues "no less importance is attached to the popular demand for a reduction of the costly expenditure on armaments."

He asserts that "our whole-hearted efforts will be exercised in co-operation with other Naval Powers to secure that end."

Referring to Japan emphasis on the desirability of preliminary informal conversations, the Foreign Minister makes it clear that such preliminary conversations envisage "no agreement or understanding of any kind to the prejudice of any third party." "They are simply designed," he continues, "to facilitate the adjustment of matters in which Japan is particularly interested and to prepare the ground for a speedy and successful issue of the conference."

Asserting that Japan is equally willing to hold similar informal discussions with the American or any other Government "on questions with which these Powers are in-



AN UNCOMFORTABLE SEAT IN AFGHANISTAN.

NADIR KHAN OFFERED AFGHAN CROWN

Personal Sacrifices in the
National Service

Bombay, Oct. 17.

The Afghan Consulate here has received a cable from Shah Wali Khan, stating that the national assembly at Kabul has elected Nadir Khan, King of Afghanistan, despite the latter's persistent refusal and excuses, as "a recognition of his personal sacrifices in the cause of the national service."—Reuter.

State Entry To-day

Moscow, Oct. 17.

Reports from Kabul state that Nadir Khan, who succeeded in freeing Afghanistan from the usurper Habibullah, will enter Kabul in state on Saturday and will be proclaimed King. Fais Mohammed Khan who was Minister of Education under ex-King Amanullah will be appointed Acting Foreign Minister.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Peshawar, Oct. 18.

After the fall of Kabul, the retreating Kohistanis considerably damaged the outlying buildings of the British Legation but the main building was stoutly defended by the Legation watchmen, three of whom were killed.

Habibullah narrowly escaped by climbing through the breach of a wall of the citadel but Shah Wali was made prisoner with his family, father and brother.

The citadel was captured by the attackers scaling the walls after a heavy bombardment. General Sadi Khan, while leading a counter-attack, was killed in the gateway.

After the fall of the citadel Nadir Khan's tribal levy looted the treasury, the museum and the palace. It is reported that they found bags of Russian gold in the citadel.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Employment in the country's leading manufacturing industries increased by seven-tenths of one per cent. in September over that prevailing in August, according to a Government statement made public to-day. Salaries in all employments advanced one-half of one per cent, it is estimated.—United Press.

Interested in common with Japan," Baron Shidehara concludes by reiterating his confidence that the Conference will succeed in promoting "those international relations of peace and good understanding which have always been so near to the heart of his people."—Reuter.

SENATOR BINGHAM'S SECRETARY

Evidence as to Employment of
Tariff Expert to Give
Assistance

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Oct. 17. Senator Hiram Bingham of Connecticut testified to-day at the Senate's hearings on the activities of "lobbyists" in Washington.

He said that he had engaged Mr. Charles Evanson, a tariff expert in the employ of the Connecticut Manufacturers' Association, as his private secretary because he was busy with territorial and army matters and needed expert advice concerning Connecticut's tariff needs.

This fact, when divulged recently in connection with the fact that Mr. Evanson had attended closed executive meetings of the Senate in his capacity of secretary to Senator Bingham, caused a storm which the Senator said then and implied to-day was without genuine foundation.

Senator Bingham said that he never considered the Connecticut Manufacturers' Association in the capacity of lobbyist, and added that members seldom came to his office.

Personally, he said, he would not tolerate a lobbyist, and he never considered Mr. Evanson as such.—United Press.

STEERAGE PASSENGERS ON PACIFIC SHIPS

President's Order Endorsed by
Labour Council

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Toronto, Oct. 17.

The Federation of Labour's Council on Immigration passed President Hoover's executive order to-day, preventing the crowding of steerage passengers on ships to the Pacific.

The effect of this is to give the Council's approval to the order in such fashion that Canadian and American practice will be uniform.

Epidemics of meningitis, pneumonia and other diseases among passengers on ships touching at the Philippines, China and Japan ports have convinced health authorities, it was stated, that stringent means should be taken to assure that the utmost precaution is taken to prevent recurrence.

Conditions are now understood to be much more satisfactory than for some time past.—United Press.

THE INDIGNATION IN JUGOSLAVIA

Slovenian Youth Executed at
Pola Being Shot in
the Back

Belgrade, Oct. 17.

The authorities have ordered the mobilization of all available police reserves in order to cope with the recurrent anti-Italian demonstrations which received a fresh impetus on Thursday following the report of the execution of the sentence of death at Pola passed on the Slovenian youth Gorton who was found guilty of plotting against the fascist state.

The public is especially incensed because Gorton was executed by being shot through his back according to the decision of the Court.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

An Appeal to the League

Belgrade, Oct. 17.

Students of the universities of Belgrade and Agram have telegraphed to the League of Nations protesting against the execution in Pola of the Slovenian youth Gorton and appealing to the League to intervene with the Fascist authorities on behalf of four others sentenced each to 30 years' hard labour.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

PRINCE CAROL'S LOVE AFFAIRS

Mme. Lambrino's Suit to be
Settled Out of Court

Paris, Oct. 17.

The Court of Appeal adjourned sine die the appeal by Madame Lambrino, who is the first wife of the Rumanian ex-Crown Prince Carol, against the decision of the lower court which held that her claim for alimony against Prince Carol did not come within the jurisdiction of the French Courts. Mme. Lambrino's claim amounts to Frs. 10,000,000 in addition to which she demanded permission for her son to assume as his family name that of the Rumanian dynasty which is that of Hohenzollern. It is understood that the decision of the Court of Appeal was made on the strength of information that Mme. Lambrino's claim would be settled out of Court.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 13.—It has been definitely established that Mr. S. M. Bruce, who was Premier in the last administration, has been defeated in his constituency of Flinders by the Labour candidate, Mr. Holloway.—

THE UNITED STATES OF EUROPE

Striking Example of What Is
Effectuated in Universal
Postal Union

Stockholm, Sept. 20.

Anders Oerne, Sweden's Postmaster-General, in an interesting article published in the "Index," remarks that, while the question of a united states of Europe is being discussed, there is already in existence a world state—a union of practically every national state and country throughout the globe. This super-state which functions perfectly, is the Universal Postal Union.

This union has its own legislative body, the Universal Postal Congress, which meets every five years and consists of delegates appointed by the governments of the associated states. At those sessions the questions under discussion are decided by a majority vote, each state irrespective of size, being entitled to one vote. These decisions, although they have to be formally ratified by the respective governments, must immediately be put into practice. The union also has a fully efficient judicial procedure for the settlement of dispute arising between the associated states. It possesses a central organ, the International Bureau, which is domiciled in Berne and serves as a permanent link of co-operation and as a centre of information for the members of the union.

Work Runs Smoothly

According to the first and most important article of the Universal Postal Convention, the associated countries form one single territory for the reciprocal exchange of letter-mail between all post offices. The freedom of transit of such mail is guaranteed at fixed rates throughout the entire territory of the union.

The author emphasizes that, in spite of the highly complicated machinery of the international postal service the work of the union runs with remarkable smoothness, and that it is not merely a polite figure of speech when the congress delegates are referred to as *la grande famille postale*. The last postal congress, which Mr. Oerne attended in London this year, was an excellent illustration of this efficient co-operation and inspired him to pronounce a wish that the far-sighted principles on which the international postal service is based should serve as a foundation for building up the general economic intercourse between the nations of the world. The author defines these principles thus: The globe forming one single sphere of activity without state boundaries to hamper the intercourse; regulations jointly adopted by the States for dealing with questions of legal rights arising from such intercourse; mutual assistance between the states to remove any obstacles to free communications.—Reuter.

ARMISTICE DAY IN AMERICA

President's Speech to be Heard
Throughout Country

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Oct. 17.

President Hoover will speak in Washington on Armistice Day under the auspices of the American Legion, it was announced to-day.

A nation-wide radio network will be linked up so that the President's speech can be heard throughout the United States and in many nearby countries.—United Press.

COLOMBO, Oct. 18.—The steamer *Lanterfels*, which was wrecked off the Island of Minicoy on October 8 while attempting to assist another steamer, the *st. Hoechst*, which had run aground there, has now been towed off and is proceeding to Colombo under her own steam.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—By a vote of 68 to 11 the Senate to-day passed the George amendment, which provides that legal counsel representing the consumers of the country shall appear before the tariff commission at Government expense.—United

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

OUR AUSTRALIAN LETTER

Sensational Defeat of Federal Government: The Coming Election: Murder Alleged in Toorak Mystery: Doctor Restores Dead

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Melbourne, Sept. 17.

The greatest sensation of the year, the defeat of the Federal Ministry, took place on September 10. The Bruce-Page Government which has held office for six and a half years was defeated by a chain of circumstances arising out of the Maritime Industries Bill culminating in an amendment moved by the ex-Prime Minister and ex-Leader of the Nationalist Party, Mr. W. M. Hughes. This amendment which was to the effect that the Bill should be submitted to the public by means of a Referendum before it should become law, the Prime Minister declared was an instruction by the House to appeal to the electors by means of a dissolution of Parliament. Even then it was not realized that defeat stared the Ministry in the face. But such is the strange tricks of fate. Mr. Walter Marks, one of the staunchest supporters of the Government, who in a matter of ten years has never failed to give his vote in Mr. Bruce's favour, at the last moment decides to vote against the Bill and for the amendment put forward by Mr. Hughes. Bitter scenes were witnessed. The Labour Party members shrieked their derision across the Chamber to their opponents and when three other members of the Nationalist party signified their willingness to vote for the amendment, Mr. Mann, member for Perth, Western Australia; Mr. Maxwell, K.C., member for Fawker, Victoria and Mr. McWilliams a Tasmanian member, it was realized the voting would be exceptionally close. The voting on the amendment was 35 to 34. Sir Littleton Groom, Speaker of the House of Representatives has brought the censure of the Nationalist Party upon his shoulders for having failed to register his vote thus making the votes equal and allowing Mr. Bayley, who was chairman during the Committee stage to register his vote and save the Government from defeat. Sir Littleton Groom declares that he merely followed the practice of the Speaker in the House of Commons. He had no precedent for his action in Australian politics for two of his predecessors Mr. Charles McDonald (Labour) and Sir Elliott Johnson (Nationalist) saved their governments from being defeated by casting their votes in just such a division thus enabling the chairman of the Committee to record a casting vote and save the Government of the day.

A Whirlwind Election

It is evident that the Prime Minister, Mr. Bruce, does not intend there shall be any dilly dallying over this election. The Governor-General, Lord Stonehaven, accepted Mr. Bruce's advice regarding a dissolution of parliament and the elections have been fixed for October 12. To forecast upon the results seems impossible except that the tide has been steadily flowing past Mr. Bruce during the last three years and the fact that the Nationalist party actually hold a majority and yet are appealing to the country will act to their detriment. Mr. Hughes is to be opposed if possible by the victor of the Premier of Queensland (Mr. Theodore) Dr. Nott. Whether that gentleman with the whole strength of the Nationalist forces behind him can win the seat from the ex-Prime Minister is difficult to say. A Parliament without the famous "Billy" Hughes would appear a drab affair. Sir Littleton Groom is to be opposed for his action in not voting against the amendment but that gentleman and his father have held the Darling Downs constituency since the foundation of the Commonwealth in 1901 and his return appears certain. Mr. Maxwell is to be opposed in Fawker, a difficult electorate including in-

dustrial suburbs so his opponent will scarcely way the many Labour votes which go to Mr. Maxwell to another Nationalist. The tragedy of the elections will be the opposition of Mr. Marks, that loyal of all Nationalists who is to wreck himself upon a matter which deals with his own conscience. I think all clear-thinking Nationalists will wish his return and if he is defeated by a Nationalist the majority gained will be very small indeed. Mr. Mann does not matter very much because his votes are cast willy nilly according to his feelings at the moment but his defeat in Perth is more than a probability.

The New Parties

It is not likely that there will be such a great change in the positions of the parties when they return from the polls. The Country Party will of course regain Indi, which at the moment is held by that luckiest of all men, Mr. Jones, who secured election owing to his opponent failing to nominate. A careful survey of the electorates does not suggest another seat in any of the States which might be won by the Nationalists unless it is the seats of the five members who voted against their party. But there are several seats which might easily fall into the hands of the Labour Party—seats which that Party held in their heyday under the leadership of Mr. Andrew Fisher. If the leader of the Labour Party was a man of personality and forcefulness like Mr. Fisher, Mr. Hughes or Mr. Theodore an easy victory for that party would be assured, but Mr. Scullin has not the convincing manner those leaders had. He is a studious man but given to outbursts at the most unexpected moments which embarrass his friends. That he will be the next Prime Minister most people agree but it is the unexpected which happens in politics. Even if the Labour Party wins they will still be in a minority in the Senate and any Bills which they bring forward will be mutilated beyond recognition before that House will allow them to become law.

A Mysterious Tragedy

A mystery which Edgar Wallace might conceive has occurred in the death of Miss Norma Rhys McLeod, aged 29, of Mandeville Crescent, Toorak, who was found lying on her bed unconscious. She died shortly afterwards. A post mortem examination disclosed the fact that Miss McLeod had been struck upon the back of her head by some blunt instrument. The base of the skull being badly fractured. Miss McLeod, who had answered the telephone shortly before her death was in her parents house ironing some clothes she intended wearing at a tennis match. She was completely dressed when found except for her shoes which were lying close to the bed as if they had fallen off her feet. Around her head was wrapped the undergarments of a man. The police at first thought Miss McLeod had fallen and struck her head and then crawled or walked to her bed and laid down. The coroner says no. He asserts that the blow must have been made by somebody else and the theory now is that Miss McLeod was carried to her bedroom and placed upon the bed by the murderer. Miss McLeod is the only daughter of Major Norman McLeod of the Defence Department and is by profession a school teacher. The police state they have a clue and are diligently following a certain line of reasoning from which they expect to make an arrest very shortly.

Restoring the Dead

At the recent Medical Congress which was held in Sydney a remarkable device for restoring people to life after death or when allegedly dead was inspected

by the Congress. This instrument was perfected by Dr. Lidwill and consists of electric motors, transformers, and diodes. Electric power is obtained by plugging in to an ordinary power socket. The entire instrument weighs only seven to eight pounds and its inventor claims that he can restore life in cases where people have been drowned or in the case of still-born children just so long as more than fifteen minutes have not elapsed. It is stated that Dr. Lidwill used the instrument upon the body of a still-born child at a Sydney maternity hospital eighteen months ago. The electric current generated is conveyed to the dead body by means of an electric needle which penetrates the heart and gives it the necessary stimulus to set it going. In the case of the baby all hopes to create life were given up and Dr. Lidwill was allowed to experiment after seventeen minutes had elapsed. The experiment proved successful and the child is alive to-day. It is said that cases of drowning, deaths from heart disease, certain cases of accident, and babies born dead are likely to benefit from this instrument. The instrument is enclosed in a small case like a wireless set and can be carried about. The first one the Doctor made was too cumbersome but continual practise throughout the years has enabled him to perfect the present machine.

Publicity and Suicides

The Chief Secretary for New South Wales, Mr. Chaffey, has made an appeal to the newspapers in that State asking them to refrain as much as possible from publishing the results of suicide cases. He said he could not go into the matter of auto-suggestion but there were certain kinds of suicides which appeared to have a vogue, amongst them is Lysol poisoning, gas poisoning and cliff suicides. In a previous letter reference was made to the manner of murderers who indulge in poisoning as a means of ridding them of their victims—generally wives. The alarming increase in suicides Mr. Chaffey thinks might be due to the publicity given turning the brain of the morbid into the channel which leads to self-destruction. Whether this applies to murders as well—and the police appear to think it does—the numerous poisoning cases within recent years is accounted for. It is a known fact that the pastime of throwing oneself over the Gap in Sydney appeared to be increased after publicity given to a wealthy woman who for no apparent reason ended her life in that unhappy fashion. Whether the withholding of all facts regarding a suicide will do any good remains to be seen. As a rule in the case of morbid minded people the withholding of the facts only tends to multiply in the minds of the morbid a thousand and one theories as to why the suicide occurred. In the withholding of the facts in the case of a young girl who committed suicide in Melbourne twenty years ago, her social friends to this day formulate theories as to how and why she destroyed herself. If the facts had been made public a seven days wonder would have taken place and then oblivion.

A Town Clerk's Frauds

Rody Daniel O'Grady, who since 1921 had been town clerk for Tenetfield, New South Wales, and was highly respected and trusted in that district was sentenced by Judge Mocatta on 10 charges to an aggregate of 30 years imprisonment. As some of the sentences have been made concurrent he will in reality actually serve seven years.

O'Grady caused a sensation at the opening of his case by alleging that Judge Mocatta and the Crown Prosecutor, Mr. Browning, discussed his case at the dining table of the local hotel. He, O'Grady, heard Mr. Browning say "I suppose he has a wad somewhere." The Judge emphatically denied the accusation stating that in his 40 years experience of courts this was the first time anything had been said about his professional behaviour. O'Grady's frauds totalled £7,400 of which £5,300 was made up by a bogus account which fictitiously claimed to be machinery purchases for the Council. Early in 1922 the frauds commenced, O'Grady opening two bank accounts one with the Commercial Bank of Australia and one with the Bank of Commerce. The former bank was used solely

THE REBUILDING OF AMERICA

Programme Increased Fourfold in Twelve Years: Important Home Modernization Movement: Prevailing Luxury

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

San Francisco, Sept. 13.

Statisticians declare that at the present rate of progress there will not be a single building standing in the United States in twenty years time as it stands to-day. This is a staggering statement, but if you travel in this country, in the great urban districts and the countryside alike, the fact will be borne in upon you that the outstanding factor of American progress to-day is her enormous building programme. In 1914 a large group of one hundred cities spent \$748,000,000 in new buildings, but in 1926 (the latest figures compiled, though 1927 is expected to be greater) this figure had grown to no less than \$3,336,000,000—say £667,000,000. Building costs had a little more than doubled in that period, but the amount spent in 1926 was more than four times what was spent in 1914, in which year, due to the fact that there was then no quota in immigration, America's population was increasing faster than it is to-day.

Each year the United States adds about 200,000 families to its population, yet in 1928 some 430,000 dwellings were erected.

Each year since 1923 the annual building return has been from 400,000 to 450,000, and this does not include the thousands of accommodations being provided in new hotels for the small families that are increasingly gravitating into apartment hotels. No wonder that Britons visiting this country for the first time exclaim at the luxury of the American home. No matter where one may be—admiring the lovely old Colonial houses of Connecticut, the fine old brick dwellings of Maryland and Pennsylvania, the picturesque houses of California, he finds the average American demanding newer and finer modern houses to replace the older ones which are apparently so ruthlessly pulled down or renovated.

A Country-wide Ambition

No matter where one goes he finds the same conditions. As a matter of fact, building progress seems to be more noticeable in the smaller towns and cities than in the very large centres of population like New York and Chicago. Had Chicago built just enough homes to keep pace with the growth of her population she would have erected in 1927 some 12,000 units, but instead she put up 31,000. Milwaukee, the famous city of pre-Prohibition beer, where the population is practically all of German descent, increased by 2,200 in population, but she built 3,700 new homes. St. Louis—made famous by Col. Lindbergh—added 1,900 families but erected 4,200 houses. In New York, in the same year, though her already fearfully congested population was added to by only 12,000 families, there were built in that metropolis 79,000 new apartment houses and half as many homes—but to-day there are practically a hundred thousand unoccupied apartments in New York. In 1926, points out Mr. J. T. Flynn in a current issue of "Collier's," the population of New York was 15 per cent. greater than in 1920, but building had grown 200 per cent. Practically the same with Chicago: a 26 per cent. increase in population but building increased by 106 per cent.

In other cities the results are more startling. Knoxville in Tennessee, for instance, doubled population but increased building tenfold.

Ever since this writer has been a resident in the United States, now some seven years, there has been an annual cry that building was to fall off. It reminded me of theory of

trade in China in revolutionary periods—everyone used to declare that this year's trade would show a fearful decrease. But when the Customs returns of trade came along there would always be a recorded increase. So with America's building programme. The more she builds the more the building demand, until one can see that the statisticians are probably correct who state that there will not be a single building of the present year of grace standing in two decades time.

And it must not be considered that buildings going up are of the jerry built type so common in very early American settlement. To-day, some of the gigantic skyscrapers are works of art, erected so that they will be able to stand the ravages of time.

Beautiful Structures Being Erected

The modern skyscraper is not longer just a square box, unsightly and drab. It is comparable with any architecture of the past. It is said of Cardinal Mercier, when he was being driven down through Broadway in New York, that he complained of having been misinformed regarding American Cathedrals. "What cathedral is that we are passing now?" he asked, and was politely informed that that was not a cathedral, but the lofty Woolworth Building!

There can be no question that the building industry of America, hand in hand with her automobile industry, has been responsible for American prosperity. How can it be otherwise when one remembers that it has accounted for business amounting to eight thousand million dollars a year (approximately) and if alterations and repairs to existing buildings are included probably to nine thousand million dollars. It is almost inconceivable that any mason or carpenter or steel worker or labourer can be out of work in this country. A million men are employed in the lumber industry alone. The production of bricks keeps over 100,000 men busy, and those engaged in the stone and clay industries number probably more than 350,000. And so far as one can see the rebuilding of the United States is to go on, for the scheme is being very closely organized. There is, as has been shown, much new building going on everywhere, but, answering the constant demand of the average American home-owner for a better and more modern home, there has come into being a strong group of manufacturers of building materials, who have determined that every house shall be transformed into a modern home. They have recently organized what is called the Home Modernization Movement.

Mr. Flynn, in his article above referred to, states that these building material manufacturers "have made a survey and find that out of 20,000,000 homes in the land about 12,000,000, or sixty per cent, are in need of modernization."

Now, if you understand what that means in America, and have any idea of the force of American salesmanship, you will agree that it will not be very long before all these twelve million homes will be brought into line. Not only does the average American crave modern methods in his home in every direction, with labour-saving devices from the pantry to the attic, but American life has become so stereotyped and automatic (a feature which Britons as a whole heartily dislike) that Mr. A. will lose face if he does not keep his home as modern-looking as that of Mr. B., his neighbour.

Modernizing of Homes

This Home Modernization Movement has had, and is having tremendous popularity. I can fully endorse this passage from Mr. Flynn's article: "Everywhere one sees old weather boards coming down and a new garment of stucco descend upon the old house, or the old crumbling stucco disappears and a robe of shingles follows. A change in the roof gives the house a new sweeping line. Rich colours brighten the door and window frames. Somehow a sun parlour

for the purpose of clearing cheques the account being in his wife's name. O'Grady appeared totally unperturbed by the sentence he received. He was a married man with nine children. He did not drink or gamble and the only vice—if it can be termed such—was to supply his children with the most expensive toys. No attempt was made by him to offer restitution to the council so as to obtain a reduction of sentence.

gets worked into the house, stepping stones supply the walk and a bird-bath appears on the rear lawn."

It goes without saying that in the American home the plumbing is of the best. I will hazard the guess that in any city of over 100,000 there will be less than five per cent. of the houses that do not have a modern bathroom.

But the American with either a small family or no family at all is getting away from the idea of owning his own home, which means that more and more attention is being given to the modern apartment house. Between the old apartment houses of America built back in the nineties and later the modern apartment house that the old ones are being abandoned merely as so much "junk." Mr. Flynn tells the story of an architect named Andrew Thomas, who began many years ago devoting his time and ability to the planning of apartment homes for the poor, planning to reduce the cubic contents of the building but at the same time giving the dwellers more room. Working for large financial interests, he has erected many of these apartment houses, with every modern convenience, with lovely gardens, playgrounds and sun parlours.

"The tenant," says Mr. Flynn, "pays for these houses about six dollars a room less than for ancient, badly lighted and ventilated monstrosities in the same neighbourhood, and owns his apartment at the end of ten years." It is the confident belief of Mr. Thomas that America will wipe out her slums within 25 years or less.

The Progress Is Astounding

The progress in this rebuilding of America is so stupendous that the average British reader, who has never visited the United States and to whom a home is an edifice that must stand as long as the elements will allow, generally speaking, would accuse one of gross exaggeration if one were to state precisely what it taking place in certain localities. One thing, however, stands out: and that is that the United States will succeed at some time in the future in fairly evenly distributing its population. With transportation brought to such a high state of organization, a "commuter" is a person who may live perhaps sixty miles from the place at which he works. With the great mass production corporations looking for new sites, the rural districts are gradually being opened up, for manufacturers are naturally gravitating from the cities to the country.

Mr. Henry Ford, as a matter of fact, declares that the big city is doomed—though this seems to be an extreme view.

Another factor in American civilization is the indifference paid to tradition. Everything in America is utilitarian. The famous Waldorf Astoria of New York, for example, the country's outstanding hotel, has recently been demolished, and a forty-five story building is to be erected on the site. Yet the Waldorf was only opened in 1893, and was as modern as most European hotels. One goes to any large city in this country and is literally staggered at the progress. The New York Life Insurance Company's building in New York stands to-day on the site of the old Madison Square Garden, the great shrine of American sport, and is as handsome as a cathedral. In Chicago the new civic opera house of forty-two stories has replaced a common business block.

So it goes throughout the United States, and he would be a bold man who would prophesy what the cost of new structures will be during the next decade, for Americans have decided that the face of the country is to be literally rebuilt. It is a factor in the national life to which Great Britain could with profit give close attention.

The Governor of the Vatican has issued instructions regulating the admission of persons and vehicles into Vatican territory. Beginning with the commencement of the new year, all persons other than residents who are desirous of entering the Vatican city must first obtain permission in the form of a passport visa or a special pass without either of which it is impossible to enter Vatican Territory.

OUR LONDON LETTER

Worshipping at the Shrine of Speed: Thrills at the Schneider Trophy Race: Trade Union Politics: The Lucky Chancellor

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, Sept. 12.

On Saturday, under brilliant blue skies and before nearly one million spectators, Great Britain for the third time won the Schneider Trophy. The race was won by Flying-Officer H. R. D. Waghorn, flying the Super-marine Rolls-Royce S.6. His average speed was 328.63 miles an hour, equivalent to 53 miles a minute. In speed bursts along the straights, he reached 370 m.p.h. The British team consisted, in addition to Flying-Officer Waghorn, of Flight-Lieut. D'Arcy Greig, and Flying-Officer Atherley. The latter completed the course, but was disqualified for not rounding one of the pylons, due, he afterwards said, to the fact that he removed his dirty goggles and did not have time to replace them with fresh ones before rounding the pylon. In one lap he attained a speed of 332.49 miles per hour. Squadron-Leader Orlebar has protested against the disqualification. The Italian team consisted of Warrant-Officer Dal Molin (Macchi 52), Lieut. Cadrigher (Macchi 67), and Lieut. Monti (Macchi 67). Unfortunately, the two latter were compelled to land, and Warrant-Officer Dal Molin was placed second at 284.2 m.p.h., with Flight-Lieutenant D'Arcy Greig third at 282.11. The following records of this trophy since the inauguration of the contest in 1913 will be of interest:—

45 miles per hour	France	1913
86 " " "	Gt. Britain	1914
107 " " "	Italy	1920
111 " " "	" "	1921
115 " " "	Gt. Britain	1922
177 " " "	U.S.A.	1923
222 " " "	" "	1925
246 " " "	Italy	1926
281 " " "	Gt. Britain	1927
328 " " "	" "	1929

It is impossible to give any idea of the multitude worshipping at the shrine of speed. Everywhere there were black human masses which sat or stood thrilled to their very souls by a fascinating and, in many ways, a truly dreadful gamble with death. Men of unsurpassed courage and superb self-control. The course covered nearly 218 land miles.

With this race, man has eclipsed all his previous achievements in the air, and for Britain to have done this is a feat of which all who have had a hand in the designing and piloting of these wonderful machines may be quietly proud. All the spectators and those listening to the broadcasts were overwhelmed by a feeling of astonishment at the audacity as well as the mechanical skill of which man has shown himself capable. It was clear, too, from the attitude of the spectators, that almost as intense as their feeling of admiration for the men and machines which were able to stay the course, was the disappointment caused by the fact that two Italian machines had been obliged to drop out. In some of the Italian newspapers there is some slight soreness that the race was not postponed, but Lieut. Cardingher and Lieutenant Monti may rest assured that not even the winning of the trophy could have roused the admiration and so unstintingly earned the plaudits of the British public as the extraordinary pluck which they showed in flying the race in machines which were practically untried.

In unfavourable weather conditions, with haze obscuring the sea, two British pilots later eclipsed the world's speed record of 318½ miles an hour. Flight-Lieutenant Stainforth, in the Gloster-Napier monoplane Golden Butterfly, attained an average speed of 336.3 m.p.h., and an hour later Squadron-Leader Orlebar, in the Thunderbird, the machine used by Waghorn in the Schneider Trophy race, reached the average speed of 355.8 m.p.h., surpassing Stainforth by 19½ m.p.h. and Bernhardi's 1928 record by 37 m.p.h. In one run of the speed course Orlebar reached 368.8 m.p.h.

Astounding as these figures may seem, they are regarded as "extremely disappointing" by air experts and an attempt to set a record 20 miles an hour higher than Orlebar's figure will be made at the first opportunity. The speed by no means represents the maximum

which can be obtained by the Super-marine Rolls-Royce S.6 seaplane, Thunderbird. In view of the poor visibility it is surprising that the speed achieved was so good, for it is actually less than the true speed of the S.6 in level flight. It is stated that, in good conditions, the machine is capable of establishing a record of nearly 380 miles an hour.

Trade Union Congress

On Thursday, the Trade Union Congress considered the Melchett-Jurmer conversations, which turn on industrial reorganization and industrial relations between employers and employees. Emphatic endorsement was given to this industrial co-operation a year ago and it was renewed at Belfast, although there was some impatience and more was heard of the disadvantages to the trade unions than of the advantages. A resolution receiving the report of the conference as information, but declaring opposition "to the false cry of industrial peace and to the policy of collaboration with the enemies of labour, who are vigorously and ruthlessly attacking the standard of living of the working class at the very time they are conferring with the General Council," was defeated.

On the question of relations with Russia, the Congress adopted a resolution urging the Government to take immediate steps to secure the resumption of diplomatic relations.

There was acute disruption in the Congress over the question of the signing of the cotton award, the action of Mr. C. T. Cramp and Mr. A. G. Walkden, who signed, being criticized. Mr. Cramp demanded the right to reply, and Mr. Walkden also replied, the incident terminating with a declaration on the part of Mr. A. Naesmith, of the Amalgamated Weavers, that the textile unions had not raised the question in the Congress, and an agreement that Mr. Cramp and Mr. Walkden should meet the textile union representatives in private.

The Congress concluded with a resolution that, "owing to the depression in trade and industry, this Congress instructs the General Council to demand the appointment by the Government of a Royal Commission to inquire into the relationship between industry and finance."

Death Duty Windfalls

The financial year has run only a little over five months and during that time eight millionaires have died, with the result of heavy payments to the Exchequer. The latest is Mr. Bernhard Baron, the tobacco millionaire, and about £2,115,000 will be payable in death duties under his will, which has been sworn for probate at £4,944,820. Here is a list of the eight millionaires and the amount of their estates:—

Mr. Bernhard Baron	4,944,820
Lord Revelstoke	2,568,779
Lord Rosebery	1,564,339
Lord Hollenden	1,541,653
Sir Hildebrand Harmsworth	1,448,882
Mr. James F. Mason	1,118,448
Lord Buckland	1,116,447

The average number of millionaire estates per annum over a long period is ten. In the last Budget, death duties were estimated to produce £81,000,000, or an average amount per week of slightly under £1,557,700. The actual yield for the 22 weeks to the last official return (August 31) was £37,020,000, an average of nearly £1,682,730. If this were maintained, it would result in a surplus on the year of £5,500,000 from this source alone.

Britain's Good Eyesight

Britain is the least bespectacled country in northern Europe. This fact was elucidated at the Optical Congress of the Worshipful Company of Spectacle-Makers which opened in London as a tercentenary celebration. One firm alone sends a thousand pairs of "Harold Lloyd" spectacles to the United States every week. Before the war, this trade was almost entirely in the hands of Germans, but to-day British firms are exporting to Germany. The demand for spectacles is an ever-increasing one, particularly from China and India, where they are particularly prone to short sight.

A visit to the exhibition shows that those people with defective eyesight who dread spoiling their beauty by spectacles need not be alarmed, for some of the spectacles exhibited not only retain the beauty of the wearer, but actually improve it. They are of every shape and kind—of gold, silver, or pure tortoiseshell, fitted with round, concave, convex, and square glasses. A new departure is the manufacture of spectacles with rims made of milk, and another exhibit showed spectacles made with chromium plating. There are 12,000,000 people in this country to-day wearing spectacles and it is said that probably 15,000,000 persons ought to wear them. Even so, Britain wears less than many other countries.

Mr. Lansbury's Lido

Mr. Lansbury whose ideas for the brightening of London's parks have attracted much attention, is making good progress with his plans. He has received several promises of assistance from generous persons towards the cost of providing shelters and other amenities, particularly in the interests of the children, in the royal parks. Among others, offers of £500 each have been received from Sir Arthur du Cros and Mrs. Van den Bergh. Another anonymous donor has interviewed Mr. Lansbury and, in addition to promising a sum of £500, has undertaken to give up to £5,000, provided the Government will agree to contribute an equal sum, for providing facilities for children and also for making it possible for both sexes to bathe in the Serpentine and for sun-bathing. He calls himself "one of London's kids" and desires to remain anonymous. Mr. Lansbury has accepted the offer, subject to the approval of Parliament.

The unknown benefactor has made one special condition—that any buildings put up with the help of his money shall be of the highest possible artistic merit, so that they will harmonise with their surroundings, and also that they shall be of a permanent character.

Music and Blood Pressure

The effect of music on the blood-pressure of musical, moderately musical, and non-musical people has been shown by Dr. Swale Vincent, Professor of Physiology in the University of London. This will be bad news for those who attend classical concerts, and pretend to be high-brow, for their blood-pressure will give them away! Professor Swale Vincent is conducting experiments at Middlesex Hospital and he says that his subjects react quite differently to the same tune. A change from a musical composition lacking in character to a tune pleasing to the subject almost invariably caused an immediate fall in blood-pressure in the musical group. This was specially noticeable with symphonies or chamber music. Dance music had no effect upon this class and military bands caused a slight rise. Moderately musical people, on the other hand, experienced a slight rise "when the band began to play" and a fall when it ceased. The non-musical people showed changes only when dance music was played.

Professor Swale Vincent says that the effect depends principally upon appreciation or interest in the music itself. He quoted one case of a non-musical subject who was entirely uninterested in any kind of music but jazz. He said that his pleasure in hearing jazz was probably not a musical emotion at all, but the playing of his favourite fox-trot caused an immediate fall in blood-pressure, which is a sign of emotion. Musical people usually either breathe more quickly, or else hold their breath, and then sigh when a melody appeals to them.

A press despatch from Cassel, Prussia, dated September 23, states that one of the carrier pigeons released from the Graf Zeppelin after it left Japan on August 23 had reached that town. For some reason the bird was not able to find its base in Tokyo and had flown on across Siberia, finally stopping at the German town. It appeared utterly exhausted and died shortly after, although everything possible was done to save its life, the report continues. Identification was possible through the metal disk on the bird's leg which contained a message. The pigeon was one of a group taken aboard by Mr. Dofu Shirai, the only Japanese newspaper correspondent aboard the German Zeppelin.

OUR PARIS LETTER

A Masterly Forger: Opportunist Accident Foils Bandits

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Paris, Aug. 29.

As an example of temporary success in leading a double life, it would be hard to beat André Martini, of Marseilles. Originally, he was a printer and lithographic engraver, and, judging by subsequent events, a very good one indeed. Later, he discovered that he had a voice. He took lessons in singing, obtained an engagement at the Marseilles Opera as a baritone, and became quite well-known locally. He was a typical Southerner, gay, talkative and exuberant, ready to call a new acquaintance his "dear friend" within 24 hours of the first introduction. After a few years, his voice gave out and he was obliged to abandon his stage career, but he continued to frequent his usual haunts and spend money freely. The existence of a wife and two daughters did not prevent him from assisting at least three other ladies to meet their expenses. As usual, in great cities, no one took the trouble to inquire about his sources of income.

His friends have now learned with surprise that, for the last five years, he has been "manufacturing" French Government stock certificates and coupons, postal orders, and English bank notes. He did not attempt to imitate French bank notes, which are printed in several colours and are very complicated in design, but he acted on the evidence of his eyes, which told him that a stock certificate representing Frs. 10,000 was much easier to forge than a bank note worth only one-tenth of the certificate. He was even more successful with postal orders. One of the votes on account which the Chamber did not find time to pass before adjourning for the summer holidays contained an item of Frs. 895,000 to make good losses sustained by the Post Office in connection with forged orders, and it is highly probable that Martini's little printing office was largely, if not entirely, responsible for this drain on the national exchequer. He was assisted by another expert workman, named Intartaglia, whom he originally employed on a "little overtime job" of printing sheets of dividend coupons. He did it so well that, according to his statement, Martini paid him Frs. 14,000 down on the nail, or more than he earned in a year in the ordinary way. This princely remuneration dazzled him and his collaboration with Martini became a whole-time affair, greatly to the benefit of Martini, who was thus enabled to show himself in public at any hour of the day or night, while Intartaglia toiled for him.

Martini seems to have been a good judge of character, for Intartaglia was one of those useful persons who keep quiet and do what they are asked to do. He has told the police all he knew—virtually nothing—while Martini, who knows everything, is marvelously discreet. In these cases, the police are naturally anxious to find not only the actual forgers, but the men who put the forgeries into circulation. An inspector gave Martini some extracts from the criminal records showing that accused persons who make a clean breast of it are always let off comparatively lightly. He mentioned the name of a forger who gave the names of his accomplices, and Martini merely remarked:—"If he did that, he must have been a scoundrel." When his daughter came to see him in prison and sobbed on his breast, he told her not to worry, that he had influential friends in Paris and that it would be all right! The Minister of Finance being the complainant, Martini and Intartaglia have been brought to Paris from Marseilles, and, in the course of the next year or so, they will no doubt make their appearance before the Seine Assize jury.

Frontier Train Hold-up

The passengers who were trying to sleep in a northward-bound express from the Italian frontier, early the other morning, little imagined that they were on the scene of a daring exploit by bandits. The train was running at about 60 miles an hour and the guard in the

SPECIAL ARTICLES

CHINESE EXAMINATIONS UNDER THE EMPIRE

Influence of Confucian Classics Upon National Institutions:

Originality Taboo: All Cast in a Common Mould

By A CHINESE CORRESPONDENT

front brake van was looking through his accounts when he heard the words: "Hands up!" and found himself covered with a revolver. Two men, who must have secreted themselves in the van before the train left Lyons or Dijon, were close to him. They were clean-shaven and had no masks, but both wore gloves. As the noise of the train would have drowned his voice, the guard felt that it was futile to shout for help, and he surrendered. One of the bandits tied his hands behind his back and gagged him, then forced the locker containing the registered letters and began to stuff some of them into a handbag.

At this juncture, to the guard's great astonishment, the train, which was still some distance south of Macon, began to slow down and finally stopped. The intruders were evidently as much surprised as the guard. They next heard the driver shouting for the "reserves," which in railway language meant that the guard was to go to a signal-box close at hand and telephone for help. One of the bandits put on the guard's cap and blew his horn, as a signal for the train to proceed. The driver, who must have thought his colleague half asleep, shouted that the engine had broken down. The signalman came out of his box to ascertain what had happened, and the bandits, realizing that the game was up, bolted. They were out of reach before the signalman found the guard helpless in his van and heard the story. There surely never was a more opportune accident than the breaking of the slide-rod which put the engine out of action before the thieves could complete their work.

A Dying Industry

The hand-made lace industry seems to be dying out in France, as in other countries. A visitor who called at the lace-making school at Alençon the other day found only four pupils. The girls of to-day do not care for this form of occupation, probably because it does not pay. A small handkerchief of real Alençon lace costs about \$15, and the modern machine-made imitations are so much cheaper that the demand for the real thing has almost ceased, and when not only lace but embroidery is so successfully done by machinery there is not much chance for fine needlework. Moreover, the fashion designers have for years derived their principal effects from line and colour and richness of fabrics, rather than from fine details such as are supplied by lace, and a whole dress of hand-made lace would cost a fortune.

The Alençon lace industry, once so flourishing, was a creation of Louis XIV's great minister, Colbert. He made it a successful rival of the Venetian lace-makers, all the French aristocrats having been given to understand by the King that they should buy lace in their own country rather than abroad. The output was organized so that certain towns and villages carried out their own sections of the work and the putting-together was done at Alençon—an early example of the standardization which plays so important a part in modern industry. The history of Alençon lace is a tribute to the genius of Colbert, who, in political economy and finance, was far ahead of his own time.

COMMANDER R. Langton-Jones, R.N., who retired from the active list in December last, has been appointed Inspector of Lighthouses in the Bahamas, under the Board of Trade. Commander Langton-Jones went to sea in the Merchant Service, passed for master, received a commission as sub-lieutenant, R.N.R., and in August, 1914, joined H.M.S. *Triumph* in China. In her he gained promotion to acting lieutenant for service at Tsingtao, and was in the vessel when she was torpedoed and sunk off Anzac in May, 1915. He then took up duty as Beach-master in Gallipoli, and in recognition of distinguished services, was transferred to the active list of the Royal Navy. He afterwards took part in the Battle of Jutland, and commanded a "Q" boat. Since the War he has commanded various small craft, and in 1925 was specially appointed in command of the gunboat *Cicala* in the West River, Canton.

The great builder of the Great Wall of China, a general, a statesman and an empire builder of remarkable ability and foresight, had on his mind two propositions which he attempted his best to solve for the benefit of his descendants in order to perpetuate the Ching House. He built the Great Walls to stem the tide of invasion of the northern hordes and Ching Shi Hwang sought to curb influence of the scholars of his day upon the general masses and to prevent the intelligent from mischief. That emperor, one of the greatest and ablest China had, was no believer in popular education for he ruthlessly destroyed all students found within his domains together with all their books and literature. Despite the murderous policy he never succeeded in controlling or moulding to his own taste the national psychology of China, for by irony of fact, his was one of the shortest dynasties known in the history of China. What he had failed to accomplish in standardizing thought and literature after some patent prescribed by the imperial government was, in time, materialized by the succeeding dynasties with marked success.

The Imperial Examinations were first introduced in the Han period. It was originally intended as a competitive examination for civil service without respect to a candidate's wealth, birth or title of nobility; it was open to every person throughout the empire. If that purpose had been honestly adhered to by the empire, nothing could be said against an institution which would be in perfect accord with modern ideas, and which would tend to enhance efficiency of the civil service. But alas, the empire, for its own selfish purpose, abused this otherwise excellent system, converting it into a machinery whereby the best brains of the country were kept perpetually grinding the axe for their royal masters, and which kept them busy through their life for so many generations at a task yielding no earthly value to anybody.

The Passport to Office

As time went on, the Imperial Examinations became more and more standardized, and in like manner so did Chinese thoughts, ideas and literature, until they assumed a rigid stereotyped form, beyond these conventional limits no person was allowed to transcend. The process of standardization became perfect in the Sung and Ming periods. During the latter era the examinations took place triennially throughout the whole empire. A successful competitor was awarded an official position. The Manchus soon discovered the advantages of that institution so carried it on the same spirit as it had been done by the dynasty they displaced. Needy students were subsidised by the Imperial Government to enable them to pursue their studies during the course of their preparations to qualify them to attend the examinations. It must be remembered that the empire was not in the habit of granting subsidies to any private persons or private enterprise, and this was an exception. It was an inducement not offered without reasons.

The examinations were always on some subjects or passages selected from Chinese classics, written or compiled by Confucius and/or his disciples, whose works were particularly favoured inasmuch as the founders of that school of thought were all ardent absolutists and enthusiastic exponents of the divine right theory. Of the four cardinal virtues taught by them loyalty to the emperor was held the highest virtue and was most praised. A doctrine imposing on any person a duty to make whatever sacrifice, when called upon by the emperor, must have been endorsed by the empire. It was for this reason

that the Old Empress Dowager tenaciously held on to it until she was obliged to abolish the examinations.

The Three Grades

During the Manchu rule, the examinations were regularly held every three years. The first examination took place in the local examination hall of each hsien lasting about one month. A candidate was required by law to go to his native hsien to take same, a Shanghai man could not take his examination in any other district but Shanghai. The successful competitors were rewarded with the literary degree of Su Tsai. In the same year, all Su Tsais, new as well as the old ones, within the same province must attend the second examination, which was held in the provincial capital of each, and those passing the test would be given the second degree, or Chu Ren, a highly honoured title. The third and final examination was held in the following year at Peking in the presence of the emperor himself, to which all Chu Rens throughout the empire were qualified to participate. The highest literary degree of Chin Shih was conferred on those passing the final test, and 32 of the best ones received the much coveted title of Han Lin, the highest honour a literary man could aspire to. The number of Chin Shih varied from time to time, depending on the grace and pleasure of the emperor, ranging between 100 and 300. Taking the population into consideration, only one person out of every two millions could obtain that laurel and it only happened every three years—a no small credit in every respect.

A Hanlin had the option of either serving his term in the College of Han Lins, or be appointed an official corresponding to the rank of a prefect; a Chu Ren was eligible to receive an appointment to an office equal in rank of a Chih Hsien or district magistrate, or a junior position of corresponding rank in one of the ministries in the capital as a starting point.

Through 2,000 Years

This system was permitted to continue for 20 centuries with the sole underlying object of circumscribing and standardizing Chinese ideas and literature. A competitor to any of the Imperial Examinations attempting to deviate from the prescribed conventional form, would at once be ostracized and regarded as a heretic, and his essay, no matter how brilliant it might be, would be condemned, for the empire would not countenance the existence of anything which might threaten to revolutionize the social institution of the country, or to undermine the most zealously guarded divine right principle.

Education along a rigid conventional and stereotyped form, receiving, as it did, all kinds of government support and encouragement, for 2,000 years, kept Chinese mind in a state of arrested mental development, during this long period, her best sons were all the time dreaming of the past glories of their country contributing nothing to help the advancement of humanity. This process of standardization covering several centuries was not perfected until the Ming era, since then, for 600 years, there has been a total absence of an exceptionally sublime literary star advancing new ideas in China, the two periods immediately before, Tang and Sung being the golden age of the Chinese literature.

Stultifying Effect

That so defective an institution, with its stultifying effect upon the intelligence of the whole nation, was permitted to linger on for so many generations until it died almost a natural death, was due to many factors. In the first place, it was unquestionably due to the

influence of the ancient stages and their extremely conservative teaching. The empire had of course, no reason to quarrel with a system that would assist it to consolidate its hold upon the people; the intelligent, too, were contented inasmuch as the only path leading to glory, fame and wealth was available to them alone with no other persons outside their pale to dispute. And the general masses were either too busy or too ignorant to bother themselves with politics, nor had they ever been in a position to suggest a better substitute. Everything went on merrily until China was threatened with invasion of a more practical and aggressive culture and civilization from the West.

It was not to be presumed for one moment, that to obtain a literary degree in old days was just as easy as things are for one striving for his bachelor degree in one of the modern colleges. In the former case, it represented not infrequently a life-long work. Many, in spite of most strenuous efforts extending over many years, never went further than the first degree of Su Tsai, and a larger number failed altogether. It was a choice few who eventually captured the highest laurels. Nevertheless, the bait offered by the empire was sufficient inducement to make them undergo voluntarily a most stiff course of training and hardships in order to qualify themselves to try their luck in the examinations hall.

Before a candidate had any chance of success, he must first of all, be an all-round scholar, a poet, an essayist and prose writer. A poet is born and not made or taught. So is writing with a Chinese pen which is really a brush, an artistic work. Unless one had talent for both of them, in addition to his capability in composing excellent essays, he was not likely to succeed at the examinations.

The Difficulty of Chinese

There was another handicap which a Chinese scholar must overcome the difficulty of the language. The Chinese language—wen li, or written and spoken, or colloquial, is different in each case. Mr. Rodney Gilbert, in his attempt to diagnose China's case, described the former as devoid of beauty, imagination and sublimity, and the latter as infantile and incapable of expressing correctly one's thought. While disagreeing with the above statement, the writer of this article is in perfect accord with Mr. Gilbert when he says that the Chinese language is one of the most difficult, which opinion is shared by both Chinese and foreign scholars alike. This difficulty is enhanced by the fact, that there has yet been no one who is able to conceive any rules, or a cut short system by which it can be taught scientifically. Chinese students have long realized this and are attempting to simplify the written language. It is feared that by this process of simplification, which is gaining ground every day, the old classical style, with the passing of the existing generation, will soon be a lost art.

But the papers submitted to the Imperial Examiners must be written in a highly classical style. One can only acquire that standard, through great perseverance, massive reading of old classics, and constant practice. He must be familiar with the generally-accepted form and must learn to comply with that form composing his own essay. It was never intended by the Imperial Government that his task should be anything but of a most arduous nature, nor should it be one that would leave him many leisure hours, in which event he might find to indulge himself in some pastime of a more dangerous nature. What the government liked best was to keep him away from politics. It was, in short, a policy of wearing him out by a self-imposed work until all his corners were rubbed off, his spirit, initiative and energy were gone, making him a perfectly harmless and tamable man ready and willing to be moulded in any shape and form it wanted. It was not an unusual sight to see an old man of 60 sitting side by side in the examination hall with a young man of teens competing for his degree.

Early School Life

A Chinese boy, 5 or 6 days, was sent to a school, presided over as a rule, by a private tutor who was generally a man possessing a literary degree but did not have an op-

portunity to anything better, at the early age of 8 or 9 years old. His early school life must have been a tedious affair there being no provisions for recreation. He was at once made to learn different characters written by his tutor on square pieces of paper of red colour. After learning to know a few hundred of them and being able to repeat a few simple books, he was immediately required to memorise verbatim volumes of the Chinese classics without a sprinkling of knowledge of what they were all about. Nor would his tutor help him to make his work easier and interesting by explaining their meaning, for even if he did, it would be beyond the apprehension of his undeveloped mind. He was only taught to recite and repeat in a parrot-like manner, year in, and year out, without making any visible progress for a considerable time.

The very first book a child was taught to recite was one of the most difficult books containing most profound philosophy, which an adult would have found difficult to tackle, the "Great Principle." The poor child had to grope his way through utter darkness, not knowing in which direction he would be landing. An old-type teacher did not spare his rod in dealing with truants. One fine morning the boy began to see a faint glimpse of light, the magical wand was lifted, gradually revealing to him a veritable mine of information, without much personal effort of his own, or the assistance of his master. He now realized a little of what till then, he had only been told to repeat verbatim. It was a case of either knowing everything or nothing at all. Curiously enough a child who could understand one page of the classics would be able to negotiate the rest. This awakening, as it were, depended upon his own intellectual development, which, in most cases, came about between the age of 16 and 20. This might be a clumsy method of education, but it was the only one known in old days, with sure results. It was also at this stage he began to be able to express his thoughts in wen li or written language.

A Passable Style

He now began to pick up more rapidly, and in a very short time, would be able to compose a presentable wen li, the exact word used in Chinese being "passable," meaning a standard, which would be passed as sufficient for ordinary requirements such as correspondence. To reach the classical standard required for the Imperial Examinations, he must spend many years of hard work to polish his style and do more diggings into huge mounds of ancient classics. Only those who had successfully stored in their memory a vast stock of the classics, could aspire to become one day a real literary writer of the first water, others, with a limited stock were mere mediocre writers commanding only a "passable" wen li.

Just imagine, an occidental child of tender years sent to a school for the sole purpose of making him to memorize, chapter after chapter, of the Holy Scripture from Genesis to Revelation, until he is able to recite verbatim every passage in that book. Then he is required to compose essays, reviewing and discussing, in all phases, various biblical episodes and passages, in doing, this he must conform with the style used by the most ancient literary stars. This represents the Chinese educational institution in the past. It was the style most prized, ideas, no matter how brilliant they might be, would have scored not one point in a competitor's favour at the examinations. Invention was a common jugglery deserving of no honour and credit. The great general and statesman of the Three Kingdom period Chu Kuo Liang was historically known to have invented some kind of motor mechanism which he used successfully in his military campaigns for transportation of supplies. Nevertheless, it was not due to that invention his name was perpetuated. He was allowed to have a seat in the All Saints' Hall attached to the Confucius' Temple—a highest honour which the living could possibly confer on the past—on account of his brilliant essays in the form of two petitions, done in excellent style, addressed to his unworthy chief, for which he was defied. All the records, design and formula of his

wonderful invention, which would be of more value to this practical world, had long been lost and forgotten, but on the other hand, his two classical essays are still being read by thousands and thousands of scholars with many of them able to recite word for word. For this work alone the author was immortalized. Every useful knowledge had been ruthlessly sacrificed on the altar of scholarly attainment.

A Picture of a Scholar

A scholar in the old days undoubtedly enjoyed the highest social status to which none belonging to other castes could aspire. He was treated with great respect by the public. He was presumed to be a man of etiquette and refinement with a high sense of morality. His hands must be soft with his finger nails growing to a considerable length as a visible proof that he had not done any menial work. He was not expected to take any kind of physical exercise, nor was he supposed to possess sufficient strength to enable him "to cope with a chicken." Whenever a local question arose, the officials appealed to him for advice and nobody else. A private individual, having a difference with another, did not go to a court of justice to settle their dispute, he, too, referred his affairs to a scholar living near by. The word scholar in the Chinese language is "a book reader," which term of course, included all those who had successfully passed the examinations as well as those who had been qualified to attend. The fact that a student having sufficient confidence in himself to attend, irrespective of the result, in itself seemed to have enhanced his prestige among his villagers. The holder of the first literary degree was addressed by all as a teacher, and that of the second degree as "Old Father," the same title of respect used when addressing a magistrate or chih hsien. The popular estimation of his knowledge was without limit, he was presumed to know everything. What he did not know could be made known by referring to his books, the classics, and all that was not mentioned therein were not worthy of notice. This was no doubt one of the many reasons that made "a book reader" a self-conceited, bigoted, narrowed minded and conservative man, but as far as modern education is concerned, he was the least educated for outside his books he knew next to nothing.

Unrecognized Books

There are, as a matter of fact, other literary works of equal merit in existence which can compare favourably with the classics so far as literary attainment is concerned. These have never been regarded as standard classics and have not been enshrined in the highest pinnacle in Chinese literature. All literary men of the land must bow to one great master, Confucius, and were forbidden to advance any new ideas contrary to or inconsistent with his. Any thinker bold enough to transcend this rule was punished with the zeal and energy that an orthodox churchman in Europe in the middle ages used to the reformers.

The Chinese race has been blamed by many foreign authors as possessing a mind incapable of originality—a most unjust accusation. Quite a few of the most important inventions came from China. It was due to the selfish policy of her rulers and a defective educational institution, that intellectual development has been kept at a standstill. As soon as this artificial check is removed, reaction at once set in. The present danger lies in the fact that it is going too fast. The world is taken aback at the recent events taking place in the country. What had been the most conservative elements, the literati, less than thirty years ago, are to-day ready to absorb and assimilate all kinds of modern ideas including communism. China too is subject to the universal law of nature. The pendulum had been set for 2,000 years at one extreme, and on release, it has gone over to the other end, but in time will settle at some mid-point.

Merits of the Classics

An institution which is able to hold the great Chinese race together for so long a time, cannot be totally devoid of merits, as many extremist radicals seem to think. The Chinese classics do contain a

NANKING, THE REORGANIZATIONISTS AND THE NORTH

Issues in the Present Struggle Defined: A Conflict Between Kuomintang Principles and Northern Feudalism

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

The principal issue in the present campaign is centralization or decentralization. With regard to this issue there can be no difference of opinion between Nanking and the Reorganizationists, for Kuomintang ideology does not permit of the conception of decentralization of authority, particularly with regard to the army. General Chiang Kai-shek has asserted the doctrine that the army must be subject to national authority, that it must be paid by the National Government, that its officers must be controlled by the National Government through the Disbandment Commission. If there is not enough money to pay and provision all the two million men under arms, that is the problem of the Disbandment Commission, the Ministry of War and the Commander-in-chief, who alone have to consider the solution. The individual commanders have only to obey orders, as in any other army.

With these general principles, the Reorganizationists can have no quarrel. For, in theory, this concept is an end to military feudalism which thrives only on separatism, on regional control of the armies and on the individualistic exercise of authority by local commanders. The Reorganizationists and Nanking do not quarrel over theories, but over personalities. The Reorganizationists object to General Chiang Kai-shek. They object to Mr. Hu Han-min and they pour vitriol on Mr. T. V. Soong, but all these denunciations are subject to change, if the conviction spreads that the participation of a northern army in a Kuomintang quarrel is liable to establish a non-Kuomintang Government. Again, on this issue there is no difference between Nanking and the Reorganizationists; neither will recognize a government dominated by Northern militarism.

Origins of the Quarrel

The quarrel between General Chiang and the Reorganizationists goes back to the Fourth and Fifth Plenary Sessions of the Kuomintang. After the Fourth Plenary Session, Mr. Wang Ching-wei left the country; after the Fifth Plenary Session, the Reorganizationists began their denunciation of General Chiang. But at both sessions, they provided enough members of the Central Executive Committee to make quorums possible. None of them attended the Third Party Congress because they objected to the methods of electing and designating the delegates. They now denounce that Congress and the Central Executive Committee which it elected as illegal. But this is a question of Kuomintang politics which perhaps

lot of knowledge from fortune-telling to politics, many of which have outlived their usefulness, but there are others which can hold their own against any cults known in other lands. It is indeed distressing to note that a movement is afoot among the irresponsible youths to destroy all existing codes with a view to enable the country to have a clean slate to start everything afresh—an experiment fraught with greatest danger. The leaders of the Chinese Revolution of 1911/2 committed one great error in shattering the authority of Peking without giving due consideration to the disorganized and highly decentralized condition of the army and without making sufficient preparation for some substitute to take its place. This blunder has cost the nation very dearly in life, property, money and happiness. The aim of the radicals, if carried out into effect, in destroying the social and economical institution of China may prove to be even more disastrous for it strikes at the very root of Chinese life. A bad code and a bad institution, however faulty they may be, are much better for us than to go back to our forebears' days who lived without them. It is a mistaken policy to un-China China. Her ailments cannot be cured but may be aggravated by application of the drugs bearing a Moscow patent. What she needs is a sure sieve, one that will separate chaff from flour.

can be solved if there is a will to peace on either side. So far as the Reorganizationists are concerned, they do not want to substitute Feng Yu-hsiang or Yen Hsi-shan for Chiang Kai-shek; their desire is to have a civilian government in Nanking controlled by the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang under the presidency of Mr. Wang Ching-wei. On the part of Nanking, there can be no desire to throw over vital Kuomintang elements and become altogether dependent upon the support of Northern bayonets. There is therefore room for understanding, compromise and peace between those who to-day control Nanking and the Reorganizationists. In spite of the vehemence of attack and denunciation on either side, this is largely a family affair in which the Northern militarists must be regarded as outsiders, even if they did come into the party during the past two years for opportunist reasons.

The Northern Separatists

The northern phase of the war must be altogether separated from its southern phase. Whereas Chang Fa-kuei quarrels with Chiang Kai-shek over party questions, the Northerners are asserting a principle of regionalism, of decentralization, of separatism. In the north, the movement is anti-Kuomintang; in the south, it merely deals with the personality, who shall preside over Kuomintang destinies. In the north, it involves the distribution of territory, of money, of offices; in the south, it concerns the future tendencies of the Kuomintang, the legality of its present Central Executive Committee, the control of military affairs by civilian officials. Whereas, the Reorganizationists may appear more antagonistic to General Chiang than the northern militarists are, in the North, his rôle is misunderstood altogether, because they regard him simply as a militarist like themselves, which is altogether untenable in the Kuomintang system.

In am purposely avoiding details and specific facts because, at this moment, they confuse the picture. In broad outline, the struggle is as pictured above. From this standpoint, it is difficult to suggest that there can be a permanent compromise between Nanking and the North on fundamental issues, for China's huge army must be disbanded, if this country is to survive. There are, at present, approximately two million troops on paper. To pay all the troops regularly would require at least \$20,000,000 a month, which no Government can afford to raise and spend for military purposes. The result is that some have to go without money part of the time. The habit has grown among the military men of blackmailing Nanking. A threatens rebellion. He is paid. Then B and C threaten. C is paid. Then A and B combine against Nanking. No Government can survive which has to submit to such blackmail. It becomes continuous. It develops into a vicious circle, which can only be broken by force of arms. If the Reorganizationists were in control at Nanking, they would oppose such methods because they are a complete repudiation of Kuomintang principles. No one can truthfully say that Nanking is without guilt in the perpetuation of this system, but that it must be ended at some time, that military feudalism can have no place in a modern China, is the general consensus of opinion throughout China.

Kuomintang and Anti-Kuomintang

The present war then is over a fundamental issue: the control of the army in all its phases by the National Government. That is complicated by the quarrel within the Kuomintang between the Reorganizationists and those who now control Nanking—an unfortunate complication, but one which must be regarded as a necessary concomitant to Nanking's narrowness of outlook and general unpopularity. The complication, however, must not be permitted to blind one to the salient

fact that so far as the Northern campaign is concerned, it is Kuomintang versus anti-Kuomintang—with all the historical associations of both groups continuing from 1912 to the present day. In such a situation, there are several possibilities:

(1) Should Nanking win a complete victory, the fact will be established that Nanking has been able to defeat all who rise against it as it defeated the Kuangsi group, Feng Yu-hsiang, local outbreaks and now a union of forces. Such a victory would be conclusive, for the forces now ranged against Nanking are enormous. In the event of such a victory, those who control Nanking now would have justified their political creed and existence. If they use their power in the interests of the people, if they broaden their point of view, if they do not permit themselves to utilize the Period of Tutelage for petty oppressions, they will succeed in stabilizing and unifying China on some constitutional basis approximating Dr. Sun's idea of a strong central Government grounded on a foundation of self-governing districts.

If the North Were to Win

(2) If Nanking fails and the North is successful, all Kuomintang forces, including the Reorganizationists and those who are now in Nanking will have to unite to preserve the Kuomintang. Both groups would perhaps deny such a suggestion now, but the history of the Kuomintang has always been an insistence upon its perpetuation. Dr. Sun prided himself upon his persistence in spite of a dozen failures. If Northern militarism succeeded, it would mean a capital at Peking and another either at Nanking or Canton. If the Northerners actually reached Nanking, the Kuomintang would establish itself in Canton; if the Northerners re-established themselves in Peking, Nanking would continue as the Kuomintang centre.

(3) If Nanking fell to the Reorganizationists, there can be no question but that the Northerners would sooner or later attempt to establish themselves either at Peking or somewhere else in the North.

Party More Than Persons

In a word, it is again North against South; it is again a possibility of two capitals, of a divided nation, of a return to the China of 1923. One dares not sit in judgment as to whose is the responsibility for such a crisis nor must one be hasty to call names. The Reorganizationists are not Communists nor is Nanking militaristic. The Kuomintang is going through a transitional period during which there is bound to be misunderstanding and dissatisfaction, but, in this country, every political indication points to party rather than personal government; that is, after a period of ideological confusion, the Kuomintang, which was for years only a party of opposition and revolt, will become the party of reconstruction and regeneration, not by mere slogans but by facts and accomplishments. The slogan era naturally persists because it is easier to shout slogans than to do a job of work, but responsibility and the pressing needs of the country must ultimately have a sobering effect upon the most inveterate propagandist. Therefore, even such a man as Dr. Hu Shih, against whom the party has indeed sinned, does not grow bitter and antagonistic. With all its faults and shortcomings, with all its petty progressions and the childishness of Tang Pu leaders, the Kuomintang has done better by China in its two or three years of administration than a decade and a half of northern militarism. And in the term Kuomintang, Nanking and the Reorganizationists must be included.

Mandarinism Dead

When it is remembered that almost none of the real Kuomintang leaders had any administrative experience when they started from Canton, it is all the more surprising that they have not done worse. It is lack of experience, lack of that breadth of vision which comes from a long handling of large problems, which had led Kuomintang leaders to make their greatest errors. In many instances, they simply did not know how to do the thing required, while the old mandarin, with centuries of tradition and experience, would have had every precedent for every action. But China cannot return to mandarinism and the Kuomintang affords the only hope for a modern Government—after the Kuomintang leaders have had training and experience in Government. It will, indeed, be a historical tragedy if at this moment that hope shall be shattered upon the rocks of military feudalism.

"CHINESE RECORDER"

Two Notable Articles in the October Number

There are two very good articles in this month's "Recorder" that supplement and, in a measure, contradict each other. The first is on "Christian Unity" by Rev. George E. Whitman, a missionary of the American Baptist Society who thinks denominationalism is the enemy. Remove that; wipe out the denominational barriers and the world would be won for Christ. May be he is right; it is certain that an exaggerated denominationalism is contrary to the spirit of Christ. But the paper is not altogether convincing. Many men have many minds and, even if you label them all with one ticket, their differences will still crop up.

The Rev. T. Campbell Gibson, a Presbyterian, enters the lists on the other side. A denomination stands for something. He says, "I do not find it so easy to believe that the church of to-morrow has nothing to learn from the church of yesterday, save, only what mistakes to avoid." "The great divisions," says Dr. Hodgkin, "stand for values which we cannot set aside save at our peril." And Mr. Gibson wonders whether the lessened emphasis laid on denominational differences "is due more to a growing regard for Christian charity or a diminishing regard for Christian truth." Both papers will bear careful reading and steady thinking over.

Miss Ellory M. Smith writes an enthusiastic paper on "City Evangelism for Women." It is rather curious, but as one reads the "Recorder" month by month, one is struck by the fact that those who make evangelism the chief end of their labours are almost invariably enthusiastic about the work they are engaged in. Those engaged in teaching or social service may be as successful, they are certainly as devoted—yet the note of weariness creeps more often into their discourse than is the case with evangelistic workers. Evangelism does not lack failures and disappointment more than other forms of service, but its exponents are always sanguine. Is it temperament or does it offer encouragement more than other zones of work?

Dr. Karl Reichelt writes on "Present-day Buddhism in China." The attitude of the missionary body towards Buddhism has changed vastly since the days of the pioneers. Then Buddhism was an enemy to be attacked. Dr. Reichelt sees in it the strivings of many earnest souls after the consolations of religion. True, Buddhist saints are few and far between but Christian saints are by no means numerous. A man who is a devout Buddhist is much nearer to being a Christian than one who is an unbeliever in anything that cannot be apprehended by his five senses. He is, at least, reaching out after the Unknown God if, haply he may seek after Him and find Him.

SUGGESTING that the Chinese people should be encouraged to migrate from the thickly populated eastern and southeastern provinces to the northwest for work on land reclamation the "Shunpao" says that the average density of China's population per square mile is 61 in the Three Eastern Provinces, two in Mongolia, one in Sinkiang and ten in Tibet. The provinces of Kiangsu, Fukien and Kuangtung are very thickly populated, says the report, which continues that, both for land reclamation and border defence purposes, it is most necessary that the Chinese people should migrate to the northwestern provinces. For border defence purposes, it goes on, migration is more urgent than any other purpose, because the Japanese looked upon the Three Eastern Provinces as their prey, the Russians view Mongolia with covetous eyes, and the British want Yunnan and Tibet. Migration, therefore, will not only develop these provinces into prosperous districts, but will prevent foreigners from encroaching on China's territory.

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THE CHIEF SCOUT TALKS

VI.—Firelighting

(By LT. GEN. LORD BADEN-POWELL)

As a backwoodsman you have of course to be able to cook your own food—you can't lug your mother about with you to do it!

But you can't cook food straight off without ever having learned how; and so I advise every Scout to set to work and learn this before the next camping season comes on.

Practice Makes Perfect

You can do a good deal of helping in the kitchen at home and seeing how the food is got ready. You could also get a baker to show you how to mix dough and to bake bread.

But it is no use merely to be shown how it is to be done; the thing is to do it yourself.

You will make a few mistakes at first. Your dough will come out like custard and your porridge will be burnt and your milk smoked; but after a few trials you will soon find yourself able to cook quite well.

The first thing that is necessary for cooking, even if it is only to boil a billy of tea, is to have a fire; and a tenderfoot makes a pretty good hash of lighting a fire until he knows how.

How Not to Do It

I saw a lot of young Scouts practising it the other day, and they started with piles of flimsy dry grass, paper, dry bracken, and heaps of small sticks—all of which blazed up splendidly when they put a match to it, even to spreading among the surrounding grass—but it all went out again in a minute or two after the blaze was over, and the bigger sticks, which were to have made the cooking fire, never took light.

No—you want to begin a fire in a small way by putting first some dry "kindling" or small splinters and shavings, dry grass, or a little paper—anything that will easily take fire, and over that stack a lot of small dry sticks, standing on end and leaning together, or standing against a log—on the windward side of it.

Remember, *Dry Sticks* are very different from *Sticks* when it comes to lighting a fire.

Dry sticks are seldom found on the ground—they are generally best got from a tree with a dead branch or two. Break these off and you will have dry sticks. For "kindling" a number of sticks partly split or splintered with your knife are useful.

Do you know what Punk is? Well, punk, or tinder, is what a good many backwoodsmen carry about with them for lighting their fires.

It can be a small bit of cotton waste soaked in petrol or spirits, or very dry, baked, fungus, or bark, or anything that will catch fire from the smallest spark.

Then, if you have no matches, you can strike a spark with a flint and steel (the back of your knife on a stone will do it) and so set light to your punk.

Or you can do it with a magnifying glass if there is a good sun shining, by making the sunlight pass through the glass on to a small amount of punk, and in a few seconds it will set it smouldering; and you must then gently blow it up into a glow, and finally into a flame, with which you can light the kindling.

How the Indians Do It

Red Indians and other people who have neither matches nor burning glasses, set fire by rubbing wood together.

The easiest way is by putting a flat of dry wood on the ground and boring a hole through it with a stick of dry wood, twirling the stick by means of a bow string. The friction of the two woods causes the kind of sawdust which comes from the hole to get red hot and if a little punk is then placed on it and blown into it it brings a flame.

The American Scouts at the Jamboree gave a very good display of firelighting in this way.

So soon as you have got your kindling fire alight, add bigger dry sticks, upright and leaning together, until you can get a really strong fire going, when logs can be added.

But for a cooking fire use plenty of sticks at first, as they make the hot ashes and embers, which are most necessary for cooking.

A DAY AT KIANGWAN

Snapshots from a Newcomer's Pocket-book

BY CALIFORNIA

A long, flat oval of pale green touching the sky through trees of darker green; a wisp of smoke traced by a river-boat against blue; placid, grey water-buffalo chewing coarse grass; a smooth stretch of turf between white posts;—that is the International Recreation Club from the grand-stand at Kiangwan.

A flag drops and the second day of the one-hundred-and-fifty-fifth race meeting has started. Gold and blue on chestnut; royal blue and orange on grey; orange and black on bay; they strain past with The Crafty Bird breaking through, winner of The Castle Plate.

Downstairs crowds gather around the entry-boards. Sophisticated Paris frocks brush embroideries from Peking. Scots tweeds wander casually among silken robes. Red, green, and yellow turbaned Sikhs walk with unbroken majesty around the mounting paddock. Ponies are saddled. A wrinkled Chinese, with a note held tightly between his second and third fingers, watches the board and turns to the counter for a pink slip. A bell rings and the crowds stream upstairs.

This time, peacock blue and gold on a grey flies past the grey Fei Ying, and Election Eve is led past the stand, winner by a head, of the October Sprint.

The Orphanage Band play "Listen to The Mocking Bird," while the long lines wander back to their places below. Flags of every nation flutter from the club house roof. Men and women alike group themselves about the counters, exchanging notes for tan and pink tickets.

"Want an A-1 tip?"

"Put it on Midnight Adventure."

"She paid only twenty-seven ninety. Can you beat it?"

A Chinese woman, in black and silver brocade, her face utterly without expression, sits by the square-paned door watching the lengthening list of entries. With a motion of her hand she calls the page, gives him notes from the rapidly filling box by her side. Just so, she bets through the afternoon, never leaving, even for a glimpse of the races, her place by the door.

Now comes the bell for the fourth race. Cross-breeds this time; jibbing, curvetting under their jockeys at the starting-wire. Flash of jockey's colours, primrose, violet and crimson, green and gold,—down towards the judges' stand.

"My Aunt! What a procession!"

"Is that the chestnut ahead?"

"No, it's Apollo."

"Apollo! Apollo!"

The tumult died away to a clear and appalling silence. The heads of the crowd leaned forward in motionless expectation. Only the staccato beat of hoofs rang through the air.

The crowd had turned. To the rail beside me leaped a man, balancing himself like a bird.

"He's winning!" he shouted wildly. "He's ahead!—Winning!"

Above the bodies of the crowd I saw two plunging heads. They came down the stretch in silence, the spectators standing as though struck into stone. Apollo led by the fraction of a foot. His flying hoofs seemed never to strike the ground. He was like an advancing shadow of incredible swiftness. A low-pitched voice muttered beside me, "Boy! Boy! Boy! Let him have it! Let him have it! I'm tellin' you. Go it! Go it!"

From behind came another hysterical whisper, "He's got to do it now. He can't lose! He can't lose!"

The crowd thrust out its arms and began to implore. Apollo was ahead. His red nostrils flared to the wind. He came under the wire in a great plunge. Jill was defeated.

From the edge of the grand stand came a single shout. It grew and ran around the field—a tribute to the winner, a tribute to the vanquished.

Again the milling of people in the court below. Chinese police in khaki move through the crowds. One of them examines with interest the tin helmet of an associate. He

tries it on at a rakish angle.

Under the public stand blue-coated coolies wander about placing a bet here, another there. Chinese girls in painted silks, their feet shod in blue, red, green, promenade arm-in-arm, while over in a corner a group of American sailors entertain two Russian girls with accounts of "bootleg" and "hangovers."

So on through the afternoon, the bell signals, with Hydroplane, Bombing Plane, Dress Parade, Siberian Plain, Spark Hill,—all winners. Money is made and money is lost, while out in the oval two golfers, intent on their game, and the water buffalo, concerned with their grass, pay not the slightest heed to the motion about them.—E.S.

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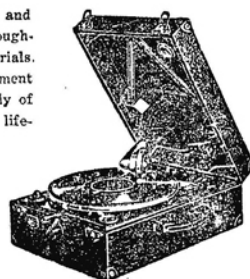
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THE BOOK PAGE

MORE THUMB NOTES
OF ASIA

"EMINENT ASIANS."—By Prof. Josef Washington Hall ("Upton Close"). D. Appleton & Co., New York and London, Chinese-American Publishing Co., Shanghai. Price, \$12.50.

Josef Washington Hall, who holds the Oriental History Chair at the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, has been in the Orient on many occasions. At one time he was advisor to Gen. Wu Pei-fu and has written several books concerning affairs of China. Recently he passed through Shanghai seeking information for the new book on Asia, which has now reached us. The book concerns itself with six leaders of Asia, namely, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Josef Stalin, Mahatma Gandhi, Mustapha Kemal, Marshal Yamagata and Prince Ito, the two latter being dealt with in one chapter.

The author appears to take for his theme that "the Sun Yat-sen idea will persist until all Asia has attained recognition of political independence and social equality from the now dominant West—or until its effort to attain these has ended in a cataclysm of civilization."

He has partially succeeded in breaking away from his earlier and lighter style of writing. But one would never confuse this work with the writings of Prof. H. F. McNair, M.I.B., whose books have been banned by the Nanking Government. Prof. Hall's diction is light and airy, somewhat resembling American newspaper parlance. He certainly has a wide acquaintance with Oriental affairs and writes entertainingly enough. In his biography of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, one may notice that he has made an intensive study of his life and he relates many picturesque details which, perhaps, are not commonly known in Shanghai.

That he is writing primarily for the delectation of a sympathetic and provincial American public is obvious when he says, "Two years after Sun's death the Old Shanghai Hands were doing patrol behind barbed wire and in the filthy canals surrounding the Settlement, and saying to one another, 'Damn Sun Yat-sen, see the mess he started.'"

This sort of stuff will we suppose, be swallowed readily by the Middle West and one can only regret that Mr. Upton Close's travels should have served to no better purpose.

In his article on Gandhi with which from point of fact we cannot by any means agree, he says, referring to Amritsar, "To Dyer it was an opportunity to demonstrate that orders are orders. He lined up fifty riflemen at the other side of the square from the speakers' stand and coolly opened fire without warning." A grosser misrepresentation of facts in thirty-four words it would be difficult to imagine.

A FIRST NOVEL

"THE MAN WITHIN."—By Graham Greene. London: Heinemann. Price, 7s. 6d. Shanghai: Kelly & Walsh.

This is a first novel and is something very much out of the ordinary. The reviewer looks in vain for those crudities in style and construction too often found in first efforts; on the contrary there is a polish which many more experienced writers may well envy. There is no doubt that the author has a real gift of portraying character; the way in which the conflicting phases of the make-believe and real in the man "Andrews," round whom the story revolves are brought out, is almost amazing in its subtlety. The book is both thrilling and fascinating; the tale of smugglers on the Sussex coast and describes the trial of a number of liquor runners for the murder of "gauger"; it is full of interest and carries conviction.

To be able to describe a physical and moral coward, an informer and betrayer of his associates and yet so disclose other lights on the man's character, so that, where by all accepted canons, the reader should be utterly disgusted with the fellow but somehow is not, requires a deep retrospective insight and a delicacy

BLOOD AND MYSTERY

"THAT FOLLOWED AFTER."—By J. G. Lockhart. London: Ernest Benn, Ltd.

A book to be thoroughly recommended to all those who have a passion for intrigue, mystery of the semi-Oriental order, and things that are "buggy"—especially in the last particular does Mr. Lockhart give his readers a surfeit. He opens with an introduction to some twenty or so characters, several of whom are of a most promising nature, but in one brief chapter he kills them all except four, and to the holocaust he adds a Company of the Gurkha Rifles, a score or two of household servants, and a few thousand of the citizenry of some obscure principality. Up to that point, the only real satisfaction one gets out of the novel is that Mr. Lockhart makes one believe all, and more than one hitherto had been delighted to imagine, about the loyalty and fighting powers of those romantic little men from the hills of Nepal. About two brigades of them, fighting as they do in Mr. Lockhart's imagination (with only their rifles, kukries, and Lewis guns, and opposed to artillery, of which they had none) would have finished the Great War in three months. With a mere skeleton of his original cast, and some supers whom he later roves in, Mr. Lockhart proceeds with quite an exciting tale.

The scene opens in a Central Asian principality, where one of those amazing Anglo-Indians, credited by the natives with almost supernatural gifts, ably upholds British prestige. There enters into the plot Soviet covetousness, complex with a super-plotter, whose first successful act is the massacre which so sadly depletes Mr. Lockhart's characters. There escape only the British Resident's daughter, an extraordinarily capable and elderly spinster, a military diplomatic officer who should have been—and later is—the young lady's fiancée, her first and rather nasty love going under in the defence of the Residency, and the Grand Vizier, who aspires to become Emir. With the young lady goes the talisman of the principality, a jewel without which no Emir can sit securely amongst the numerous ladies of his Court. And, of course, the Soviet agent must have this jewel. So must the Grand Vizier.

It may seem remarkable that the British Government did no more than say, "Oh, how very annoying" after the massacre; but still more strange that the Soviet agent should be able to get into England unchallenged, rig up a sort of fortress in the country, kidnap the young lady and a newly-found friend, and detain them against the handiwork of the jewel. Enter again the military diplomatic officer, the spinster lady, the Grand Vizier, and supers, and exit the Soviet agent, with a knife in his wame, deposited there by the Grand Vizier. And again the British Government only says, "Oh, how very annoying," and not even the wild men of the Clyde ask questions in Parliament. So the Grand Vizier goes back with the jewel. Unreal, all of it, but quite exciting.—H.K.S.

of handling and expression that one may well be astonished to find in a first novel. The opening and closing scenes in the book are full of dramatic force. One can picture the tortured workings of the man Andrews' mind, alternating between fear and swagger, doubt and hope, callousness and despair—all find their places.

The natural tendency in dealing with this kind of analysis must be to overdo it, but here this tendency, if it existed, has been rigidly stifled so that there is never a false note. It is surprisingly well done. Mr. Greene has set himself a high standard; if he can maintain it, and it is assumed this will only be the forerunner of many another book from his able pen, there can be no question that his future in the field of novelists is assured. In this book one is, at times, irresistibly reminded of Conrad, which is no mean compliment to pay Mr. Greene. I shall make a point of looking out for more of his work.

SPLENDID PRINCES

"THE COURT OF BURGUNDY."—By Otto Cartellieri. Translated by Malcolm Letts. London: Kegan Paul. Price, 21s. net.

"An interplay of politics, extravagance, and tragedy" is how Mr. Malcolm Letts, translator of Professor Cartellieri's study, characterizes the history of the Court of Burgundy, and these words aptly sum up the peculiar genius of this order, which in its prodigious magnificence was the swan song of medievalism.

Little attention has been given to the history of Burgundy by itself; too little for that which began as a fief of the Crown of France and flourished until its lord was the richest Prince in Christendom. The Court of Philip the Good had a fabulous splendour, unrivalled by anything outside the Arabian Nights or the revels of the great Renaissance lords of Italy. It is a vivid subject for an historian with a touch of poet in him. It has suited Professor Cartellieri well.

Court Life

The historian is concerned only secondarily with the major events of the time—the wars and treaties, the tragedy of Nicopolis, the constant quarrel with France, and the steady enlargement of the Burgundian State. He deals with them in so far as they provide the background for and explain the Court life.

This life is of the highest interest. It was a time of moral confusion. The old chivalric ideas were decaying. The Renaissance had not yet vitalized Europe. The dedication of the Lady was giving place to a bitter cynicism, the mocking satire of Jean de Meung. True, there was lip service to Guillaume de Lorris, but the voracious sensualism of the latter half of the Romance of the Rose was society's book of hours. These two ideals were living side by side, and here they are powerfully set out.

Bruges in its Glory

It is in the recreating of the Burgundian court that Professor Cartellieri is, at his best. Bruges rising to its glory, Bruges the medieval, red-roofed, high-gabled, wealthy, thronged with merchants; Bruges a centre of cultured life is a glorious back-cloth for the processions of knights in robes of scarlet lined with ermine, gold-embroidered mantles, and long-banded hoods, the uniform of the Order of the Golden Fleecce. So, too, is Ghent, another proud city, where in 1470 Claude de Vaudrey, chamberlain of Charles the Bold, held the Pas de la Dame Sauvage and jousted against all noble comers.

Another great tourney was that held in Bruges at the marriage of Charles the Bold with Margaret of York, where Anthony, the Bastard of Burgundy, defended the Arbre d'Or. And afterwards there were the feasts where courses of 40 different dishes were set before the guests on gold plate, and the most ingenious engineers and artists ministered to the amusement of the lords and ladies. Nowhere in Europe was there such grace, such beauty, such wealth and luxury as in the Burgundian courts held in the Flemish towns. The chivalry of Europe was gathered there.

BYRNE'S LAST BOOK

"THE POWER OF THE DOG."—By Donn Byrne. London: Sampson, Low, Price, 7s. 6d. net.

Historical characters do not talk like historical characters; but this is the one fact that historical novelists seem unwilling to learn about them. The late Donn Byrne, whose posthumous novel, "The Power of the Dog," has many fine qualities, made the common mistake. The scope of his story is wide: his plot is ingenious. He succeeds in interweaving the private fortunes of his Irish hero and heroine with the course of English politics during the Napoleonic Wars; he succeeds in giving full and vivid pictures of public persons and public scenes; but he does not succeed in making men and women talk like men and women. His statesmen and orators utter as if every word were going to be their last, whereas, in fact, the "last words" of statesmen and orators are usually what they never said. His portraits are strongly drawn, but conventional: even about

Castlereagh, the dominating figure, of whom he seems to show a special understanding at the first, he becomes conventional before the end. And Fox, Pitt, Wellington, Nelson, Canning appear plastered with their formulae and follies, like gentlemen wearing decorations at the breakfast table.

Castlereagh's Eloquence

Castlereagh himself explains, in private conversation with one of his subordinates, that everything "revolves around a question of money"; and he does it thus:

That is what the ordinary citizen does not see. That money spent in this war means acquisitions of taxable territory, trade routes for the future, the crippling of the enemies' commerce. The new theory of war is business. Fox, who confesses: "I know my reputation. Drunkard, gambler, a man who has flaunted a woman around Europe—" makes haste to approach the young man who has been serving Castlereagh, and sketches his alternative policy:

I have before me the hope of a peace with France. I intend to move the abolition of the slave trade. You are a young man of courage and honesty. Look, I have here intelligence of an attempt on the life of the Emperor of the French. I am going to warn the French Minister Talleyrand. What do you think of that?

But perhaps it is no wonder that the author conceived of Ministers as putting their visiting-cards on the table: for he made a married woman pray like this for her husband:

Dear God! Keep him as I knew him, honest and clean and true. Don't let the dreadful, cynical men of Whitehall change him from the clean Lakeside boy I knew.... Don't let cunning come into his lake-blue eyes.... Dear God, let him not lose his love of the quiet, healthful things, the riding of horses, the taking of the salmon, the stalking of the wild geese.....

The conception of Divine intervention as likely to make the world safe for salmon-fishing, and of politics as a dangerous trade that may divert young men from wild-geese chases, is odd, if appealing. But the book, marred as it is by over-writing, has vitality. Donn Byrne's gifts included wide knowledge, not only of Ireland but of Europe: quick sympathies; the story-teller's natural gusto; and the power of shaping a plot to a conclusion. "The Power of the Dog" entertains as well as instructs.—"Daily News."

IN EASTERN LANDS

"TRAVELS AND REFLECTIONS."—By Noel Buxton. London: George Allen & Unwin Ltd.

Mr. Noel Buxton, Minister of Agriculture, is well known, apart from his political associations, as one who has travelled much and has had varied adventures in many Eastern lands; and in "Travels and Reflections" he has brought together a number of papers narrating his experiences and impressions in places so different as the Balkans, Japan, Armenia, Persia, and the Sahara.

The book is entirely devoid of what might be called a propagandist purpose. It simply describes, without rhetoric or purple passages, the things which he saw, the widely varying types of people with whom he was brought into contact, and the equally varied natural features and scenic beauties of the countries which he traversed. Indeed, in his concluding words, he explains that his object was to give the reader "a glimpse of lands and peoples whose strangeness is losing its edge before the levelling force of the motor car, the aeroplane and the wireless," and he goes on to point out that "even the surface differences between the East and West are fast disappearing."

In the shadow of the Mosque of St. Sophia, the suburban bawler, for instance, sits reluctantly on the head of every Turk by order of Kemal—the Westernizer, King Amrullah, in his devotion to this emblem of Western respectability, has even lost his throne for a cause which would make of Kabul another Balmah.

And finally, the reader is adjured to "bestir himself and set out on his pack-horse before the oncoming flood of Westernism engulfs the colour and romance of the remaining untamed regions of the world."

Foretaste of Experiences

Of the experiences which he is likely to meet with, Mr. Buxton

gives a stimulating foretaste in this book. The account which he gives of the time he was "among the Kurds" shows that at moments he was in very ticklish situations, and the conclusion he comes to is that that "to his neighbours the Kurd was, no doubt, an unmitigated curse, but to the traveller he remained a picturesque and welcome presence. He alone, in those vast and arid spaces, supplied a touch of colour and romance."

In describing "the changing near East," Mr. Buxton says that "progress which was unknown for four centuries is now continuous. The resuscitation of the liberated peoples is far more remarkable than the relics of their long slavery. The future is full of hope, industry and education advance daily. Deeds of violence may attract attention, but the capacity to revive is the really notable fact."

The feelings of admiration and enthusiasm aroused in his mind by his experiences of "mountaineering in Japan," can be judged from the question which he puts: "Who can feel himself worthy to speak of Fuji, the loveliest mountain in the world; the idol of poets for centuries; the inspiration of painters; and, one must always say, the trademark of Japan."

Snow-Covered Summit

But when he climbed to its snow-covered summit, 12,000 feet above the level of the sea, he remarks that "to turn from the deadly whiteness of the snow at our feet and to gaze far and wide over the surrounding plain, tender green with spring life, and on to the mountains, great and small, 20 to 80 miles away, then round to the indented shore of the Pacific ocean, was an experience which made one wonder which is more lovely, the view from the top of Fuji or the view of Fuji from below."

These extracts prove that Mr. Buxton's book can take a high place among the literature of travel, apart from the attraction and actuality imparted to it by the views expressed by a trained politician and ripe observer on the particular problems of the different countries.

Sir Charles Wakefield has presented to the British Ambassador in Japan 200 books of Shakespearean interest, for distribution among the students of English in Tokyo University.

The news of a first novel by Rodney Gilbert, the author of so many serious and thoughtful books on China and her problems, will be of great interest to the many followers of his writings. The novel will concern the country in which Mr. Gilbert has been most deeply interested, China, and the title of it will be "The Indiscretions of Lin Mang." The story tells of the confessions of a rascal Chinese, who, by virtue of his cleverness, cunning, and determination to succeed, rises from the gutter to the highest official rank. But although in the form of a narrative the book is more than a novel: the author has not been able to shut out his interest in the future of this land. In "The Indiscretions of Lin Mang" he endeavours to depict racial character and he discusses also the problems of modern China and whether she is capable of self-government or must yield to foreign sway. The book was due for publication, by John Murray, in September and so should be obtainable at the local bookshops shortly.

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE
THROUGHOUT THE EAST



Varnishes, Enamels, etc.
Large Stocks Kept in China
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SHANGHAI-HONGKONG

THE WOMAN'S PAGE

WOMEN DELEGATES TO THE KYOTO CONFERENCE

Distinguished Visitors from Australia and America Now in Shanghai: Problems Arising from Woman's New Activities

Numbers of ladies who have made names for themselves in Western countries are attending the Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations in Kyoto.

Some of these are staying in Shanghai and three of them, Miss Eleanor Hinder and Dr. Georgina Sweet of Australia and Mrs. E. C. Carter of America have given interviews as hereunder on subjects in which they are specially interested.

International public opinion which might assist women in their efforts toward emancipation is the chief value of the Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations to be held in Kyoto—such is the conviction of Miss Eleanor Hinder from the University of Sydney. Miss Hinder became impressed with the value of such conferences in May, 1928, when she went to Honolulu to become the programme secretary of the first Pan-Pacific Women's Conference.

To that Conference Japan sent 22 women. It was the largest group of Japanese women who had ever gone to an international conference and their leaving the country obtained much publicity. At that time a newspaper vote for the choice of the women who should interpret the conditions of women in industry in Japan resulted in the casting of 230,000 votes, and the consequent publicity for the whole project of the Conference.

Frank Critics

The frankness with which Japanese women asked for discussion of the real problems with which they were faced was the outstanding feature of the conference. They asked for the inclusion of the problem of a segregated group of women, which custom in their country permitted. As an outcome of this, a resolution was sent to Dame Rachel Crowley's department in the League of Nations asking for the extension into the Pacific of the study of the Commission of Experts on the Traffic in Women and Children. At that time the Japanese women frankly said that there could be assistance, from their point of view, in their struggle for legal and political rights if the women of the Pacific should continue to devote attention to these questions.

China sent two women to that conference, one of whom, in particular, Kyong Bae-taung, made a splendid contribution.

The opportunity presented to China to interpret its new developments to the women of the Pacific is one which China should not ignore. There should be every effort to provide for a delegation of qualified women from China to the next Conference in August 1930, under the aegis and with the generosity of the Pan-Pacific Union.

Health in Industry

It is largely due to the efforts of Miss Hinder that the scientific approach to the health and psychological problems that go with employment finds representative expression in the Australian Institute of Industrial Psychology, affiliated to the Royal Institute of Industrial Psychology in England. It was through her experimental work in a large department store that several community efforts have been realized. In spite of the problem of the adequate provision of recreation facilities for girls and women employed in the city, Sydney has developed a unique movement—a City Girl's Sports Association, with teams from some 50 business houses and manufacturing establishments, playing hockey, tennis, basket ball, rowing, swimming, walking, cricket, lacrosse and vigoro. All the most excellent standards are induced by using the best available coaches and providing for play on Saturday afternoons for hundreds of girls. This movement has gained the interest and respect of the business men of the city.

Chinese Women's Problems

Because of this initial experience in the problems of women employ-

ed, Miss Hinder was invited by the National Committee of the Y.W.C.A. of China to come to Shanghai to assist in shaping a policy for the bettering of conditions of women in industry in this country.

As yet, no regulation of women's labour exists in China. The Department of Industry of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in Nanking has, however, studied the situation, and has a law in draft. Provided the Ministry does not try to move too quickly, the establishment of the principle of regulation, and the training of people to carry out the provisions of law, will contribute to the well-being of China's working women.

Miss Hinder has had unique opportunity during her sojourn in Australia this year to be associated with international education, both



Dr. Georgina SWEET.

President of the National Board of the Y.W.C.A. of Australia, and Associate Professor in Biology in the University of Melbourne.

by contributions to the press and through the request of the Universities of Melbourne and Sydney for three series of six public lectures upon the "China of this Decade." Miss Hinder is a member of the Australian delegation to the forthcoming Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

A Leading Lady Biologist

With Miss Hinder is Dr. Georgina Sweet, president of the National Board of the Y.W.C.A. of Australia, and associate professor in Biology in the University of Melbourne, where she has been associated for many years with the Veterinary Science Department because of her work in pure science. Dr. Sweet is giving much time and thought to making possible the participation of Australian women in the Pan-Pacific Women's Conferences. She is of the opinion that the holding of a second, and perhaps other Pan-Pacific Women's Conferences is of value because of the exceptional opportunity provided to broaden the thinking of Australian women. This opportunity is of greater importance because of the geographical isolation of Australia and because of its homogeneous population, which is 98 per cent. British in origin. Valuable scientific work has already been done by Dr. Sweet, for the preparation of papers to be contributed to the next conference. It is because of her interest in this sphere that Dr. Sweet was glad to accept the invitation of the Australian Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations to attend the Conference in Kyoto. The methods of this conference have been worked out very carefully as to

technique, and the opportunity to hear the problems of the Pacific discussed at first hand by those best qualified to do so, is one which many might envy.

Two other women from Australia will be present at the Conference, Mrs. H. Emmerton, a leader in social philanthropic and artistic circles, and Miss Persia Campbell, investigation officer attached to the Department of Commerce in Sydney. They are going direct to Japan and will not visit in Shanghai.

Some American Women

That the feminine element of America is also intensely interested in the discussions between civilian representatives of the Pacific countries to be held at the Conference, is shown by the fact that a great many prominent American women, leaders in the fields of education, business, social science, and economic relations, are to be present. Delegates from every section of the United States are arriving to take advantage of the frank discussions of a non-official conference.

Mrs. E. C. Carter, one of the American delegates, who is a sister of that brilliant actress Ruth Draper, points out that it is an important advantage to be able to discuss, with open-mindedness, relationships between all the countries which border on the Pacific from a point of view as to where those relationships might bring about friction. Contact and discussion among Americans, concerning revolutions and problems brought to light by this Conference will be an education and an assistance in the solution in such problems concerning America, said Mrs. Carter.

Other Leaders of Thought

Among the American women, each prominent in her own field, who will attend the Conference in Kyoto, are Mrs. Ethel Richardson Allen, adult educationalist from Los Angeles; Miss Katharine Ludington, vice-president of the National League of Women Voters; Dr. Aurelia Reinhardt, president of Mills College, California; Mrs. Alfred McLaughlin, honorary secretary of the Bay Region group of the Institute of Pacific Representatives; Miss Henrietta Roeloffs, vice-president of the Cause and Cure of War Conference Committee. It is to be regretted that Miss Ada L. Comstock, president of Radcliff College, was unable to come to the Conference because of her pressing duties in America. Mrs. Gertrude Basswagner of Seattle, and Mrs. J. Morrison of Chicago will also be present.

Mrs. Carter is the only woman delegate from America in Shanghai, the others going directly to Japan.

EYEBROWS AND EYELASHES

Well-formed brows add individuality to a face, and it is surprising how a little attention improves them. If they are thin and straggling, they should be brushed daily with a small brush obtainable for that purpose, and trained into a pretty arch—the straight line eyebrow is no longer fashionable. Continued application of a little vaseline, or cocoa butter, will thicken the growth, while a drop of olive oil makes them glossy and dark. If they are too thick, and inclined to grow towards the top of the nose, they may be thinned out with a pair of tweezers. This is quite a simple operation, and need not be painful, if a little vaseline is first applied to the brows. If the hair is not very thick a spot of peroxide of hydrogen will bleach it, making it less noticeable, and will eventually destroy it, but care must be taken that it does not get into the eyes.

If eyebrow pencil is used, see that it harmonizes with the colour of the hair and the skin—it may be had in varying tones of brown and black, to suit blonde or brunette.

White vaseline, or coconut oil, applied to the lashes with a camel's hair brush effects an improvement in them if persevered with, but naturally it is a slow process. A little of the new violet-tinted face powder dusted lightly beneath the eyes gives added lustre and depth to dark eyes, while it has the effect of making blue eyes look even bluer.

After powdering the face, care should be taken that any powder which may have clung to them is removed from the brows and lashes.

—NANCE EVANS.

A COMMON INTEREST

All the Women's Clubs Working Together

It must be seldom or never before in the lives of Shanghai's women's clubs that the organizations of so many different nationalities have had so much in common as they have now in the production and preparation of the great international pageant, "Within the Four Seas," in which each of them is taking an active part.

Taking actual part in the Pageant there will be about 400 men, women and children, but there is practically no woman in any club who is not doing her share towards making the production a success, either by looking after ticket sales, or working on the costumes that are to be worn. From each club a Leader has been sent who has charge over her group's activities and there is also a Marshal, who takes a leading part in the actual performance, a Ticket Chairman, who looks after the sales, and a Costume Chairman through whose hands all order for materials etc. must be passed.

The pageant will take place, as announced, on November 7 and 8 at 9 p.m. in the Town Hall, but on Tuesday's matinee to be held on Tuesday November 12, at 6 p.m. will be given also. The show will last about two hours and a quarter and from advance notes given by Miss Betzner, and Miss Perkins, it is obvious that it will be a pageant well worth attending.

Tickets for the performances will be on sale after October 27 at Miss Virginia Cowpers book shop on Nanking Road, but those who are connected with the pageant may buy advance sale coupons from their ticket chairmen. These must be exchanged for reserved seat tickets before October 27.

The stage of the Town Hall will be used for the performance, but it will be enlarged and will be built in three tiers. Across the back of the stage there will be shown the "Arch of Years," and through this all the characters will pass as they have finished their parts. The seating will be arranged so that there will be a wide aisle up the centre of the Hall and up this the groups of characters will make their way to the stage, where their scene enacted, their exit is made through the Arch.

The performance will open with a procession of all the 400 characters in their colourful and splendid costumes, and then will be held the prologue in which the 14 main characters of the piece appear. Only three characters in the performance Time, Youth, and World Unity have speaking parts, all the rest of the action being shown in scenes, by means of lighting, colouring, banners, and representative costumes.

Part One of the Pageant deals with Trade and Migration and shows how these from early times have brought the world together. In the first episode there is a striking scene showing a group of travellers in ages long past, another

showing the caravan traders, another the Hindu elephant riders and then finally the Arabs travelling by horse; the animals being shown by means of banners. After the Caravan traders there is a short interlude showing the three wise men, a specific instance of men of different nationalities drawing together. Then the development of travel by seas is shown by groups dressed as Assyrian rowers, Genoese sailors and an interlude in which a party of girls in costume come up the aisle bearing sail-banners and are followed by a male quartette singing sea chanteys. The results of the development through the years are then shown—the steam engine, automobile, oil-burning vessels; the part closes with a short similar treatment of travel by air, with banners representing planes and dirigibles.

Part two gives a historical sketch of World Exploration and Commerce and the part played by them in a bringing about World Unity, and in the six episodes which make up this part sketches of Phoenicians landing in Carthage, Vikings returning home with their trade, early Western explorers in China, Columbus and Vasco de Gama are shown and the results of these are shown as Science and Learning.

Part three deals with the history of communication and industry, and shows the gradual development of printing, wireless and their outcome, philosophy, medicine and literature.

Then with World Unity thus portrayed, the new generation, represented by about 50 children of from 10 to 14 years of age, dressed in the national costumes of all countries in the world, take their place on the stage. They play together and are impressed by the Arch of Years and all it stands for, but they are frightened by the dark shadows they see cast upon it by Disease, War and Rebellion, and they begin to quarrel and fight among themselves. Youth, the central figure of the Pageant then comes to them, and explains that now that World Unity has become a fact it is up to the younger generation to make it success so that the peoples of the world may be as one family living happily together, and so defy the shadows on the Arch. Satisfied and comforted by Youth's words, the children make up their differences, and headed by Youth, they disappear under the Arch of Time, all one happy family.

BLOTTING PAPER'S MAGIC

The Housewife Does Not Know Half the Uses

Few housewives realize the fact that blotting paper, besides its ordinary every day use, may be utilized in quite a number of different ways.

A scorch mark on a polished table can be treated very successfully in this way:—Place several thicknesses of blotting paper over the mark and press with a hot iron. Remove the iron as soon as the wood becomes warm, and rub the mark with a piece of paraffin wax. Now polish briskly with a hot flannel, and the mark will entirely disappear. In case of a very bad scorch the process may have to be repeated.

A sheet of blotting paper placed underneath the cloth of a small table, upon which a bowl or vase of vases of flowers has been set, will not only prevent an unsightly mark after the vase has remained there some time, but in case the water should get spilt the blotting paper will soak it up and your table remain undamaged.

When Washing

If, after washing a stain out of a crepe de chine or georgette jumper, you immediately apply a clean piece of white blotting paper to the spot,

it will absorb all the moisture, and leave it perfectly clean without any danger of an unsightly line showing upon the fabric when dry.

Applied to grease stains at once, blotting paper will act like magic, dissipating every trace. Should the grease be of long standing and difficult to remove, the best plan is to place a sheet of clean blotting paper over the stain, and then iron over it with a very hot iron. Keep renewing blotting paper as soon as it becomes soiled, until stain has absolutely vanished.

When Cooking

When liquid of any description has been spilt, blotting paper rolled into a ball will dry it up quicker than any cloth could do.

Fish, potatoes, and other foods that have been fried in an abundance of fat can be dried in a most satisfactory way if placed upon a dish with a sheet of blotting paper to drain. Not only is blotting paper useful in this way in cooking, but it may be safely depended upon to remove any superfluous grease from soups and gravies.

These are only a few of the ways in which blotting paper can be of real service to the busy housewife, who may safely rely upon its help at all times. Be wise, always buy the very best quality, the thick white variety. Keep plenty of it in stock and in the end it will repay you a thousandfold.—V. RYDE.

INWARD MAILS

DUE SHANGHAI—

Per N.Y.K. Nagasaki M.	Oct. 20
Per R.D. Sarpodan	" 21
Per R.D.S. Pres. Pierce	" 22
Per M. M. Forth	" 23
Per R.D.S. Johnson	" 24
Per P. & O. Kashgar	" 25
Per D. F. Lyson	" 26

OUTWARDS MAILS

FOR JAPAN—

Per N.Y.K. Nagasaki	Oct. 20
Per N.Y.K. Mikasa M.	" 21
For S. Ports, Aust. N.Z. and India	" 22
Per M. M. G. Meisinger	" 23
Per P. & O. Kailan	" 24
For JAPAN, HONOLULU AND U.S.A.	" 25
Per N.Y.K. Taiyo M.	Oct. 19
For MANILA EXPRESS, N.Z.	" 20
Per C. F. Empress of Asia	Oct. 19

VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE

Ships are shown under the port at which last reported. The first date against a ship's name is the date of departure (or when the ship has not left the probable date of departure) from that port. The second date shows when the vessel is due at Shanghai. Vessels sailing from all parts of the world are given.

EUROPE, etc.

From LONDON	From ROTTERDAM	From COLOMBO
Gleniffer Sept. 28 Nov. 11	Lahn Sept. 26 Nov. 6	Belfana Oct. 1 Oct. 20
Rawalpindi Oct. 12	Tyobhashi Oct. 27 Nov. 11	From SINGAPORE
Swara M. Oct. 6 Nov. 14	Imur Oct. 2 Nov. 13	Zoama Oct. 9 Oct. 23
Diomed Oct. 6 Nov. 14	Tsuruga Nov. 1 Dec. 21	Shantung Oct. 13 Oct. 25
Benjamin Oct. 12 Nov. 24	From MARSEILLES	Perthos Oct. 13 Oct. 25
Petrocos Oct. 12 Nov. 24	Athos Oct. 29 Nov. 22	Belina Oct. 13 Oct. 25
Khyber Oct. 12 Nov. 24	D'Artagnan Nov. 1 Dec. 21	Kashgar Oct. 17 Oct. 29
Malwa Oct. 12 Nov. 24	Augusta Nov. 16 Dec. 21	Lyson Oct. 21 Oct. 30
Fushina M. Oct. 19 Nov. 27	From GENOA	Kalmien Oct. 21 Oct. 30
Rudolfsr Oct. 12 Nov. 24	Oldenburg Oct. 25 Dec. 2	Anchise Oct. 21 Nov. 6
Halpuna Nov. 2 Dec. 12	From SUEZ	From SOERABIA
Bakoskim Nov. 2 Dec. 12	Shantung Sept. 21 Oct. 21	Tjnanasek Oct. 26 Nov. 9
Jeypore Oct. 25 Dec. 12	Zoama Sept. 17 Oct. 21	From BALIKPAPAN
Hakusan M. Oct. 16 Dec. 12	Coucoux Oct. 4 Nov. 9	Tjmanteng Oct. 11 Oct. 21
Khiva Nov. 12 Dec. 30	From PORT SAID	Tjnanasek Oct. 19 Oct. 25
	Oostker Oct. 15 Nov. 15	From BATAVIA
	Lahore Oct. 19 Nov. 15	Tjnanasek Oct. 26 Nov. 11
	From BREMEN	From PANAROCKAN
	Pfalz Sept. 19 Oct. 24	Tjnanasek Oct. 11 Oct. 25
	Trier Sept. 22 Oct. 24	Tjnanasek Oct. 11 Oct. 25
	Honemund Oct. 24 Oct. 26	From TILATJAP
	Hakonah Sept. 29 Oct. 31	Templebar Oct. 19 Nov. 3
	Trave Sept. 30 Nov. 1	From SANDAKAN
	Odria Oct. 3 Nov. 1	Norviken Oct. 15 Oct. 26
	Malaya Oct. 6 Nov. 5	
	Sandland Oct. 15 Nov. 11	
	Amnusa Oct. 20 Nov. 22	
	From CALCUTTA	
	Talma Oct. 11 Nov. 4	

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK	From TACOMA	From YOKOHAMA
Kt. Companion Due Shal	Olympia Due Shal	Asa M. Oct. 14 Oct. 19
British R. Sept. 21 Nov. 4	Seattle Due Shal	Takatsuka Oct. 20 Oct. 25
Javapene Oct. 17 Nov. 16	From PORTLAND	From OSAKA
Mal Yung Oct. 17 Nov. 16	New York Due Shal	Mikasa M. Oct. 17 Oct. 23
Oct. 17 Nov. 16	Wisconsin Due Shal	Mayu M. Oct. 20 Oct. 23
Oct. 17 Nov. 16	From SEATTLE	From NAGASAKI
Oct. 17 Nov. 16	Shidzuoka Oct. 19 Nov. 4	Shanghai Oct. 13 Oct. 21
Oct. 17 Nov. 16	Yokohama Nov. 2 Nov. 28	E. of Asia Oct. 16 Oct. 21
Oct. 17 Nov. 16	Tokyo Nov. 11 Dec. 17	From KOBE
Oct. 17 Nov. 16	Mitsushima Oct. 30 Dec. 22	Nagata M. Oct. 18 Oct. 21
Oct. 17 Nov. 16	From VANCOUVER	Leban M. Oct. 18 Oct. 21
Oct. 17 Nov. 16	Ed Canada Oct. 17 Nov. 13	Vicus Oct. 18 Oct. 21
Oct. 17 Nov. 16	E. of Russia Nov. 10 Nov. 15	Katori M. Oct. 11 Oct. 23

PASSENGERS

INWARD

Per R.M.S. Empress of Russia, October 11. From Hongkong. Messrs. P. Austin and L. R. Andrews, Messrs. L. Brook, Dr. F. B. Baldwin, Messrs. T. Buecht, H. M. Cumine and W. R. Clouth, Miss D. Clouth, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Curry, Messrs. J. J. Cornell, W. F. Carmichael, A. H. Ferguson and C. S. Gibbs, Miss E. M. Hinder, Sir E. Kadoorie, Messrs. L. Kadoorie, A. Mitchell, K. T. McDonnell, L. H. Putney, R. R. Rouchard and R. D. Stewart, Mrs. B. Thompson, Justice and Mrs. Wood, Mr. R. R. Womack, Miss M. Zobel, Mr. and Mrs. E. Zobel, Capt. Smyth, Miss G. Sweet.

Per M.M.S. Andre Lebon, October 11. From Marseille. Mr. and Mrs. Seferre, Messrs. Jose Cabarella Guadalupe, Yacowel, Giuseppe Attelioni and Juvin, Mr. Jean Fay and 3 infants, Messrs. Teller, Savin d'Orford and Weyre de Sora, Mr. and Mrs. Chretien and 5 infants, Mr. Le Baron and Mrs. De Cartier, Mr. and Mrs. Van Cutsem, Miss Jacques Emma, Mr. J. Javrosky, R.P. Emile Lesaffre, Messrs. P. S. Langton and Lopez, Mr. and Mrs. Scallier, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. A. Seck, Messrs. Vigo Hansen and Pieters Maurice, Miss Decker, Mrs. C. H. Ance and Bebe, R.P. Jules Bougon, Miss Godec, Messrs. Celeric, Saglio, Laine, Mangin d'Quine, Merveilleux du Vignaux, Tandonnat, d'Adhemar de Crance, Guerin, Brande de bouche, von Mottze, Frache and Tramo, Mrs. Agosini, Messrs. Agosini and Linnage, Mrs. Garnett, Mr. Dargines, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Ko and 2 infants.

Per P. & O. S. Macedonia, October 14. From London. Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Stokes, L. Col. F. and Misses W. H. H. J. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Layley Bell, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Willis, Howells, Rev. and Mrs. A. Small, Miss E. H. S. Murray, Mrs. B. Manners, Mr. and Mrs. W. Smith, Mr. F. B. Smith, Miss A. Smith, Rev. and Mrs. J. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Sinclair, Jacques and McKinnon, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Underhill and child, Mr. A. Decker, Mr. P. L. McAll, Rear Adm. G. K. MacLean, Capt. P. K. Kekewich, Ch. P. O. J. W. Hall, Mr. E. Brooks, Capt. and Mrs. D. Sawyer, and child, Messrs. C. P. Berge, W. Lamb, A. R. Ross, C. R. W. Alford, and R. J. Storey, Miss A. H. Kilgour, Mrs. G. G. Smith, Miss A. H. Kilgour, Miss B. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Lator, Messrs. E. A. Walter, H. P. Sinclair and W. Mathie, Misses A.

Edwards and G. Butfield, Messrs. F. C. McNaughton, E. Woods and F. Cooke, Miss W. Sanderson, Messrs. M. Graham and Thoresen, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Tall, Mrs. T. Thoresen and infant, Mr. C. Astin, Mr. and Mrs. W. Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. E. G. Beer, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Worby, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Bell, Messrs. J. Russell, T. S. Wilson, S. C. Young and J. C. Finch, Mr. J. Margerison, Miss Almeida, Mr. T. Edwards, From Bombay. Mr. C. B. Damsia, Mr. H. R. Hopking, Mrs. Douglas, From Colombo. Lt. Cdr. R. H. Johnson, Messrs. G. S. Chambers, G. R. Hildell-Carre and E. E. H. Hildell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Stead, Mr. Azadian, From Penang. Mr. C. J. S. MacDonald, From Singapore. Mrs. Arnold and infant, Mr. L. Deswick, From Hongkong. Messrs. Finch Servis, E. Mordecai, R. G. Phillips, A. H. Malcolm, I. Seto, W. M. Jolliffe, W. M. Henry, G. E. Maundrell, H. R. Heaps, W. Ariss, F. Lucas, R. Little, R. Bellinger, S. Gains, E. Jones, J. W. Cotter, J. H. Mitchell, R. J. Gould, W. Leonard, A. E. Taylor, Gallon, C. Trudgoun, T. Robinson, E. H. Alinyard, H. S. Howe, T. Sharp and S. W. Murphy, Mrs. A. W. Linderman.

Per str. Fausang, October 15. From Northern Ports. Messrs. J. Wilson and A. M. Parker, Miss A. Chadbourne, Mrs. E. H. Hansen and infant, Mrs. H. Wyatt and child.

Per str. Lucho, October 16. From River Ports. Mr. E. Polverino, Mrs. Humphreys and child, Messrs. J. J. de Souza, J. M. B. Gutierrez, C. Richards, G. F. Lovell and E. Mellons.

Per str. Shanghai Maru, October 17. From Japan. Mr. E. P. B. Wilson, Mr. M. Wilson, Messrs. W. F. Hawlin, S. H. Halse, Mr. and Mrs. Moodie and child, Mr. J. C. Smith, Messrs. E. Kellner, S. H. Kuhn, and E. Evensen, Miss Y. D. Suensen, Mr. E. Suensen.

Per str. Loongwa, October 17. From River Ports. Mrs. Woodhouse, Messrs. Martin, P. Lane, N. G. Harris, Ofenheim, Zawadzki and Mor, Mr. and Mrs. Yatra and child, (Mrs.) De Kreimer, Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Park, Mr. H. Foote Carcy, Dr. G. R. Von Kremer, Mr. F. C. Rodden, Mrs. De Wasky, Mrs. A. N. Horosheff.

Per str. Pres. Madison, October 18. From San Francisco. Miss Minnie Buchanan, Mr. T. J. Broderick, Miss P. Decker, Mrs. Charles E. Dant, Misses P. Decker and W. A. Demanski, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Eilenberger, Mr. P. Esau, Messrs. P. Grigoroff and Justin Groushko, Miss A. C. Hallow, Mr. and

Mrs. I. Herskovitz, Mr. J. Rosenfeld, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Reilly and 2 children, Mr. R. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Robinson, Misses E. Rust and F. Rust, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Seitz and Clayton Seitz, Mrs. M. L. Southwick and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wagtail, Messrs. C. Wood and R. D. Wrigley, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Meyer.

OUTWARD

Per R.M.S. Empress of Russia, October 12.—For Vancouver, etc.—Messrs. E. C. Allan and Chunging Bien, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Deyou, Mr. D. Francis, Mr. H. Goecke, Miss G. Goecke, Messrs. E. L. Kelso, G. Kruper, K. L. MacKenzie, P. N. Matthews, Miss Monteith, Messrs. G. G. Murray, Owens and Priest, Dr. H. J. Ross, Messrs. H. L. Seton Winton, and C. V. Starr, Miss V. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Walker, Master J. Walker.

Per str. Nagasaki Maru, October 13.—For Japan. Mr. M. L. Savellia, Mr. W. W. Campbell, Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Holborow, Mr. Earl C. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Nyholm, Mrs. Francis Nichols, Miss Olga M. Carvalho, Mr. and Mrs. A. Haezel, Messrs. R. W. Cardiner, G. D. Nichol and R. H. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Sawyer and child, Messrs. L. H. Wah, Ray L. Moore, S. E. Lyster, W. J. Williams and E. B. Barty, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Poesnang, Messrs. C. V. Starr, M. A. Sequeira and Mechenburg.

Per str. Kutwo, October 14.—For River Ports.—Messrs. LeDus and Stocks, Miss J. Brown, Mrs. C. L. Dorian, Messrs. Zinkel, J. S. Kruss and L. de Cortier, Mrs. de Cortier, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Aukendorf, Messrs. Conrady, Mitchell, Alexandris and Racheke, Mr. and Mrs. Hansel, Bro. Soredo, Mr. and Mrs. Tall, Mrs. Belinsky.

Per N.L.B.S. Fulda, October 14.—For Europe and Way Ports.—Miss Ludmila Kalkalnik, Prof. Aug. Hea, Mr. Raymond Kalkalnik, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Magnani and 2 children, Messrs. S. Toboul, E. M. Finger, M. Haslett, J. Rodenhuis and Normann Thiss, Mrs. Margit Thiss and child, Mrs. H. J. Walter and baby, Miss N. J. Martenson, Mrs. A. Willuda, Master Wilhelm Willuda, Miss Edith T. F. Chen, Mr. and Mrs. V. S. Bebenin, Mr. Theodor Lichfield, Mrs. E. S. Arnold, Prof. C. N. Laird, Mr. M. J. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. M. Chaloin, Mrs. J. W. Dow, Miss Z. Baranoff, Messrs. E. V. Jensen, J. Bailey Churchill, Balthasar, E. von Kreigstein and J. D. Noria, Mrs. Tatiana V. Petersen, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Pingley, Mrs. M. Carr and daughter, Mrs. L. Jackson, Miss Anna Hufford, Major and Mrs. Hujord and 2 children.

Per str. Woonung, October 16.—For Hankow.—Mr. Sinclair, Mrs. Weigall, Mr. Evans, Miss Sanderson, Miss Edwards.—For Chinkiang.—Mr. Watson.

Per str. Fausang, October 17.—For Northern Ports.—Mrs. Douglas, Miss Aneta, Messrs. Brearley and Lindt, Mrs. Cleave.

Per str. Shanghai Maru, October 18.—For Japan.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Chatley, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Salm and child, Mr. B. C. Ungerslute, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Carter, Messrs. Wm. Cater, L. and P. Field, Miss C. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Eddy and infant, Messrs. F. Macle, L. Smith and W. H. Sainton, Lieut. and Mrs. E. B. Perry and infant, Messrs. V. McFarland and W. H. Sainton.

Per str. Loongwa, October 18.—For River Ports.—Mr. W. Herthel, Mrs. J. Malcolm, Mr. E. Porta, Mrs. L. Young, Mr. P. Gensie, Mr. and Mrs. Hanson and infant, Miss E. Johnson, Messrs. C. Lacey and O. Gorman, Mr. and Mrs. Beck and 4 children, Mr. O. Hanisch.

Per str. President Harrison, October 18.—For U.S.A. Mr. H. C. Chadbourne, Mrs. B. H. Colyear, Master Sayard Henry, Jr., Lt. Comdr. F. G. Gamin, Mr. F. Stucki, Mrs. Mary Ives, Misses M. E. Clark and K. Stewenson, Mrs. R. H. Mason, Miss E. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Hansen, Messrs. R. P. Green and A. Zalmannoff, Mrs. Hazel Lawlous, Mr. J. D. Truman, Mrs. J. C. Kinsky, Mr. W. W. Wargola, Mrs. D. Ray, Master A. R. L. Comdr. C. S. Stephenson, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rohkan, Mr. Bill Rohkan, Mrs. Frieda P. Burgess, Miss E. M. Burgess, Mrs. S. Adelaide Kidder, Misses Shyla Kidder and Sara Haezel Kidder, Mr. C. H. Buxbaum, Mrs. Earl L. Sackett, Misses Maudie Sackett, Kathryn Nora Johnson and M. W. Kingsley, Mrs. Geo. A. Sinclair, Mrs. James H. Foskett, Mr. and Mrs. E. Don Justo Carriede Y. Cisneros.

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SICCANE METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer		Wind Direction a.m.	Force (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m.		Thermometer in Shade		Weather conditions
	9 a.m.	Atm'd Therm			Dry	Wet	Max.	Min.	
Oct. 11	30.16	68.6	N	1	66.6	58.0	75.2	51.8	C.
" 12	30.15	68.2	N	1	68.0	61.7	73.2	52.2	B. C.
" 13	30.21	69.8	Calm	0	69.4	63.7	79.5	59.0	C.
" 14	30.17	70.0	N E	2	71.2	66.9	83.3	58.6	C.
" 15	30.15	71.1	N E	2	65.8	63.3	88.2	64.4	O. D.
" 16	30.16	69.6	N W	2	66.9	61.6	76.3	60.0	C.
" 17	30.33	67.5	N N W	1	66.2	55.4	72.6	48.6	B.

EXPLANATION

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.)				Rainfall	
	Minimum 1929	Maximum 1928	Minimum 1929	Maximum 1928	Inches 1929	1928
Oct. 11	62.0	64.2	72.0	69.2	Nil	Nil
" 12	58.0	59.0	75.0	71.0	"	"
" 13	65.5	59.5	76.8	75.6	"	"
" 14	64.0	64.0	77.0	76.0	"	"
" 15	63.0	62.0	72.0	76.6	0.21	"
" 16	61.6	60.6	76.0	71.5	Nil	"
" 17	55.0	58.5	71.5	70.0	"	"

BIRTHS

GUAITA.—On October 15, 1929, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. & Mrs. F. GUAITA (of Anking), a son.

HARRIS.—On October 14, 1929, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. R. HARRIS, a daughter, ROSEMARIE.

WALTON.—On October 11, 1929, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. H. WALTON, a son.

DEATHS

HOLT.—On Friday, October 18, 1929 at home, dearly beloved wife of Mr. T. J. Holt. POIGNANT.—Suddenly at Shanghai, THOMAS EDGE POIGNANT, aged 32 years.

MARRIAGES

RAMBOW — WEGENER. — On October 11, 1929, at the German

THE NORTH-CHINA HONG LIST FOR 1929.

THE Hong List which includes the changes in Hong Staffs effected at the commencement of the year, contains accurate and complete information classified as follows:—

SHANGHAI HONG LIST.—All foreign and many Chinese firms, institutions, consulates, missions, etc., in Shanghai, with staffs arranged alphabetically.

SHANGHAI WHO'S WHO.—An alphabetical list of 11,800 business men and women of Shanghai, with their office addresses.

TRADE DIRECTORY.—A list of Shanghai firms are listed professional or trade headings.

AGENCIES.—Agencies held by Shanghai firms are listed alphabetically, with the firm's name after them.

STREET DIRECTORY.—A list of the streets of Shanghai in English and Chinese, with the occupants of all foreign and many Chinese houses, offices and stores.

RESIDENTIAL DIRECTORY.—A complete list of the foreign residents of Shanghai, men and women, arranged alphabetically, with their private addresses.

RAILWAYS.—A list of the Central and Northern Railways of China, with their foreign and Chinese staffs, including those resident in Shanghai.

MERCHANT MARINE OFFICERS.—An alphabetical list of marine officers on coast and riverine steamers trading to and from Shanghai.

FOREIGN NAVAL FORCES.—A list of foreign naval vessels and officers on the China Station.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR.—A list of all the diplomatic and consular officials in China.

OUTPORT HONG LIST.—A list of cities and outports with foreign firms and institutions and their staffs.

OUTPORT WHO'S WHO.—An alphabetical list of foreign residents, compiled from the Outport and Railway Sections of this work.

MISSIONARY DIRECTORY.—This gives the Protestant and Roman Catholic missionaries in China listed under their various stations, and also alphabetically, these lists being compiled from information obtained from the various Missions.

GENERAL.—National and Bank Holidays, Postal Information, Shanghai Harbour Regulations, Foreign and Chinese Calendars, Exchange Tables, etc.

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